# CATALOGUE OF COINS IN THE

## PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY

### R. B. WHITEHEAD

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

# VOL. II COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

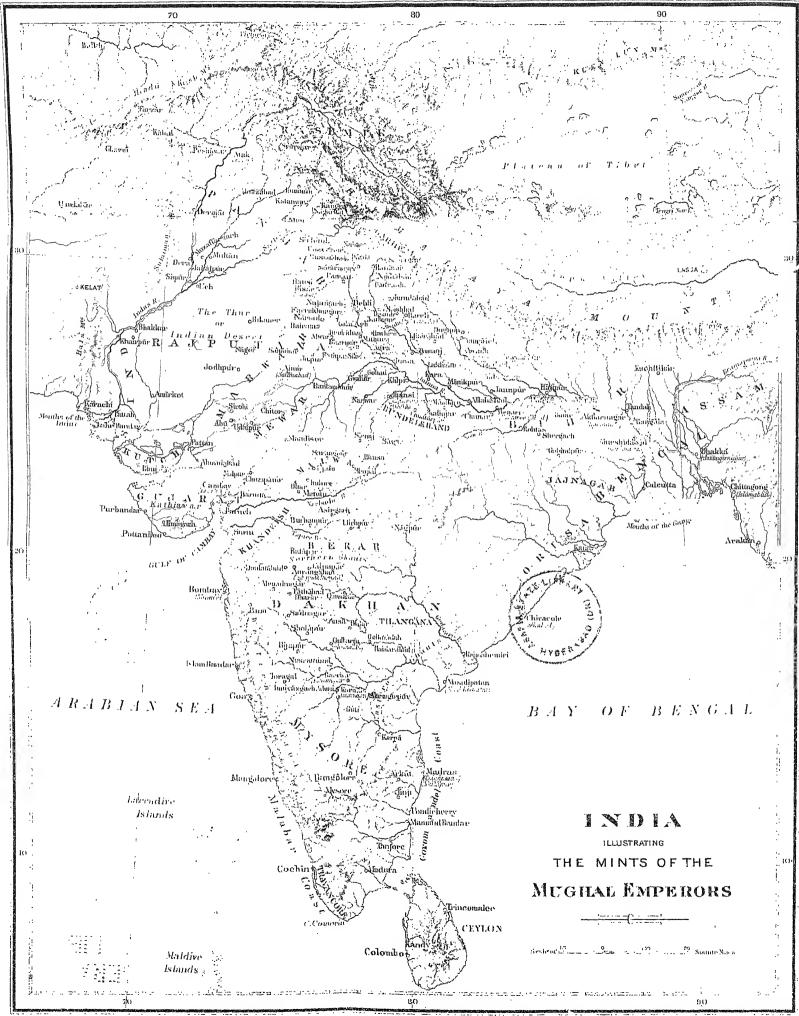
هر که شمشیر زند سکه بنامش خوانند 'Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword.'

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### PREFACE

There were two separate Collections of Indian coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of the well-known numismatist Mr. C. J. Rodgers, which was purchased by the Panjab Government. At the time of the purchase Mr. Rodgers was asked to prepare official Catalogues of his Collection, and these were produced by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1893 and 1894. A Catalogue of the coins in the Government Collection had already been compiled by Mr. Rodgers, and appeared from the Baptist Mission Press in the year 1892. Neither of these works was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

The Cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers was strongest in the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India. It abounded in fine specimens in silver and copper, some of which still remain unique. The Government Collection had been accumulated in a more haphazard manner, but it was not wanting in good coins, especially in the Indo-Greek series, and in the monetary issues of the Sultans of Dehlī, and of the Mughal Emperors. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the close of Mr. Rodgers' activities, a large number of Mughal coins have been acquired by the Museum, partly from treasure trove, and partly by purchase. In the latter category come the rare gold coins bought from the Bahawalpur State in the year 1909. Then in the year 1911 the fine Bleazby Collection of Indo-Greek coins was obtained for Lahore, half the cost being defrayed by the Panjab Government, and half by the Govern-

ment of India. It was felt that the time had arrived for the production of new Catalogues of the combined Indo-Greek coins, and of those of the Mughal Emperors of India; and I was asked to carry out this work.

Research in that branch of Indian numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, is a growth of Mr. C. J. Rodgers of Amritsar was the first recent date. regular worker on these important coins. As his Mughal Cabinet has now been merged into a combined Collection of all the coins of this series in the Museum, the Catalogue of which will supersede his own, I feel that this is a fitting place in which to pay a tribute to his work. He inherited the numismatic traditions of General Cunningham, and was at first a worker in the same field, that of the ancient coins of India. He soon quitted this to specialize in the coins of Dehlī, and the numerous papers on this subject from his pen which appeared principally in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal between the years 1880 and 1895, testify to his industry and enthusiasm. They were beautifully illustrated from his The Supplements to Edward Thomas's own drawings. Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli deserve special mention. Mr. Rodgers' numismatic labours were crowned by the production of Catalogues of the Indian Museum Collections, and of the Government Collection and his own Cabinet in the Lahore Museum. These were completed by the year 1894, and were followed by one or two more papers. Mr. Rodgers died in the year 1897.

The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins appeared in 1892. Contributions from various workers in the field were published from time to time in the Asiatic and numismatic journals, and this scattered information was first collected and systematized by the Hon. Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., in his monograph 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', which appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1904. This year also saw the production of the first Numismatic Supplement

to that Journal under the editorship of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, The Supplements continue to appear at regular intervals, and have absorbed much of the recent original work done on the numismatics of Northern India, especially in connexion with the coins of the Mughals. Another aid to the study of Indian coins is the newly-founded Numismatic Society of It is hoped that this will become a permanent and useful body. In the year 1906 appeared the first volume of the new Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, on the pre-Mulammadan series, and this has been followed by the second and third volumes dealing respectively with the issues of the Sultans of Dehli and their independent contemporaries, and with those of the Mughal Emperors of India. Both have been written by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. This new Catalogue has been produced and published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The Catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Emperors is well supplied with good Plates, and no pains have been spared either by its author or by the Press to render it as complete and accurate as possible. I felt that I could not do better than adopt Mr. Nelson Wright's work as the general model for the new Lahore Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins. My classification by mints is the same, but I have preferred the Persian alphabetical order; and I have adhered to the same definition of the obverse side of a Mughal coin. Where the Kalima or Muhammadan profession of faith is present, the side containing it is counted the obverse as being the more honourable. Otherwise the obverse is that side containing the name of the emperor, or the first half of a coin couplet. the Kalima and the emperor's name is absent, the mint side comes first. On the ilāhī coins of Akbar the side containing Akbar's creed has been treated as the obverse.

It will be noted that I have incorporated into the text of the Catalogue itself a metrical version of each coin couplet as it occurs, and have added English translations. These quaint Persian couplets are very characteristic of the Indian Mughal issues. The first are found, but very rarely, on the coins of Akbar. It was under his successor Jahāngīr that the coin distich attained its greatest vogue. Each important mint had its own special couplet, and some had more than one. The title Nūru-d-dīn, 'Light of the Faith', which the emperor adopted on his accession, easily lent itself to the manufacture of couplets, and the Court poets showed much ingenuity in their varied treatment of the subject. After Jahāngīr's time it may be stated as a general rule that each of the emperors who used couplets adopted his own distich, and had it stamped on all the coins of his reign.

It is well known that many coins bearing the names of the Mughal emperors were not struck by their authority. instance, the East India Company struck millions of rupees in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. The rise of independent States, which accompanied the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, was signalized by the issue of coin, Mughal in nothing but In the earlier stages each new power preferred to shelter under the aegis of Dehlī, and to take advantage of what still remained of the imperial prestige by striking coin in the name of the regnant emperor, and by imitating the imperial issues. These imitations can usually be distinguished by their style and local devices. It is necessary to decide what are to be accepted as Mughal coins, and to distinguish the imperial issues from the early currencies of Native States and of the various East India Companies. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has made an allusion to the matter in his Preface, and has accepted as Mughal issues all coins down to the close of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II which bear the name of the ruling emperor, excluding only obvious issues of the East India Companies.

It is clear that imperial coins should satisfy the following criteria:—

- (i) They should be of the imperial type, and bear legible inscriptions;
- (ii) They should have legible mints, and their regnal and  $hijr\bar{\iota}$  dates should be in accord;
- (iii) Local mint-marks, devices, and symbols should be absent.

The matter was discussed by a Coin Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. It was pointed out that other features in addition to those just described ought to be carefully scrutinized. The fabric and workmanship of a coin, if crude and clumsy, would be evidence of origin other than imperial. A coin with a collar, rim, or milled edge, could with certainty be assigned to an East India Company. Then, too, inquiry ought to be made whether history supplies corroborative evidence of a Mughal emperor having exercised direct control over the locality from which issued any coins assigned to him. As it would be impossible in many cases to obtain the requisite historical information, it was felt that a practical working plan could not be arrived at on these lines. Finally, the Conference passed the following Resolution:—

'Resolved, that for the purpose of the compilation of a comprehensive treatise on the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, it is advisable to confine the scope of the work to coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors which were struck up to and including the year A.D. 1803 (A.H. 1218), the date of the British occupation of the capital Dehlī. As this date is close to the end of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, and as many issues bearing the name of this emperor proceed unchanged till the end of the reign, it is convenient to regard these as Mughal during the period intervening between the year A.D. 1803 and the date of the death of Shāh 'Ālam II. Only those coins of Muhammad Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II shall be deemed Mughal issues, which were struck at Dehlī (Shāhjahānābād).'

It was hoped that this simple and absolute rule would

meet with general acceptance. I have adopted it in the compilation of this volume.

The coins of each emperor are classified according to their mints, and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In this classification I have followed Mr. H. Nelson Wright, but the mints are arranged in the Persian alphabetical order. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was often too large for the flan, or is illegible in these particulars. If, on the other hand, a coin is mintless or dateless, or both, the spaces provided in the Catalogue for these details are left entirely blank.

It will be noted that the Mughal emperors were fond of re-naming towns after themselves, or their exploits, or by names having a religious significance. Sometimes the new name, instead of superseding the old one, was coupled together with it, e. g. Muḥammadābād Banāras, Mūminābād Bindraban. In my mint classification I have given precedence to the original name. For instance, Muḥammadābād Banāras must be looked for, not under Muḥammadābād, but under Banāras.

The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar and Jahāngīr conform to an average weight of 168 grains for the gold mohar, and 178 grains (173 to 177 for the used specimens) for the silver rupee, but are surprisingly divergent in shape and size. This is less true for the coins of Shāh Jahān, and from the time of Aurangzeb the coinage becomes very monotonous as far as the weights and sizes of the issues are concerned. I have therefore omitted, except in particular cases, to chronicle the weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors.

I have adhered to the familiar Hunterian system of transliteration in preference to the more scientific system advocated by the Royal Asiatic Society. Under the latter scheme the transliteration equivalents for the three Arabic letters ..., ..., and ..., are th, d, and dh, as differentiated from the Hunterian

PREFACE ix

s, z, and z respectively. The Society's rendering represents the correct Arabic pronunciation of these letters, but they are not so pronounced in Persian and Urdu. In this work it is almost entirely place-names in India that are transliterated into English, and their equivalents by the Society's system would be not only unfamiliar but incorrect. I have thought it unnecessary to add any separate Table showing the system of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue because in the Mint Notes and mint columns, both Persian and English forms of each mint-name are given together.

The total number of coins in the combined Collection here catalogued is 3,283—195 gold, 2,544 silver, and 544 copper—from 134 different mints. The Rodgers Cabinet of Mughal coins contained 1,559 specimens—53 gold, 1,021 silver, and 485 copper—from 99 mints. The Lahore Collection is now on the whole thoroughly representative of the various issues. It is very strong in the copper series, and the silver coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are particularly good. The zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr are poor, and there are none of the extremely scarce large pieces of the early Mughals; but, on the other hand, the rare small silver coins and silver largesse money are well to the front. The only emperors unrepresented are the three pretenders or claimants, Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and 'Azīmu-sh-shān.

As an Introduction I have written a few general remarks on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, and these are followed by Notes on the Mints whose issues are described in this work. In both Introduction and Notes I have incorporated materials from my papers 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India' (J.A.S.B., 1912), 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (Journal of the Panjab Historical Society), and from my Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the Dehlī Museum of Archaeology. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has very kindly allowed me to make use of the Mint Notes in the Indian Museum Catalogue. I have endeavoured to make this Introduction

thoroughly up to date and trustworthy. In the list of emperors who issued coin, 'Azīmu-sh-shān makes an appearance for the first time. The silver coin in the British Museum Collection which bears the name of this eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, was struck in furtherance of a definite claim to the throne of his dead father, and he has an equal right with the other pretenders and claimants who issued coin to be included in the list. A reference is invited to my paper 'A Coin of 'Azīmu-sh-shān' in the seventeenth Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1912. On the other hand, Muḥammad Nekosiyar disappears from the list, as it is now certain that the coins formerly attributed to him are issues of Muḥammad Shāh. It is definitely stated by historians that money was issued in the name of Nekosiyar, but his coins have yet to be found.

In the body of the Catalogue I have incorporated lists of the mints and metals of each emperor unrepresented in the Museum, and in the Appendix I have included a Glossary of the words and phrases used on the coins. A supplementary Plate contains reproductions of coins of the emperors unrepresented in this Collection, and of some rare and interesting pieces in other Cabinets. For permission to reproduce these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum; the late Monsieur de la Tour, Conservateur Adjoint au Dépt. des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; and the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright, with the permission of the Indian Museum Trustees, has very generously allowed me to adopt some of the features of his Catalogue, and I am greatly indebted to him for the use of his Mint Notes. I am very grateful to Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum for general help in the compilation of this work, all the concluding stages of which have been done at the British Museum. The casts for the Plates are from the expert hands of Mr. A. P. Ready,

electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the colletype process at the Clarendon Press. Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād has kindly permitted me to use the following papers from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the Numismatic Supplements to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal—'Some Dates relating to the Mughal Emperors of India', 'On the Symbol Sāhib i Qirān', and 'Ilāhī Synchronisms of some Hijrī New Year's Days'. I am further indebted to Mr. J. Allan for kind help in reading through and correcting the proofs of this Catalogue. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work.

R. B. WHITEHEAD.

Bootle Rectory, Cumberland, June, 1913.

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KAMRAN (not in India)	•	•			•	•			•	17
MIRZA SULAIMĀN (not in .	India	<i>i</i> )	•		•	•				18
AKBAR	•	•	•							19
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Dāwar Bakhsh .					•	•	•			172
Shāh Jahān	•			•			•			173
Murād Ba <u>kh</u> sh .	•	•								213
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AURANGZEB			•	•	•					215
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Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur (S	нан	'ĀLA	м I)	•		•	•			273
'Azīmu-sh-shān .							•	•		286
Jahāndār Shāh .	•	•	•		•		•			287
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${ m Raf}$ i'u-d-darj ${ m ar a}$ t .		•		•						311
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Muḥammad Ibrāhīm		•		•		•	•			318
Минаммар Ѕнан .		•	•		•		•			319
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Note.—The three names in italics are unrepresented in the Museum.

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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D. Anno Domini. Æ copper, including bronze. A. H. year of the Hijrī Era. AR. silver. AJ gold. B. M. Cat. Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the British Museum. ex. exergue. T Ilāhī Era. Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian I. M. Cat. Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors). Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. J.A.S.B.J. R. A. S. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. M . mint-mark or ornament. Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic N. S. Society of Bengal. Num. Chron. . Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society. Pl. Plate. R. or R.Y. regnal year. size (in decimals of an inch). S.Sq. square. W. weight (in grains).

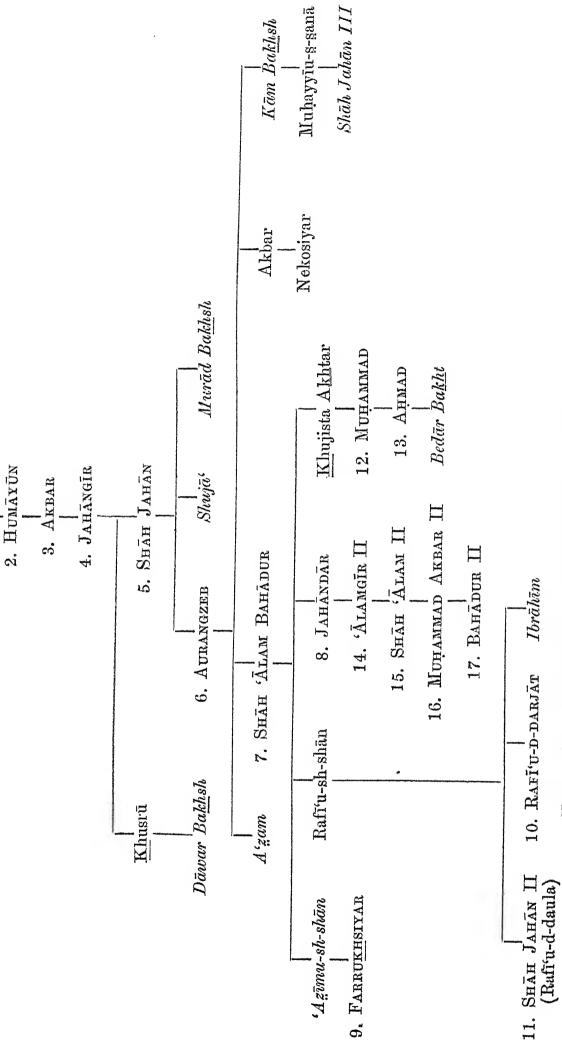
# LIST OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

							А. Н.	A. D.
	Bābur, Zahīru-d-dīn.		•	•	•	•	932	1526
	Humāyūn, Naṣīru-d-dīn	•	•	•	•	٠	937	1530
III.	Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn .		•				963	1556
IV.	Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	•	•		•	•	101.1	1605
	Dāwar Bakhsh						1037	1627
v.	Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-d	līn	•	•	•	•	1037	1628
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujar	$rar{a}t)$	•	•	•		1068	1657 - 8
	Shujā' (in Bengal) .	•	•		•		1068-70	1657-60
VI.	Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, M	Julia	yyīu-d-	dīn	(Muhī	iu-		
	d- $d$ in)	•	•				1068	1658
	Aʻzam Shāh		•		•		1118-19	1707
	Kām Bakhsh		•		•		1119	1707-8
VII.	Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	•	•				1119	1707
	'Azīmu-sh-shān .						1124	1712
VIII.	Jahāndār Shāh		. <i>•</i>		•		1124	1712
IX.	Farrukhsiyar	•			*		1124	1713
х.	Rafī'u-d-darjāt			•			1131	1719
XI.	Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jah	ıān [ː	$\Pi$ $ $ .		•		1131	1719
	Ibrāhīm				•		1132-3	1720
XII.	Muhammad Shāh .	•	•				1131	1719
XIII.	Ahmad Shāh Bahādur	•					1161	1748
	'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dī						1167	1754
	Shāh Jahān [III] .		•				1173-4	1759-60
XV.	And and						1173	1759
	Bedār Bakht						1202 - 3	1788
XVI.	Muhammad Akbar II						1221	1806
XVII.	*						1253	1837
part cont. ¶	Deposed by the British						1274	1858
	-T1							

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE

Taimūr (died a. h. 807)

1. Babur (born a. n. 888)



Note.-The names in italics are those of claimants to the throne who issued coins,

### LIST OF PLATES

- I. BABUR, HUMAYUN.
- II. KAMRAN, SULAIMAN.
- III. ARBAR.
- IV. ARBAR.
  - V. AKBAR, JAHANGIR.
- VI. JAHANGIR.
- VII. JAHANGIR, JAHANGIR WITH NUR JAHAN.
- VIII. JAHANGIR, SHAH JAHAN.
  - IX. SHAH JAHAN, MURAD BAKHSH.
    - X. AURANGZEB.
  - XI. AURANGZEB.
  - XII. A'ZAM SHAH, KAM BAKHSH, SHAH 'ALAM I.
- XIII. JAHANDAR, FARRUKHSIYAR.
- XIV. RAFI'U-D-DARJAT, SHAH JAHAN II, MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.
  - XV. MUHAMMAD SHAH.
- XVI. MUHAMMAD SHAH, AHMAD SHAH, 'ALAMGIR II.
- XVII. 'ĀLAMGĪR II, SHĀH JAHĀN III.
- XVIII. SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
  - XIX. SHAH 'ĀLAM II.
    - XX. SHAH 'ALAM II, BEDAR BAKIIT, AKBAR II, BAHADUR SHAH II.
  - XXI. SUPPLEMENTARY.

# NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

•						
				Gold	SILVER	Copper
Bābur	•	•	٠	€ titrone	31	6
Humāyūn .	•	•	•	2	25	49
$Kar{a}mrar{a}n$ .	•	•	•	-	4	**************************************
$Mirza\ Sulaimar{a}n$		•	•	-	1	derfugivednere
Akbar	٠			41	392	337
Jahāngīr .		•	•	31	269	22
Dāwar Ba <u>kh</u> sh				Maryanana	-	<del>delinated francoists</del>
Shāh Jahān .		•		14	232	16
Murād Ba <u>kh</u> sh	•	•	•	<b>Description</b>	3	portunations.
Shāh Shujā'.		•	•	Temportupada	\$700000000	) ************************************
Aurangzeb .	•	•		32	445	41
Aʻzam Shāh .			•	**	1	*****
Kām Ba <u>kh</u> sh .		•	•	Bantoninguing de	1	**************
Shāh 'Ālam I		•		7	94	2
'Azīmu-sh-shān		•		Bennendedo	**************************************	(managanina
Jahāndār .	•		•	3	30	1
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar .	•	•		9	133	1
Rafī'u-d-darjāt		•	•	5	15	MATTER STATE OF THE STATE OF TH
Shāh Jahān II		•		4	18	No condition that
Muḥammad Ibrāh	īm			WITH THE STATE OF	$\frac{1}{4}$	brittlery state
Muḥammad Shāh		•	٠	15	<b>2</b> 99	6
Aḥmad Shāh.			í,	5	87	3
'Ālamgīr II .	•	•		7	106	5
Shāh Jahān III		•		3	5	
Shāh A'lam II				13	326	52
Bedär Bakht.	,		•	2	- m (	
Akbar II .				$\overset{-}{2}$	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II			•	Personal	1	J
Unassigned .		•	•	tronouse	1	Management of the second
				-	d .	
				195	2544	544
Total coins		•			3283	

### INTRODUCTION

MUHAMMADAN coins as a rule exhibit nothing beyond the Muhammadan profession of faith, the name and conventional titles of the ruler, the date, and the name of the mint. These issues cannot vie with such coins as those of the ancient Greeks in the appeal they make to collectors and to those of artistic and antiquarian taste. Being what they are, they cannot give us the portraits of the rulers who issued them, nor are they ornamented with realistic pleasing On the other hand, they are invaluable adjuncts to historical study, and Muhammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muhanunadans to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. 'Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. tionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every  $b\bar{a}z\bar{a}r$  constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity. could have devised: readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultan's titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.'1

That branch of Muḥammadan numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, conforms to the general rule with a few rare exceptions under those unorthodox monarchs Akbar and Jahāngīr. On the other hand, a high level of artistic achievement is attained by means of the decorative adaptivity of the Persian script, combined with pleasing geometrical and floral designs. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Edward Thomas, The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli, pp. 1, 2.

coins issued from the Āgra mint in the fifth and sixth years of Jahāngīr's reign are particularly fine, and in boldness of execution and artistic merit challenge comparison with the best issues of other countries. The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāh Jahān abound in types, varieties, and sizes, and although the issues of Aurangzeb and his successors cannot make such a claim to the favourable notice of collectors, the interest is maintained by the abundance and variety of the mint-names found on these coins.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Bābur and Humāyūn are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghānistān by the descendants of Taimūr. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodī, Sultan of Dehlī. Humāyūn's able conqueror, the Sūrī chieftain Sher Shāh, initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

Akbar modelled his coinage on that of Sher Shāh, and like that monarch he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as  $d\bar{a}ms$ , from many mints. Throughout the first thirty years of Akbar's life the currency shows but little change. The gold and silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imāms, 'Alī, 'Umr, 'Usmān, and Abū Bakr, accompanied by their epithets or qualities. These were the four orthodox khalīfas, and immediate successors of the Prophet. The epithets vary slightly, but are usually:

ابو بكر الصديق Abū Bakr, the faithful witness.

'Umr, the meek.

'Uṣmān, the father of two lights.

'Alī, the chosen.

The Kalima is the Muhammadan profession of faith:

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

'There is no god but God; Muhammad is the Prophet of God.'

Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohars, probably in imitation of the coinage of Malwa. In the thirtieth year of his reign a change, which had been long foreshadowed, showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, and this new era was called the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{t}$  (الهي), or Divine Era. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine, and a new creed was invented, which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one:

الله اكبر جل جلالة (Allāhu Akbar Jalla Jalāla).

The translation is 'God is most great, eminent is His glory', but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth'. The names of the months and days of the Ilāhī Era were identical with those of the old Persians. The twelve months as found on the coins are:

1. Farwardīn.	5. Amardād.	9. $\bar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{z}$ ar.
2. Ardībihisht.	6. Shahrewar.	10. Dī.
3. Khūrdād.	7. Mihr.	11. Bahman.
4. Tīr.	8. $ar{ ext{A}} ext{b}ar{ ext{a}} ext{n}$ .	12. Isfandārmuz.

In further token of his partial desertion of the Muḥammadan Faith, we find that some very rare issues of Akbar's Ilāhī coinage are decorated with designs taken from life. There are the celebrated hawk mohar from Asīr mint, a duck mohar from Āgra mint, and the well-known half-mohar bearing the figures of Rāma and Sītā, two or three specimens of which are extant. All three coins are to be seen in the British Museum.

All the Ilāhī coins of Akbar are of good, clear workmanship, and care was taken to see that the die was not bigger than the flan. In the latter respect these coins are in favourable contrast with the earlier Akbar issues from which the marginal details are so often and so exasperatingly absent. The Ilāhī Era was used by Akbar's successors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Bakhsh, often in combination with the Hijrī date.

Jahāngīr struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper money is rare. It was never the custom of any Indian ruler to recall the monetary issues of his predecessors, and the bāzārs were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Shāh and Akbar. These had been minted in such numbers and were so durable that they seem to have satisfied the need for copper money down to the end of the dynasty. The only emperors after Akbar whose copper money is at all common are Aurangzeb and Shāh ʿĀlam II.

It was under Jahängīr that the Mughal coinage attained its highest level of excellence. I have already asserted that the Agra coins of this emperor's fifth and sixth years can challenge comparison in boldness of execution and artistic merit with the best issues of other countries. Jahāngīr's money is full of variety and interest. The coins in both gold and silver, which were struck in the first few years of the reign, are generally some forty grains heavier than the usual average weights of 168 grains for the mohar, and 173 or 174 for the rupee. An interesting reference to these heavy coins is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees', J. A. S. B., 1894. As a rule each mint had its own Persian

couplet. In one or two cases the coinage changed shape every month, being alternately round and square. We know of the issue of not only five- and ten-mohar pieces, but also of such enormous medals as one- and two-hundred-mohar pieces. Unfortunately the five-mohar piece seems to be the largest gold coin which has survived the lapse of time. Mr. J. Gibbs in one of his numismatic papers mentions an enormous silver coin of Aurangzeb, which is in one of the Continental Museums. In contrast to these we have the tiny fractions of the rupee, and the lovely little nisārs or largesse money, with the even rarer  $n\bar{u}r$  afshāns and <u>khair</u> qabūls. There are the fine and interesting portrait mohars, and the well-known bacchanalian mohar struck at the Ajmer mint. Then again, we have the gold and silver coins containing the name of Nur Jahan, the able and beautiful consort of Jahangir. The most striking series of the coins of Jahangir are his zodiacal mohars and rupees. The months in which they were struck are indicated by the signs of the zodiac they bear. As a rule the mohars issued from Agra, and the rupees from Ahmadābād mint, but a few extremely scarce pieces were struck at three or four other mints. One or two coins of Nūr Jahān are zodiacal. Owing to their beauty and scarcity, these zodiacal coins have always been much in demand by collectors and visitors to India from the time of Tavernier downwards, and the demand has been met to a large extent by forgery. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half-rupees. Apart from the zodiacal coins of Jahangir, Mughal issues are scarcely forged at all. The extensive modern imitations of Akbar's square Kalima issues are not forgeries intended to deceive the collector, but are amulets made for sale to the Faithful.

Dāwar Bakhsh, son of Khusrū, was a stop-gap who ruled for three months. Four only of his coins are known, all of the same type, rupees from the Lāhor mint.

Most of Shāh Jahān's coins bear the Kalima, but there is an abundance of varieties and types. The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins contains an illustration of a two-hundred-mohar piece from the Shāhjahānābād mint. This was taken from a cast, the original of which has disappeared. Shāh Jahān issued more niṣārs than any other emperor.

The termination of Shāh Jahān's reign was marked by the rebellions of his four sons, Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā', Murād Bakhsh, and Dārā Shikoh. Aurangzeb was ultimately successful, but two of his brothers, Shāh Shujā' and Murād Bakhsh, sometimes called Amurath, definitely asserted their claim to the throne by striking coins, the one in Bengal, and the other in Gujarāt. Only five coins, all rupees, of Shāh Shujā' have as yet been found, but the rupees

of Murād Bakhsh are much more common. His gold and copper pieces are extremely scarce.

The monetary issues of Aurangzeb are monotonous in character. As a rule they bear his characteristic couplet, while the reverse side is occupied by a formula which was almost invariably used by all This is: his successors.

### سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس

'In the year of the reign associated with prosperity.'

From the time of Aurangzeb the Kalima was dropped from the coinage, and its use was only revived by the pious 'Alamgir II on a few rare coins issued from the capital.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by the inevitable struggle between his sons, and the ultimate victor was Mu'azzam, afterwards Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. While the victory remained in the balance, his two brothers Kām Bakhsh and A'zam Shāh issued coins, one in the Dakhan and the other in Gujarāt and Central India. issues are very rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of the decline of the Mughal Empire, and this is reflected in the currency of the succeeding emperors. Shāh 'Alam Bahādur reigned for five years, His four sons, each with his and died in camp outside Lahor. respective adherents, were all present, and their father's death was the signal for a series of battles which speedily ended in the death of three of the brothers, and the succession of the survivor Jahandar. Farrukhsiyar, governor of Bengal, son of the eldest brother 'Azīmush-shān, was advancing to the aid of his father, and struck coins in the name of 'Azīm. Only one of these is known, of Jahāngīrnagar mint. I have alluded to it in the Preface. On hearing of the death of his father, Farrukhsiyar was at first minded to retire from the field, but was persuaded to advance, and finally Jahandar was overcome and slain, after a reign of less than a twelvemonth.

Farrukhsiyar reigned six years, and the year in which he was assassinated, A. H. 1131, saw the successive accessions of three emperors, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Rafī'u-d-daula, and Muḥammad Shāh. About this time Muhammad Nekosiyar and Muhammad Ibrāhīm were the figureheads of rebellions, but their revolts were short-lived. The coins of Muḥammad Ibrāhīm issued from Shāhjahānābād only, and are very rare. It is stated by historians that Nekosiyar struck coin, but his issues have yet to be discovered. No nisārs or legal drachms are known after Farrukhsiyar. Rafī'u-d-daula always called himself Shāh Jahān on the coinage, so is known as Shāh Jahān II to distinguish him from the son of Jahangir.

It was in the time of Muḥammad Shāh that Nādir Shāh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dehlī. He struck coins at a few places in India, including the capital.

Aḥmad Shāh, called Bahādur on his coins, and 'Ālamgīr II each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, the successor of Nādir Shāh. Both Aḥmads began to reign in the same year. 'Ālamgīr II was followed by the second Shāh 'Ālam, but not without a rival claim on the part of the pretender Shāh Jahān III. Shāh 'Ālam reigned in Dehlī nearly forty-nine years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name, and his capital was taken by the British in the year A. D. 1803.

Bedar Bakht was the figure-head of a conspiracy in A. H. 1202-3.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dehlī (Shāhjahānābād), from which he issued coins. Large issues were struck in his name by the rulers of States which had shaken off their allegiance to him.

The last of the house of Bābur who sat on the throne of Dehlī was Bahādur Shāh II. His coins are a few rare rupees struck in Shāhjahānābād, though again, many issues were struck elsewhere in his name.

It was the custom for each emperor, on his accession, to discard his birth-name, and to adopt some magniloquent title, combined as a rule with some name having a religious significance. Thus the prince Salīm, son of Akbar, became Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, 'the world-seizer, light of the Faith'. Khurram, son of Jahāngīr, blossomed into Shihābu-d-dīn Shāh Jahān, 'the meteor of the Faith, king of the world'. It is of course the kingly names and titles that are given on the coins, but occasionally the princely names are used. Examples are the well-known Salīmī coins of Aḥmadābād mint, the very scarce coins of Mu'azzam—the pre-accession name of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur—and the still unique Khurram rupee of Shāh Jahān of Lāhor mint, in the British Museum.

The names of the emperors on the coins are coupled with conventional epithets. The commonest of these are:

بادشاه (not the Persian form پادشاه) 'suzerain king', غازی 'fighter of infidels', and

'second Lord of the Conjunctions'.

There is a Note on the last epithet in the Glossary.

The coins do not usually bear any particular monetary denomination. If any such word is present it is merely the general term 'stamped coin', and this is found on issues in all three metals. The large gold coin of Jahāngīr in the British Museum calls itself a five-

mohar piece, but it is in only one or two rare instances that the Mughal mohars or fractions of the mohar exhibit any denominational epithet. One example is the unique couplet  $din\bar{a}r$  i jalālī of Akbar in the White King Collection—White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 3,499. In the case of the silver coins there is the unique specimen in the Bodleian Library Collection, and figured in the supplementary Plate to this Catalogue, which bears the word روپية, 'rupee'. One or two very rare  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  issues of Akbar are called درب 'darb', and we are told that a durb was half a julāla, the jalāla being the square  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  rupee. But the only coins yet found which bear this denominational epithet are a few round  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  rupees of Sītpūr mint, and a round  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  half-rupee of Agra mint. The largesse money with its names of  $nis\bar{a}r$ ,  $n\bar{u}r$   $afsh\bar{a}n$ , and khair  $qab\bar{u}l$ , and the legal drachms stand in a class by themselves. Nisārs are found in both gold and silver, and as a rule are coins much smaller and thinner than the ordinary currency. Their weights often do not correspond with any fraction of the rupee expressed by the usual powers of two. One or two nigārs of the diameter of a rupee are known of Shāhjahānābād and Akbarābād mints, but they are thinner than the rupee.  $Nis\bar{a}rs$  are of dainty and superlative execution. They are all very scarce, but are known from several mints. Some unrepresented here are Daulatābād, Itāwa, Patna, Ahmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, and Chīnāpatan. The first niṣārs are those of Jahāngīr, and the last were struck by Farrukhsiyar. Only a single nisār of Jahandar has yet been found, while nisārs of Shah 'Alam Bahadur are unknown.1

The  $n\bar{u}r$  afshān is peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. The name means 'light scattering', and may be derived from Nūru-d-dīn, the laqab of Jahāngīr, or from Nūr Jahān, the name of his famous consort. I am inclined to the former belief because  $n\bar{u}r$  afshāns are known of dates nine or ten years before coins began to issue in the name of Nūr Jahān. The coins themselves are beautiful and tiny silver pieces of great rarity, equivalent to one-twentieth of a rupee in weight, and are known from the mints of  $\bar{\Lambda}$ gra, Ajmer, and Lāhor only.

The <u>khair qubul</u>, literally 'may these alms be accepted (by God)', is also peculiar to the reign of Jahangir. It is a very scarce small piece of silver, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lahor mint are known.

The legal drachms are square silver coins, though a round one is known, weighing about forty-six grains. They bear on one side the words درهم شرعى, and on the other the name of the mint. Apparently

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nisārs are described in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, Notes on a List of Silver Coins of Aurangzeb, J.A.S.B., 1883.

they had some bearing on dowry and the Muḥammadan Law, and were struck by the intensely orthodox Aurangzeb.¹ One is known of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. These strange coins are very rare, but come from some half-dozen mints. I may instance Ilahābād, Lāhor, Multān, Katak, and Patna.

Copper coins are generally denoted by the word , fulus, the broken plural of the Arabic word fals, which means a small copper coin, also the scale of a fish. The word fulūs may be translated 'copper money'. Often we get the combination سكة فلوس 'stamped copper money'. The copper coins of Akbar abound in denominational epithets. The mint masters adopted the large thick coin known as the  $d\bar{a}m$ , from Sher Shāh. Only one issue of Akbar, the extremely scarce half-dām from Srīnagar mint, formerly attributed to Bandar Shāhī, actually bears the word , and its weight shows that the  $d\bar{a}m$ is equivalent to the half-tanka. Then we have the full tanka, and its fractions the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a tanka. The coin called a nisfi is half a  $d\bar{a}m$ , and there are also the small denominations, the  $dumr\bar{a}$  and  $damr\bar{\imath}$ . Late in Akbar's reign came the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$ issues of four, two, and one tanke or tanke pieces from the Agra, Aḥmadābād, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. The meaning of the word  $t\bar{a}nke\ (t\bar{a}nk\bar{\imath})$  is obscure. Apparently it was a weight which had little or no connexion with the tanka.

The words روانی, ravāne, and رائج, rā'ij, found on the copper coins of Jahāngīr, simply mean 'current (coin)'. The first epithet is found on coins in this Collection equivalent to the  $d\bar{a}m$ , and the words occur on pieces equal to an eighth of a  $d\bar{a}m$ . After the time of Jahāngīr, copper coins are merely denoted by the words خلوس and فلوس.

The dates on Mughal coins belong to the Hijrī Era, and are expressed as a rule in Persian figures. On the copper coins of Akbar they are often expressed in words. The Hijrī Era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in the year A.D. 622. The Muḥammadan year is a lunar year, and so is a little shorter than our solar year. Hence a convenient rule for the conversion of any year in the Hijrī Era to the corresponding date in the Christian Era, is to subtract three per cent. from it, and then to add 622. The coins of Bābur and Humāyūn, and those of Akbar with Hijrī dates, merely exhibit the date of the Era. Akbar's ilāhī coins have the ilāhī year counting from the commencement of his reign, with or without the Persian month. In no single instance throughout the Mughal coinage do I know of the use of the name of any of the Muḥammadan months. From the beginning of Jahāngīr's reign we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Note in the Glossary.

have the insertion of the additional detail of the regnal year. Then on many of the coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and on some rupees of Murād Bakhsh, there are not only the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  date and the Persian month, but also the Hijrī year. Aurangzeb dropped the Ilāhī Era, and with him and all the succeeding emperors it was customary to have the Hijrī date on the obverse, and the regnal date on the reverse side of the coinage.

The mints from which the coins of the Mughal Emperors issued, are treated in detail in the Mint Notes which follow these introductory remarks. They naturally constitute one of the chief interests of this remarkable coinage, and if we were totally bereft of all written histories on this period, it would be possible to trace the rise, decline, and fall of the Empire, to reconstruct with accuracy its geographical extent under each reign, and to estimate with certainty the length of occupation of each town, from the coins alone.

The Indian mints of Babur are only seven in number, the best known of them being Agra, Lahor, Jaunpur, Lakhnau, and Tatta. Humayun has nine mints, and then by the extensive conquests of Akbar the number rises to seventy-two. In the reign of Aurangzeh the Mughal dominions attained their greatest extent, and the mints of this emperor reach a total of sixty-eight. This is less than the number of Akbar's mints, but those of Aurangzeb are more widely distributed. Then began the decay of the Empire, which is reflected in the gradual diminution of the number of the Southern Indian mints. By the reign of Alamgir II the total number of mints has dwindled to fifty-one, but it increases to eighty-one under Shāh; 'Alam II. This is explained by the fact that a very large number of the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II merely express the nominal allegiance of independent States and of European Companies. Also several small towns in the vicinity of the capital appear for the first time in the Mughal Mint List. I may instance Hathras, Bindraban, Chhachrauli, Nāhan, Pānīpat, Najafgarh, and Dāmla. The figures given above are taken from my paper 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors', Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, December, 1912. They will be modified as the work of discovery and research proceeds. total number of mints known at present is two hundred, and of these one hundred and thirty-four are represented in the Lahore Museum. Without further remark I will proceed to treat the coins from the point of view of the mints at which they were struck. are described mint by mint in separate Notes. The statements in the Notes are perfectly general in character, and in every case in which the remarks apply to coins in this Museum only, I have stated the fact.

### MINT NOTES

ITĀWA (I	اتاوه		
Lat. 26° 47′	Long.	79° 3′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	generalisation	30	***************************************
Shāh 'Ālam I	quine the later of	6	*******
Jahāndār	1	3	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	turner and the second	7	and the latest of the latest o
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	No.	1	inante comit
Shāh Jahān II	apparation or the	1	******
Muḥammad Shāh		12	
Ahmad Shāh	The Harmon	2	******
'Ālamgīr II	**************************************	1	
Shāh 'Ālam II	State layer o	1	

Itāwa is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. A mint was established there by Aurangzeb, the earliest coin known being a silver niṣār of this reign, dated 1097-28 in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet. The rupees of Aurangzeb are broad pieces of good and characteristic execution, and cover every year from 1098 to the end of the reign. The name Itāwa is first spelt plot, but in 1109-42 it finally appears as light (Itāwā). In this Collection there is a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh dated 2 R.—Coin No. 2642—which has the mint-name in its original form. It is the only exception known to me.

Rupees of all the regular emperors after Aurangzeb, down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, are known. These are normal coins of the usual types, the only pieces worthy of notice being those of Jahāndār Shāh. The rupees of this emperor exhibit both the usual couplets, but what I may term the 'Ṣāḥib i Qirān' couplet has \*\* 'moon' or 'silver', instead of the usual j 'gold'. See Coin No. 2101.

There is a rare mohar of Jahāndār Shāh in this Collection. Gold coins are also known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad, Aḥmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II.

No copper coins have yet been found.

### ATAK III

Lat. 33	53'	Long. 72°	16'
	G.	S.	С.
Akbar	***************************************	- Transmission	5 (Atak Banāras)
Muhammad Shāl	ı —	1	Programming .

Atak is the well-known fortified frontier post on the River Indus. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar, who visited the place more than once.  $D\bar{a}ms$  were struck there in Akbar's thirty-seventh year, and are known of all the years up to the forty-third. There is a specimen of the forty-eighth year in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On all these pieces the mint-town is called Atak Banāras.

After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one solitary piece, the rupee of Muḥammad Shāh in this Collection. It then becomes a mint-town of the Durrānī dynasty.

AJMER أجمير						
Lat. 26° 27′	Lor	ng. 74° 43	3'			
	G.	S.	C.			
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}$	***************************************	ng-Programment M	15			
Jahāngīr	2	2	1			
Aurangzeb	a	13	- Mark and a substitute			
Shāh 'Ālam I	Hard Française Company	2	**************************************			
Farru <u>k</u> lısiyar	togues and the same of the sam	4	âÿfilagas <b>a</b> W			
Muḥammad Shāh	tormogenea	5	***************************************			

Ajmer was the head-quarters of the Rajput Tomāra dynasty in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our Era. A celebrated pre-Muḥammadan ruler was Prithvi Rājā, the opponent of Muḥammad bin Sām. In the days of Akbar it was best known as the abode of the Chishtī Saiyids, and it was for long the annual custom of that emperor to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Muḥammadan saint Khwāja Mu'aiyanu-d-dīn Chishtī, who died at Ajmer in A.D. 1236, and was buried there.

Copper  $d\bar{a}ms$  issued from Ajmer in every year from A.H. 979 to 1005, which is the latest date known to me. Coin No. 557 is a solitary specimen exhibiting the isolated and very early date 970. On a coin dated 979—I.M. Cat., No. 358—Ajmer is given an epithet which has not been satisfactorily read.

The representative of the Chishtīs in the earlier years of Akbar's reign was Shaikh Salīm Chishtī, from whom Salīm, afterwards the

emperor Jahāngīr, took his name. Prince Salīm was born in 977, and Shaikh Salīm Chishtī died in 979. In 982 appeared an interesting  $d\bar{a}m$  struck at Salīmābād Ajmer, while in 1007 a  $d\bar{a}m$  was issued of the normal Ajmer type, but on which the name Ajmer is replaced by the new honorific title of Salīmābād. No gold or silver coins of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Ajmer in all three metals, but these are very rare. There is the celebrated bacchanalian portrait mohar—Coin No. 889—and a few couplet gold and silver pieces. A noteworthy coin is the unique Cancer zodiacal mohar struck at Ajmer in 1034, 20 R., which contains the name of Nūr Jahān. This was published by J. Gibbs in J. A. S. B., 1883.

There is a unique and unpublished zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint in the Cabinet de France, Paris, which I proceed to describe.

I must also mention the unique square gold  $nis\bar{a}r$ , formerly in the Bleazby Collection, now in the British Museum. The small silver  $nis\bar{a}r$  of Ajmer in this Collection has remained unique till quite recently. Two  $n\bar{u}r$   $ufsh\bar{a}ns$  of this mint are known, one in the Bodleian Collection, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

Shāh Jahān can have struck but little at Ajmer, as his issues are represented by a single rupee which is in the Lucknow Museum. The mint was revived by Aurangzeb about the thirtieth year of his reign, and was working regularly for the production of rupees down to its close. On these coins, and generally till the end of the Mughal series, Ajmer is associated with the epithet about 'abode of wellbeing'. Gold and copper of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees of all the succeeding regular emperors exist. In the reigns of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, Ajmer is given the epithet of *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat*, as well as that already mentioned.

A gold coin of Farrukhsiyar has been published, and a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II is mentioned in the Da Cuñha Sale Catalogue.

No copper coins are known after Aurangzeb.

### UJAIN (UJAINPŪR) أجين

Lat. 23° 10′	Long.	75°	47'
	G.	s.	C.
Akbar	Application -	6	{
Shāh Jahān	*******	3	1
Aurangzeb	* Section 1999	5	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	2	Newshading
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	descriptions.	2	Приложения
Muḥammad Shāh		3	to entries de,
Shāh 'Ālam II	N	2	MARKAGE MARKAGA MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAGE MARKAG

Ujain, the ancient capital of the Province of Mālwā, is one of the most famous sacred cities of the Hindus. When Akbar conquered the Province, it became the head-quarters of a sarkār. But Humāyūn had previously issued dirhams from this mint-town, and Mr. G. Bleazby possessed a heavy rupee of this emperor, which must have been struck after his restoration.

The earliest known coin of Akbar is No. 160 of year A. II. 968, the date of the conquest of Mālwa. Although it is of light weight and peculiar in style, I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. Square rupees of inferior workmanship issued from 987 to 1001, while similar pieces are known, probably of this mint, of regnal years 37 to 43. Dr. White King had a half-rupee of this type, dated 987. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees were issued of the ilāhī type. Specimens in this Collection exhibit both spellings of the name—Ujain and Ūjain.

What I may term the ordinary  $d\bar{a}m$  type of Akbar struck at Ujain, represented in the Indian Museum Cabinet—I. M. Cat., No. 526—is absent from this Collection, but the square pieces modelled on the old local copper currency of Mālwa, are present, and there is a square piece exhibiting the name of the mint in the form Ujainpūr—No. 575. No gold coins of Akbar have been found.

There is a rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, while all three metals of Shāh Jahān are known. On the earliest silver issues of this emperor, Ujain is associated with the epithet of 'town'—I. M. Cat., No. 1084. The later pieces are of the 'square areas' type; No. 1227 is a good specimen of a half-rupee. The copper pieces are again of the old Mālwa model. In nearly every instance during this reign the mint-name is spelt Ūjain.

In the reign of Aurangzeb, Ujain became associated with the epithet وار الفتع, by which it was distinguished on the coinage throughout the

remainder of the dynasty. The combination is found on a gold coin of the year 1073—I. M. Cat., No. 1153—but the mint-name occurs alone on rupees as late as 1102—see Coin No. 1552. A noteworthy piece is the Ujain rupee, belonging to Mr. Nelson Wright, on which the usual reverse formula of Aurangzeb is replaced by the words not unlike the square copper coin of this emperor is the first one published.

No niṣārs of Ujain are known.

There is a fine Ujain rupee of the claimant A'zam Shāh in the Lucknow Museum.

I do not think that the later Mughal issues merit any special mention. Rupees are known of the emperors from Shāh 'Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II except Shāh Jahān II and Aḥmad Shāh, while gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shāh Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh have been found. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh, Ujain came into the possession of Sindhia, whose capital it remained till A.D. 1810. The rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II can only by courtesy be termed Mughal coins.

### UJAINPŪR. See UJAIN.

### AḤSANĀBĀD (GULBARGA) احسن اباد

	Lat. 17° 18′	Long. 76° 54′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1 (Aḥsanābād)	1 (Aḥsanābād)	-
	1 (Gulbarga)	1 (Gulbarga)	National Property and Property

Aḥṣanābād—known later as Kulbarga or Gulbarga—was the capital of the Bahmanī dynasty of the Dakhan in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of our Era. On the decay of that dynasty it became part of the 'Ādil Shāhī kingdom of Bījāpūr. It was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A.H. 1067, but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. Coin No. 1829 is dated 1098, 31 R., and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga, while No. 1498 is a similar gold piece of Aurangzeb dated 1105, 40 R. At Bahāwalpūr I found Gulbarga mohars of dates from 1098, 31 R. to 1111, 44 R. From 1115 to the end of the reign, the Bahmanī name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.

Mr. Rodgers published a Gulbarga copper coin of Aurangzeb. Kām Bakhsh issued rupees from this mint-town with both its names, and Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has an Aḥsanābād rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I.

The latest known coin of the mint is a Gulbarga mohar of Jahān-dār Shāh—*I. M. Cat.*, No. 1710—but the attribution is not quite certain.

AḤMADĀBĀl	بان ٥	احمد ا	
Lat. 23° 1'	Long.	72° 38′	
	G.	s.	С.
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}$	4	51	5
Jahāngīr	1	20	- Constitution of
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	I	1	-
Jahāngīr as Salīm	Proceedings	6	padriame(Printer)
Shāh Jahān	Name of the last o	9	· <del>proorona</del>
Murād Ba <u>kh</u> sh	SOUTHWATEN	1	**************************************
Aurangzeb	-	4	ACCOUNTS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Shāh 'Ālam I	Made and g	1	platinops van
Jahāndār	Proceducency	1	gen <sub>tere</sub> ctore (Ph

1

5

1

1

Farru<u>kh</u>siyar Raf ī'u-d-darjāt

Muhammad Shāh

Shāh 'Ālam II

Bedär Bakht

'According to the Mir'āt i Aḥmadī, it was in the year A.H. 813 (A.D. 1411) that Aḥmad Shāh, having received "the assent and leave of that Moon of the Faithful and Sun of the Righteous, Shaikh Aḥmad Ganj Bakhsh", began to build and establish the Shahr i Mu'azzam, "the Great City", Aḥmadābād, in the immediate vicinity of Asāwal.' ['The Coins of the Gujarāt Salṭanat', Dr. G. P. Taylor, Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S., 1902.] This Aḥmad Shāh was sovereign of the independent kingdom of Gujarāt in Western India, and Aḥmadābād became its capital.

The Mughal coinage of Ahmadābād has been excellently described in a monograph by Dr. G. P. Taylor, which was published in Vol. XX of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S., and which he supplemented by an article on 'Akbar's Copper Coins of Ahmadābād', in N. S. IV.

As a Mughal mint, the history of Ahmadābād starts in A.H. 980, when Gujarāt was annexed by Akbar, and it remained a favourite mint till the end of the dynasty. All the regular emperors and several of the claimants and pretenders are represented, while there is an abundance of coin types and varieties.

The first coins issued by Akbar, both in gold and silver, are represented in this Collection, but the type struck in the same year, 980, on which the town is called Dāru-l-khilāfat, is missing. In 981 Aḥmadābād became associated on the coins with a new epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ s-saltanat. Six years later Akbar introduced a square coinage both in gold and silver. No. 122 is a mohar of this type dated A.H. 988, but the square rupees continued till A.H. 1000. We also have square silver pieces of regnal years 37 and 38, with which may be compared the similar coins of Ujain mint of dates 37 to 43. On the former the mint-name occurs without any epithet. Some time during the regnal year 38, the regular ilāhī type of Akbar, with his creed, Persian month, and divine year, makes its first appearance in the square form, the ornamental title of the mint being finally dropped. Coin No. 184 is an early example. The shape changed to round between the months Tir and Aban of the 39th year, and so continued till the end of the reign. For a few months of the 47th year, a more ornate design was tried—see No. 208. Fractions of the ilāhī rupees are known, but no gold  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  coins have been found.

Akbar's extensive copper coinage is very poorly represented in this Collection. No. 576 is the type struck at the conquest, and this was followed in 982 by that of No. 577. Then came the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  type, represented by No. 579, to be succeeded by two varieties. The tanka issue from years 44 to 46, is totally absent here. Whole tankas, halves, quarters, and eighths are known, but the subdivisions are not expressed on the coins, the inscription remaining invariable. From 46 to 50 we have the  $t\bar{a}nk\bar{\iota}$  issue of four-, two-, and one- $t\bar{a}nk\bar{\iota}$  pieces. This issue is peculiar to the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor. Coin No. 580 is a four- $t\bar{a}nk\bar{\iota}$  piece. A similar piece was published in N.S. XVIII, on which the word = is spelt = is spelt.

There are two silver pieces of Akbar I desire to mention. One is the extremely rare square four-anna piece of ilāhī type, but bearing the hijrī year 987. The legends are:—Obverse الله اكبر المواد ; Reverse مرب احمد اباد . A Lāhor piece now in the British Museum, of exactly similar type and size is described and illustrated in N. S. V, § 32, now in the British Museum, and a similar quarter-rupee of Fatḥpūr mint is in the Bodleian Collection.

The second piece is Coin No. 540. Several rupees and one or two half-rupees of this type are known, all of year 981, and all bearing a unique mint-mark. Though I hesitate to give a definite opinion, I feel tolerably certain that these were struck at  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat Shahr i Mu'azzam Aḥmadābād. These words are contained in the reverse marginal legend. If the mint is Aḥmadābād, I cannot explain why such a piece differing so widely in arrangement and style from

all other pieces of this mint should have been struck. The title Shahr i Mu'azzam has been read on a few copper coins struck by Muzaffar III of Gujarāt in the years 977 and 978, but does not occur on any other Mughal coin.

Aḥmadābād was one of Jahāngīr's principal silver mints, and is noteworthy for its connexion with the famous zodiacal issues of this emperor. With the exception of a few very rare pieces from some half-dozen other mints, it may be said that Jahāngīr's zodiacal mohars issued from Āgra, and his zodiacal rupees from Aḥmadābād. The latter usually bear the first five signs of the zodiac only—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo—and nearly all belong to the year 1027, 13 R. Of the remaining seven signs, two only—Scorpio and Pisces—seem to be known in silver.

On the silver coins that issued from the Aḥmadābād mint during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, the emperor is called by his pre-accession name of Salīm—see No. 921. The first five coins starting from the month Ābān are dated '50', referring to the fiftieth year of Akbar's reign, while the other four are of the regnal year 2. Salīmī copper coins are known. These coins and their dates are discussed in N.S. I, X, and XII.

They were followed by heavy rupees of the Kalima type, succeeded in 1017 by heavy coins containing the characteristic Aḥmadābād couplet—No. 929. These were current for three years only, but the inscription was revived in the lighter series of coins struck from 1027 to 1033. The intervening period was occupied by coins well represented in this Collection. During the last four years of the reign, while the influence of Nūr Jahān was predominant, the coinage was restricted to issues with the usual couplet bearing her name. Coin No. 919 is a unique Aḥmadābād mohar of Nūr Jahān. The Museum has no copper coins after Akbar.

There is a rare Aḥmadābād  $nis\bar{a}r$  of Jahāngīr in this Collection. I do not know of the existence of the other kinds of largesse money— $\underline{kh}air\ qab\bar{u}l$ ,  $n\bar{u}r\ afsh\bar{a}n$ —or of legal drachms from this mint.

Shāh Jahān's first issues are of the Kalima type, that is to say, they exhibit the Kalima, the emperor's name and conventional titles, and the mint, with the  $hijr\bar{\imath}$  and regnal years, but in his second year Shāh Jahān changed the regnal to the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  year, and began to record the names of the Persian months. I have called this second type the Kalima-Ilāhī type [see Note on Akbarnagar].

The 'square areas' type began in 1043, and continued till the end of the reign. At that time Murād Bakhsh was governor of Gujarāt, and we find Aḥmadābād issuing coins of both gold and silver in the

name of that claimant. A rupee of the second regnal year was in the Da Cuñha Collection.

The ordinary couplet silver issues of Aurangzeb continue through the reign. On a rupee of the first year, the mint-name is at the top of the coin, but afterwards it invariably occupies the last line.

Two rupees of A'zam Shāh are known.

Coins are known in all three metals of Akbar and the three succeeding emperors, and rupees of every emperor to Shāh 'Ālam II have been found, but gold of the later Mughals is very rare. Only Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in this metal. One or two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I are known which bear in the reverse formula the words جلوس غلفر مانوس instead of the usual جلوس عيمنت مانوس. Coin No. 2095 was the first of this type to be recognized—see N.S. XI, § 67, and my Note below on Khambāyat Mint—and though the mint-name is cut, I suspect it is Aḥmadābād. On the coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Aḥmadābād is associated with an epithet زينت البلاد 'ornament of towns'. It is a moot point whether the mint of Muḥammad Shāh, زين البلاد, is or is not Aḥmadābād.

Aḥmadābād recognized the right of the pretender Shāh Jahān III to strike coins, and Bedār Bakht, the titular emperor set up by Ghulām Qādir in 1202, was permitted to exercise a similar privilege—No. 3248. Mr. Nelson Wright has a copper coin of this pretender.

The Aḥmadābād issues of the later Mughal emperors, and the copper currencies in particular, are inadequately represented in this Collection.

# احمد نگر AHMADNAGAR

Lat. 23° 3	8'	Long. 72°	54'
	G.	s.	C.
$\mathbf{Akbar}$	With the same of t	1	***************************************
Jahāngīr	<del></del>	3	and the same of th
Shāh Jahān	-	1	Name of the last o
Aurangzeb		4	**************************************
Shāh 'Ālam I		1	******

Aḥmadnagar was founded in the sixteenth century, and became the capital of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty. In the fortieth year of Akbar's reign, the Mughal armies invaded the Dakhan, and Aḥmadnagar was besieged but not taken. It eventually capitulated to Akbar in person in 1008, but it was not till Shāh Jahān's reign that the Nizām Shāhī kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire.

A few Aḥmadnagar ilāhī rupees of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Aḥmadnagar in gold and silver. The only mohar known is *I.M. Cat.*, No. 585, and on this the mint-name is spelt Aḥmadānagar. The word is a little uncertain on this coin, but Mr. Nelson Wright has an unpublished rupee of Jahāngīr containing a new couplet, which was undoubtedly struck at Aḥmadānagar. As regards this form of the name, comparison can be made with the placename Muḥammadānagar, which was the capital of a sarkār in the Province of Ḥaidarābād. There is a very rare rupee of the year 1036 in the Indian Museum.

The early Kalima-Ilāhī type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency is very rare, but the later 'square areas' type rupees are sometimes met with. No gold or copper pieces of this emperor have been found.

Coins No. 1561 and 1562 are the only known rupees of Aurangzeb's first year, but from the twenty-eighth year, rupees began to issue more freely from Aḥmadnagar. I possess a  $nis\bar{a}r$  of the year 1118. Aurangzeb is represented in gold in the British Museum Collection.

Rupees are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, and Farrukhsiyar, while A'zam Shāh struck at Aḥmadnagar in both gold and silver. On all these coins the mint-name is at the top.

Copper coins of both Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar were in the White King Cabinet. After the latter reign this mint disappears from the Mughal list.

AḤMADNAGAR FARRUKHĀBĀD. See FARRUKHĀBĀD.

AKHTARNAGAR AWADH. See AWADH.

The city of Udaipūr was founded by Banbīr, Rānā of Mewār, in A.D. 1559. Coin No. 123 bears witness to the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A.D. 1576. This was quickly followed by the defeat and expulsion of the Mughal forces, but in the time of Jahāngīr, Mewār was again subjugated. The only other Mughal coins beside the rare gold piece of Akbar, are one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān.

and the same

Under the Muhammadans, the striking of coin was one of the most jealously guarded of royal prerogatives, and in ages when the printing-press did not exist, the circulation of money was one of the principal means by which the names and attributes of new rulers became known to their subjects. Whenever a town or province was conquered, the victorious king had coins struck there in his own name, with the name of the town as mint. The royal commanders must have carried their mint apparatus along with them and their armies, and in the case of the Mughal rulers this is borne out by the fact that we have coins struck at the royal Camp, or أردو. In addition to the simple mint-name Urdū, there is Urdū Zafar Qarīn, or 'the Camp associated with Victory', and Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan, or 'the Camp on the road to the Dakhan'. For convenience I have treated these as three different mints. Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan is a mint on a unique rupee of Jahangir in the Lucknow Museum, but the other two Camps are represented here.

The mint-name Urdū occurs on a rupee of Bābur in the Museum. I know of no other specimen. This mint is also found on one or two very rare square coins in both gold and silver, of Akbar, and on the very interesting and unique zodiacal mohar of Jahāngīr in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet, which was published in N. S. I., § 4. The zodiacal sign is the Ram, the dates are 1036, 22 R., and the Persian couplet is:

'May the Urdū coin of Jahāngīr Shāh Remain current while last the sun and moon.'

The introductory remarks of the Note on Urdū mint have an equal bearing on that of Urdū Zafar Qarīn, 'the Camp associated with Victory'. The phrase was coined by Akbar, and is found on pieces of this emperor in all three metals.

The earliest coin of Akbar is the round gold mohar—one of two known specimens—described under No. 100 of the I. M. Cat., and dated 984. There are some undated square rupees, and undated copper coins. Apart from these, all Akbar's issues from Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint bear the date ——illed = 1000, until the thirty-fifth year. It is open to question whether all these ——illed coins were issued in the year 1000, and it is possible that such a striking event as the millennium of the Islamic dispensation may have been anticipated on the coinage. This point is discussed by Mr. H. Nelson Wright in his 'Urdū' Mint Note—I. M. Cat., p. lxxxi. From the thirty-fifth year, the coins, in copper only, begin again to record the real dates, and these dāms with ilāhū dates proceed till the fiftieth year, the tanka issue being unknown.

The only other known coin of Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint is a silver  $nis\bar{a}r$  of Shāh Jahān.

#### ARKAT (ARCOT) ועלים

Lat. 12° 55′	Long.	79° 24′	
ů.	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	-	1	**********
Jahāndār		1	-
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	Anna de de crise na	6	-
Shāh Jahān II	1	Milediriaced rings	
Muḥammad Shāh	The country	1	
'Ālamgīr II	Rose's Auditor	8	
Shāh 'Ālam II		6	

The Southern Indian town of Arkāt, known to fame as Arcot, first appears as a Mughal mint on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No. 2014, dated 1122, 4 R., and a rupee described in the Sale Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, dated 1120, 2 R., are the earliest examples known. Coin No. 2104 is one of two published silver coins of Jahāndār. On the earliest coin of Farrukhsiyar the mint is at the top—No. 2153—but subsequently it takes its normal position. Coin No. 2292 is a unique mohar of Shāh Jahān II.

By Muḥammad Shāh the East India Company were granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of the Mughal issues. This was in A.D. 1742, equivalent to A.H. 1154-5. All the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II in this Collection, are issues of either the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

ISLĀMĀB	م AD	اسلام ابا	
Lat. 22° 21′	Long	g. 91° 52′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	
Faru <u>kh</u> siyar	The sales in the s	2	***************************************
Shāh Jahān II	Marian applica	1	
Muḥammad Shāh	- Antonio de la Companio de la Compa	3	
'Ālamgīr II	1	Mare Magazina	***************************************
Shāh Jahān III	1	nd-national appropriet	genera euros
Shāh 'Ālam II	-	g)-man-records	1

It is still uncertain what place was designated by the name of Islāmābād. We know that Chittagong was renamed Islāmābād in 1076 on the Mughal conquest of Arakān, and the same name was given to two captured forts in the Province of Aurangābād, Chāknā, and Rāiri (sic)—see Jadunath Sarkar's India of Aurangzeb. Then later still Mathurā appears on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II with its Muḥammadan name of Islāmābād, but on other coins of this emperor, the mint-name of Islāmābād appears alone. Probably the Islāmābād of Aurangzeb's currency was Chittagong, and we know that on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II is Mathurā, but it is impossible to say when the change took place. No distinct break in style is noticeable, nor are there different kinds of Islāmābād money belonging to any single reign except those of Shāh 'Ālam II already mentioned.

On Aurangzeb's earlier Islāmābād coins, the mint-name is at the top, but later it comes down to the last line. I do not know of any coin earlier than that of A. H. 1079 in the British Museum.

The later issues from this mint are not noteworthy. No Islāmābād coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, or Rafī'u-d-darjāt are known, but the pretender Shāh Jahān III is represented in gold.

#### ISLĀMĀBĀD MATHURĀ. See MATHURĀ.

The mint-name of Isma'ilgarh has been read on one or two silver and copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II. I do not know where the place was. The copper coin in this Collection is dated A.H. 1194, while a published rupee—see N.S. XV, § 89—bears the dates 1203, 31 R.

#### ĀṢAFĀBĀD BARELI. See BARELI.

The earliest coin published of the rare Southern Indian mint of A'zamnagar is a rupee of Aurangzeb, dated 50 R.—N.S. XV, § 89. The position of the mint-name, coming as it does on the same line with the word غرب, and above the word غرب, is characteristic of the A'zamnagar coins. A rupee of Farrukhsiyar—B. M. Cat., No. 936—is in the British Museum. Copper coins of Aurangzeb, and Shāh 'Ālam II, of this mint, are recorded as having been in the White King Collection, but I have not been able to verify them.

There are one or two other A'zamnagar rupees exactly resembling those already mentioned, but where the mint-name is accompanied by a second name coming under the word, and this latter name, mainly on the strength of two published coins of Kām Bakhsh, has been read as Gokulgarh. This place, which must have been in the Dakhan, should not be confounded with the Gokulgarh near Dehlī. The double name occurs on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar published in N.S. XIV, and on two known silver coins of Muḥammad Shāh, which merit a more extended notice. Mohars and rupees of Sūrat mint, dated A.H. 1131 and 1132, and of the first regnal year, are known, which bear the following couplet:

No other coins were known with this couplet, so Mr. C. J. Rodgers ascribed them to that unfortunate scion of the royal house, Muḥammad Nekosiyar, who is known to have reigned at Āgra for two or three months in the troublous year 1131. This attribution met with general acceptance, but later on Mr. W. Irvine showed that the couplet in question really belonged to Muḥammad Shāh, and that these Sūrat coins must be regarded as the first issues of Muḥammad Shāh from the Sūrat mint—J. A. S. B., 1899. More recently still a rupee has been discovered, now in the Cabinet of Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala, bearing the same couplet, but of A'zamnagar Gokulgarh mint, and dated 1166, 6 R. The dates make it perfectly certain that the couplet refers to Muḥammad Shāh. A second specimen in this Collection is in very poor condition, but shows the same dates.

The two Gokulgarh rupees of Kām Bakhsh are described and illustrated respectively by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins', J. A. S. B., 1888, and by Dr. G. P. Taylor in N.S. VIII, § 56.

Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, in his *India of Aurangzeb*, gives an A'zamnagar, or Malkāpūr (sic), as one of the forts in the Province of

Bījāpūr. See also N.S. VIII, § 56.

#### AKBARĀBĀD. See ĀGRA.

There are coins of Akbar bearing the mint-names of Akbarpūr, and Akbarpūr Tānda. The legends are different in style and arrangement, and it is probable that they belong to two different mints. I have treated them accordingly.

Akbarpūr is found on copper  $d\bar{a}ms$  of Akbar, of which there are four in the Museum. The type of Coin No. 601, dated 984, is different from that of the first three, all of year 981: the specimen—No. 364—in the Indian Museum belongs also to the year 981.

The only other coin of Akbarpūr mint is a rupee of Jahāndār, which was in the Bleazby Collection. This mint-name was also read on a copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II in the White King Cabinet, but I have not verified it.

The locality of Akbarpūr is doubtful. There is an Akbarpūr at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Chambal, and another Akbarpūr in the Cawnpore District—p. 18 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. On p. cxii of the same work, an important ferry over the Narbada River is mentioned, called Akbarpūr.

# AKBARPŪR TĀNDA اكبريور تانده

The mint of Akbarpūr Tānda is only found on a few rare silver and copper coins of Akbar. The mint-mark on the rupees is quite characteristic. The phrase ناصر الدنيا و الدين on the copper coins recalls

the silver and copper currency of Jaunpür. Akbarpür Tända is termed  $D\bar{a}rn$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$  on the copper pieces.

This mint-town has been identified with the Akbarpūr near Tānda in the Faizābād District of Oudh.

AKBAR	NAGAR	اكبرنگر	
Lat. 25° 2	Z' Lon	g. 82° 34′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	1		
Jahāngīr	)*****	10	
Shāh Jahān	reth stad (hatel)	12	-
Aurangzeb	No. of Concession Conc	19	***************************************
Shāh 'Ālam I	<b>Anny Constitution</b>	2	-

Akbarnagar, the modern Rājmaḥal, was the provincial capital of Bengal for the last few years of Akbar's reign, and again for the last twenty years of the reign of Shāh Jahān. One or two very rare  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  silver coins of Akbar struck at Akbarnagar have been found, and a copper  $d\bar{a}m$  was in the White King Collection. Coin No. 125 is one of two known gold mohars of Akbar. The other, an exactly similar specimen, is in the Bodleian Collection. These are peculiar in exhibiting no date beyond the Persian month.

Only silver coins are known of Jahāngīr. They begin with heavy pieces of the usual Kalima type, and of what I may term the type—see No. 950—but these give way in the year 1019 to rupees of normal weight bearing the rare couplet exhibited on No. 957. The ordinary ilāhī type is found for the last fourteen years of the reign. Coin No. 951 is an isolated specimen dated 1017. There is an Akbarnagar rupee of Nūr Jahān in the Lucknow Museum.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence as usual with the Kalima type, which is followed in the second year by the anomalous Kalima-Ilāhī type. Shāh Jahān implies his devotion to the tenets of Islām by the presence on these coins of the Kalima, the Hijrī year, and the conventional Muslim regal title of  $\dot{\omega}$ , but traverses them by also including his own  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  or divine year, and the Persian month. By the seventh year, the 'square areas' type holds the field, and endures till the end of the reign.

A gold 'square areas' coin of Shāh Jahān, dated 1067, 30 R., was published in N.S. XI. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a silver Akbarnagar niṣār, dated 1068, 32 R. Two others are in the Cabinet de France, Paris, together with a copper coin of Shāh Jahān of this mint.

I have written a paper, which will be published in the J. A. S. B., to show that Shāh Shujā', who disputed the succession with his brothers Aurangzeb and Murād Bakhsh. struck rupees at Akbarnagar. Shāh Shujā' was governor of Bengal, and Akbarnagar was the seat of his Court, and his principal residence.

There is a unique 'square areas' type gold mohar of Aurangzeb, of the twelfth year, in the British Museum, but mohars are known of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of what I may term the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, so characteristic of Aurangzeb's earliest issues. The earliest silver coin known to me is dated 1070, 3 R., and is of the usual couplet type, but with منر منير instead of بدر منير. This gold couplet on the silver issues continues till the forty-second year, when it changes to the normal silver couplet. The Akbarnagar rupees are also peculiar in having both Hijrī and regnal years on the reverse side. Mr. Bleazby had a copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Akbarnagar rupees of the usual types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. No other gold or copper pieces have been found.

	$ar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{G}\mathbf{R}$	أكره ١		
	Lat. 27° 10′	Long. 78° 5′		
	G.	S.	C.	
Bābur	-	2	6	
Humāyūn	destruction and the second sec	4	21	
Akbar	12	22	17	
Jahāngīr	17	19	10	
Jahangir and Nür Jahan	a —	1	### Application of the Principle of the	
Shāh Jahān	<ul><li>1 (Āgra)</li><li>2 (Akbar</li></ul>	4 (Āgra) ābād) 13 (Akba		rābād)
Aurangzeb		23	2	,
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	7	Antoning	
Jahāndār	Mensembusina	2	Spinster states	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	nons-paragraphs	9	Agen authorise	
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	-	1	Na anticontribute	
Shāh Jahān II	-	2	April the confet appet	
Muḥammad Shāh	2	16	pro-Proceedings	
Ahmad Shāh	e-constitute.	3	mcconstraineA	
'Ālamgīr II	**************************************	4	granding-or-free	
Shāh 'Ālam II	addition (A)	12	Seal-Househops	

The chief mints of the Mughal Emperors were Āgra, Dehlī, and Lāhor, and in beauty of design, and multiplicity of type, the coins of Āgra are pre-eminent.

In pre-Mughal times the mint-name of Agra has been read on one of the anonymous copper coins ascribed to Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Bābur struck at Āgra both in silver and copper, and Āgra is the only copper mint of this emperor. There are three types of copper coin in this Collection, and Āgra is called both  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$ , and  $D\bar{a}ru$ -z-zarb Qil'a. The money containing the latter epithet is dated 936 and 937, and I have followed Mr. C. J. Rodgers in ascribing the 937 coins of this type, which is characteristic of Bābur, to that emperor. Mr. Nelson Wright has attributed them to Humāyūn—see I.M.Cat., No. 45.

The silver  $\bar{A}$ gra coins of Humāyūn resemble those of Bābur in being thin dirhams of the Central Asian type. The copper coins, again like those of Bābur, are pieces of the Bahlolī weight and size. On them  $\bar{A}$ gra is called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}$ fut,  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-'adl, and  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-am $\bar{a}n$ . In addition there are some smaller, thinner ful $\bar{u}$ s on which the mintname is without epithet. The copper coins of Bābur and Humāyūn do not contain the emperor's name. No gold coin of Bābur is known of any mint, and the small, thin gold pieces of Humāyūn are mintless.

Humāyūn was driven out of India by the Sūrī chief Sher Shāh in A.H. 947. Sher Shāh remodelled the coinage, issuing rupees weighing 180 grains, and copper  $d\bar{a}ms$  of 330 grains, and the Āgra mint was worked freely by Sher Shāh and his successors. The coins issued by Humāyūn between the time of his restoration in 962, and that of his death in 963, have been found in silver only, and are extremely rare. They are thick pieces on the Sūrī model, but Āgra is not represented.

Akbar immediately commenced striking in silver at  $\bar{A}$ gra by the Sūrī standard of weight, but the earliest gold coin is dated 971. The average weight of the mohar was 168 grains, and that of the rupee was 178 grains. There is a long gap between the dates of Coins Nos. 244 and 245, the former being dated 986, and the latter being an  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  coin of year 44. After Akbar moved his head-quarters to Fatḥpūr Sikrī, the coins of  $\bar{A}$ gra appear with less regularity, and few, if any, coins are known of the years between 988 and the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  year 44.

There is a good specimen in this Collection of the rare  $mihr\bar{a}b\bar{\imath}$ -shaped mohar, dated 981, struck at  $\bar{A}$ gra Town—No. 132. This shape does not appear again except in an  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  issue of the forty-ninth year, also from the  $\bar{A}$ gra mint, and in a mintless issue bearing the inscription  $\mu$ , which was published by Mr. Delmerick in J.A.S.B., 1875. This latter coin was probably struck at  $\bar{A}$ gra; it is apparently still unique.

At about the time of the first Islamic millennium, Akbar promulgated his own  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  or divine religion and era, and commenced the issue of coins bearing the punning creed , with the Persian month, and the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  year reckoned from the commencement of his reign. The  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  coins of  $\bar{A}$ gra, in all three metals, are rare. Coin No. 248 is a strikingly handsome example. A noteworthy and unique piece is the  $\bar{A}$ gra  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  mohar in the British Museum, which bears the effigy of a duck. Two  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  silver coins deserve special mention. One is the darb which was in the White King Cabinet, and the other is the remarkable piece in the Bodleian Collection which bears the word ,  $r\bar{\imath}$ piya.

Coin No. 605 is an early example of Akbar's  $\bar{\text{A}}$ gra  $d\bar{a}ms$ , again struck on the Sūrī model. These  $d\bar{a}ms$  are as a rule termed on the coins themselves. In the year 40 appeared the tanka issue, full and half-tanka pieces being known. Six years later these made way for the four, two, and one  $t\bar{a}nk\bar{\imath}$  pieces. The  $t\bar{a}nk\bar{\imath}$  or  $tank\bar{\imath}$  issue is peculiar to the mints of Aḥmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

The Agra coins of Jahangir are the finest of the entire Mughal series. They begin both in gold and silver, with heavy coins weighing from 30 to 50 grains above the average used weights of 168 and 173 grains respectively. An interesting reference to Jahangir's heavy mohars and rupees is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahangir's Mohurs and Rupees', J. A. S. B., 1894. Of the first regnal year there are heavy rupees of the Kalima type, and also of the way type. These give way to a Persian couplet type exemplified by No. 962, which also occurs in gold. The same couplet is used for the towns of Patna and Kābul.

The year 1019 sees the high-water mark in excellence of artistic design and workmanship. Jahāngīr had by that time introduced his own Divine Era, and it is probable that the rupees struck in each  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  month, bore a different Persian couplet, and that they were alternately round and square. This remark may also be true for the gold mohars. Attention is drawn to the exquisite gold coin No. 894. The same couplet occurs on a beautiful round rupee, dated Bahman, 1019, 5 I—N.S. XIII—and I have also seen it on a square heavy rupee. No. 964 is a very rare and curious coin of regnal year 6, of a non- $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type. Coin No. 895 is a striking mohar which I believe is still unique.

Coin No. 896 shows that by the month  $\bar{A}zar$  of the sixth year, normal weight coins of the usual  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type had come into use. It is probable that the rupees of each  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  month were alternately round and square till the twelfth year. There is a gap in this Cabinet between the twelfth and seventeenth years, as also in the

Indian Museum Collection. The last Agra couplet of Jahangir is that on No. 974, with the exception of the couplet containing the name of Nūr Jahān, found on rupees of the twentieth to the twenty-second years—No. 1178. No Agra gold coins of Nūr Jahān are known. A niṣār and a nūr afshān of Agra are contained in this Collection.

In the year 1028 the well-known series of zodiacal mohars appeared from the Āgra mint, each bearing the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in which it was minted. These are poorly represented in the Museum. Aḥmadābād was the principal mint for zodiacal rupees, but one or two genuine specimens of Āgra are known. Forgeries abound.

Jahangir's copper coins from the Agra mint are not uncommon, and are well represented in this Collection.

In A.H. 1038, during the second year of Shāh Jahān's reign, the name of Āgra was altered to Akbarābād, and so remained till the end of the dynasty. Coins of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver only, struck at Āgra with an honorific epithet of Dāru-l-lhilāfat, are known. When the name was changed to Akbarābād, the epithet was retained at first, but was soon dropped. Between 1039 and 1043, the silver type changes frequently, as is well shown in this Collection, but in 1043 it settles down into the 'square areas' type. It is the same with the mohars, except that the 'squares' are 'diamonds'. Coin No. 1249 is a striking specimen of the 'square areas' type. A mohar and one or two rare rupees of year 1068 are known, which are not of the 'square areas' type, and on which the epithet of Dāru-l-khilāfat was revived—N. S. XIII, § 77.

Shāh Jahān's copper coins are rare, and only the small size is represented here. Niṣārs are known both in gold and silver.

There can be no doubt that the reading of Akbarābād as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Shujā' in the B. M. Cat., is incorrect. Coin No. 1571 is a beautiful specimen of Aurangzeb's first issue in silver. It bears the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend, which is repeated on rupees of the third year, but on these the legends are arranged in and about square areas. The latter issue runs on to the twenty-ninth year, when it changes to the couplet issue usually associated with this monarch. From this time also Akbarābād went by the name of the resting-place of the Khālifate'.

The mohars from the first year bear Aurangzeb's ordinary gold couplet, and the only important change is when Akbarābād becomes associated with its new epithet, as on the silver coins. Copper coins are fairly rare. Silver niṣārs are known.

The issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I commence both in gold and silver with a recently discovered couplet variety, on which the

emperor calls himself the second 'Ālamgīr—see No. 2015. But this must quickly have given way to the normal type. Akbarābād was first called Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat and then Mustaqirru-l-mulk, the change taking place before the end of the first regnal year. The latter epithet was retained by Jahāndār, and Farrukhsiyar, but resumed its old form in the fifth year of the latter monarch's reign.

The issues of the remaining emperors, down to Shah 'Ālam II, follow the usual types. I will only remark on the variety in gold and silver of Muḥammad Shāh's second year, which bears the inscription usually associated with that monarch's Shāhjahānābād issues, and on the Akbarābād rupee of 'Ālamgīr II with legend 'Shāh 'Ālamgīr '—N. S. XV.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers published an Akbarābād rupee of Shāh Jahān III, dated 1174, in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins', J. A. S. B., 1888.

Copper coins of Akbarābād become extremely rare after Aurangzeb, and till quite recently were known of Shāh 'Ālam II only. I published an Akbarābād copper piece of Farrukhsiyar in N. S. XV, and it seems likely that a copper coin of this mint, published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in a paper called 'Rare Mughal Coins'—J. A. S. B., 1896—and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is really a coin of Shāh Jahān II.

The mint of Agra or Akbarābād is specially notable for its issues of small silver, and largesse money. The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here, but there are five-mohar pieces of Akbar and Jahāngīr of Agra mint in the British Museum.

# ALWAR الور

Lat. 27° 34′ Long. 76° 38′
G. S. C.
Akbar — 2

Alwar, the capital of the State of that name in Rājputāna, was first used as a mint for copper by Sher Shāh Sūrī. Akbar also struck there in his early years,  $d\bar{a}ms$  being known of dates 967, 968, and 972. These are all of one type only, but it is probable that Coin No. 879, of an altogether different type, and of year 965, is of Alwar mint. Two or three early rupees of Akbar are known of this mint on which it is called  $Qil^a$  Alwar. No Alwar coins of any other Mughal emperor have been found.

#### اله اباد (ILAHĀBĀS) اله اباد

Lat. 25° 26′	Long.	81° 50′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	<del>-</del>	5	4 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	-	1	MICHAEL AND COMPANY
Shāh Jahān	th when	4	Parkett Prints
Aurangzeb	of the order of	2	n-Marinnaya
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	-		
Muḥammad Shāh	and the second second	7	Property and the second
Aḥmad Shāh	Section 1970	2	
'Ālamgīr II	T-correspond	1	***************************************

Ilahābād, the ancient Prayāg, arose into prominence as a Mughal city when Akbar laid the foundations of a fort and town there in the year A.H. 982. The fort, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Ganges, is still a prominent land-mark.

Jahāngīr is represented by a few couplet rupees only, for an example of which see No. 976.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is followed in 1039 by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. Then in 1043 comes the 'square areas' type. All these are rare. A 'square areas' mohar was published in N. S. XV.

Aurangzeb's Ilahābād coins in gold and silver follow the usual types with the exception of a rare silver issue from Ilahābād Town, which bears the gold couplet—No. 1612. A legal drachm and one or two niṣārs are known. The White King Collection contained a copper coin of this monarch.

Rupees are known of all the other Mughal emperors except Jahāndār, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Shāh Jahān II. These are of the usual types with the exception of the issues of Farrukhsiyar, which bear a modified reverse legend—No. 2130. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh have been found.

#### ILAHĀBĀS. See ILAHĀBĀD.

Imtiyazgarh was the Mughal name for Adoni in Southern India. Coin No. 1614, a dateless rupee of Aurangzeb, remained till quite recently the earliest known issue from this mint, but a duplicate of regnal year 43 has been published in N.S. XV, § 89. Mr. Framji Jamasji Thanawala has a unique half-rupee of Aurangzeb, on which the name of the mint appears in its original form of Adoni.

A solitary rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I is known. With Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian hun—small dumpy coins weighing about 60 grains. These continued to be struck in the names of Muḥammad Shāh and of 'Ālamgīr II. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh and of 'Ālamgīr II.

Ānwala is only found as a Mughal mint-town on a few early rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II: It is a town of Rohilkhand in the present District of Bareilly, which became British territory in 1801.

# AWADH Lat. 26° 48′ Long. 82° 14′ G. S. C. Akbar — 3 (Khiṭa Awadh) Muḥammad Shāh — 6 (Akhtarnagar Awadh) — Shāh 'Ālam II 2 (Ṣūba Awadh) —

Awadh, the ancient Ayodhyā, was in Akbar's time the headquarters of a  $s\bar{u}ba$ , and has given its name to the Province now known as Oudh. A few rare copper coins of Akbar are known in the full and half sizes, on which the mint is called خطه اوده —the District of Awadh. See No. 628.

The mint does not appear again till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, when it is called اخترنگر اوده on the coins. The earlier rupees are of the usual type, but later on this changes to the type characteristic of the Shāhjahānābād issues. The Indian Museum possesses a gold mohar of Akhtarnagar Awadh.

Coins Nos. 2859 and 2860 are mohars of Shāh 'Ālam II struck at Ṣūba Awadh in 1229, 26 R. (sic). They are quite unfamiliar to me, but are East India Company issues corresponding to the '26 san' rupees of Muḥammadābād Banāras—see Coins Nos. 2966 et seq.

# AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA BUNYĀD) اورنگ اباد

	Lat. 19° 54′	Long. 75° 22′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	{ 2 (Aurangāb	$ar{ t a}{ t d})$ 2 (Aurang $ar{ t a}{ t b}{ar{ t a}}{ t d}$	
	1 (Khujista)	Bunyād) - 3 ( <u>Kh</u> ujista Bu	nyād) —
Shāh 'Ālam I	MACHINERAL	4	Hermidered
${f Jahar{a}ndar{a}r}$	Photographs	1	**************************************
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	1	2	*****************
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	1	des-PARA (milita)
Shāh Jahān II	1	manager .	Anagolisjanuma
Muḥammad Shāh	$1~({ m Aurang\bar{a}b\bar{a}}$	id) 2 ( <u>Kh</u> ujista Bu	nyād) —

Aurangzeb, when governor of the Dakhan, before his accession, founded the city of Aurangābād, which he named after himself. Apparently the earliest coin known at present is a mohar of Aurangzeb in the Indian Museum, dated 1070, 3 R., of the usual gold couplet type. There is a rupee in the British Museum of 1071, 3 R., which bears the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend. On the early coins, both in gold and silver, the name of the mint is at the top, but later on it comes down to the last line. From A.H. 1100 the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet Khujista Bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation'. There is an Aurangzeb copper coin of Aurangābād in the Cabinet of Dr. G. P. Taylor. No niṣārs are known.

There is a mohar of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection which exhibits the mint-name in its original form.

Khujista Bunyād coins of the normal types, both in gold and

silver, are known of all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, while rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II exist in private collections. Noteworthy coins are the issues in gold and silver of Rafī'u-d-darjāt which bear the أفاق couplet. See Coin No. 2280, which is still unique.

# ایلچپور ELICHPÜR

Lat. 21° 10′	Long	g. 77°	30'
	G.	S.	C.
Jahāngīr	-	2	
Aurangzeb		***************************************	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	*******	1	-

Under the Mughals, Elichpūr was the provincial capital of Berār. The province was conquered by Akbar in his thirty-first year. Rupees of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type were struck at Elichpūr; a specimen without year was published in N. S. XI.

Normal weight silver coins of Jahāngīr's early Kalima type only are known, all apparently of the year 1016. A Shāh Jahān copper coin is recorded as having been in the Collection of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, but I have not been able to verify it.

Elichpūr rupees of the normal types are known of all the emperors from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh, except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II. The mint was very prolific in shapeless copper coins of degraded design. These have been published of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, and of the last four emperors from Muḥammad Shāh—J. A. S. B., 1902. No gold coins have yet been found.

# BĀLĀNAGARGADHĀ بالانگرگن ها

Rupees were issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Bālāna-gargadhā by the local representative of the Peshwā—see N.S. XI, § 65. The mint-town was probably Gadhā, now an unimportant town near Jabalpūr (Jubbulpore).

### بىخشان BADA<u>HK</u>SHĀN

Badakhshān is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustan.

# بروت BARODA جروت Shāh 'Ālam II — — 3

Coins in silver and copper issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Baroda, capital of the State of that name.

# برهانپور BURHĀNPŪR

Lat. 21° 18′	Long.	76° 16′	
	G.	s.	C.
Akbar	1	3	1
Jahāngīr	1	8	
Shāh Jahān	2	14	
Aurangzeb	1	9	
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	4	***********
Jahāndār	1	2	-
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar		2	and the same of th
Muḥammad Shāh	1	3	
'Ālamgīr II		1	Provinces

Burhānpūr was the principal town of the <u>Kh</u>āndesh Province, lying between the Narbada and Tapti Rivers. Before the rise of the Mughal power <u>Kh</u>āndesh was an independent State, but after repeated invasions Burhānpūr was finally occupied, and Asīrgarh, the principal fort, captured, in Akbar's forty-fifth year. <u>Kh</u>āndesh was then incorporated in the Mughal Empire, and Burhānpūr remained one of the most prolific Mughal mints till the end of the dynasty. *Ilāhī* coins of Akbar in all three metals are known; the copper issues are very rare. There is a copper coin in this Collection, but the units figure of the year is missing.

Jahāngīr's silver issues begin with the heavy Kalima type, and this is succeeded by heavy rupees bearing the rare couplet shown on No. 980. Normal-weight rupees of this couplet type are known, and these are succeeded about the sixth year by the usual  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type which goes on to the end of the reign. Gold  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  coins and one or two copper pieces exist.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the ordinary Kalima type, which is superseded early in the second year by the Kalima-Ilāhī type—for remarks on this type see the Note on Akbarnagar. Attention is drawn to the rare type of years 1041 and 1042, exemplified by Coin No. 1280, which is peculiar to the mints of Akbarābād and Burhānpūr. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. The earliest 'square areas' issue has the pious ejaculation as an addition to the usual reverse marginal legend. This feature is shared by the issues of at least one other mint, Daulatābād. With the gold coins, the 'square areas' type begins in the fourth year with a coin of the exceptional variety just described—I. M. Cat., No. 844—and continues to the end of the reign. No copper coins have been found, but silver niṣārs are known on which the mint-town is called Baldat Burhānpūr.

On the first silver issue of Aurangzeb—No. 1617—Burhānpūr is distinguished by the epithet بلدة فاخزة 'the sumptuous town'. This coin is still unique. The usual couplet type begins with the third year. Gold coins are fairly common, and a copper coin was published in N.S. V, § 34.

On Aurangzeb's death, Burhānpūr recognized the pretensions of A'zam Shāh, and coins of this claimant in both gold and silver are known. They were speedily superseded by the issues of Shāh 'Ālam I, on which the mint-town is called دار السرور 'abode of pleasure'. This epithet henceforth accompanies the name of the mint till the end of the dynasty.

The remaining issues of Burhānpūr call for little comment. They are known of the normal types in both gold and silver of all the regular emperors from Shāh 'Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II, except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and 'Ālamgīr II, of whom only rupees have been found. A copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II is recorded as having been in the White King Cabinet. A mohar of Jahāndār Shāh was published in N.S. VI, on which the mint is called Dāru-s-salṭanat, and a Burhānpūr rupee, not yet identified, was described in N.S. XII, § 74. Probably it is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh, as Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives an alleged coin couplet of this emperor which contains the epithets.

B	ARELĪ	بريلي	
Lat. 28°	22'	Long. 79° 26′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb		9	-
Shāh 'Ālam I	magazini perinderindar	5	
Jahāndār	***************************************	1	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar		4	
Shāh Jahān II	***********	1	-
Muḥammad Shāh	ATTENDED ON THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON NAM	6	
Aḥmad Shāh	THE SPECIAL PROPERTY.	1	-
'Ālamgīr II	amagaz- sanaa	8	
Shāh 'Ālam II	and all the same	∫ 14	
onan Alam II	***********	2 (Āṣafābād Barelī)	No Property

Barelī is the principal town of Rohilkhand, and first became a mint-town in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1626 is dated 1100, but a rupee earlier by two years is in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

All the emperors from Aurangzeb to Shāh 'Ālam II are represented in silver of the normal types, but I only know gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and 'Ālamgīr II, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II. On the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, the usual reverse formula is replaced by the words سنه مبارك.

The Museum contains two of the very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II's thirty-fifth year, on which the mint-name is accompanied by the epithet آصف اباد. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks in the I. M. Cat., that this probably refers to Āṣafu-d-daula, the then Nawāb of Oudh.

British rule was introduced into Rohilkhand in 1801—A.H. 1216—and the rupees on which Barelī is called *Qitʻa*, 'district', must have issued under British authority.

BALWANTNA	GAR ,	ونت نگ	ڊل
Lat. 25° 25′	Long.	78° 38′	
	G.	s.	C.
Aḥmad Shāh	***************************************	1	
'Ālamgīr II	ennotation.	2	\$
Shāh 'Ālam II	********	3	recount

Balwantnagar is the name by which Jhānsī is known on the Mughal silver coinage. A rupee of Muḥammad Shāh of the normal

type was published in N.S. XIII, § 78. All the other known issues are represented here. The rupees of 'Ālamgīr II are of a couplet type—see Coin No. 2764.

BANĀRAS (MUḤA	بنارس		
Lat. 25° 18′	Long.	83° 3′	
	G.	S.	~ C.
Muḥammad Shāh	page and the same of the same	6	(PARTAMENTAL)
Aḥmad Shāh	************	7	Principles in the Control of the Con
'Ālamgīr II	-	11	Maderican
Shāh 'Ālam II	p	90	

The Banāras mint, with its epithet of Muḥammadābād, first appears in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, after whom it was called. The earliest recorded date is A.H. 1145—I. M. Cat., Coin No. 1958. The entire mint-name is at the top of the reverse inscription, but in 1146 the type was changed, عنارس forming the top line, and معمد اباد the bottom line of the legend, and so remained till the end of the series.

A lucid account of the history of the Banāras mint is given in Mr. H. Nelson Wright's Introduction to the *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. III. Down to the year A.H. 1179, or soon after the Battle of Baksār, in A.D. 1764, the coins were of the normal Mughal types, and issued with regularity.

In A.H. 1189 proprietary rights in the Banāras District were ceded to the British, but the mint was probably not taken over for another six years. Few coins are known of the period between 1179 and 1189; No. 2916 is a rupee of 1189, 16 R. The rupees of 1190 to 1192 record only the seventeenth regnal year, while those from 1193 to the year of Shāh 'Ālam II's death contain the regnal year 17, which remains invariable, and in addition there is a regnal year agreeing as usual with the  $Hijr\bar{\imath}$  date. This series is well represented in this Collection—Coins Nos. 2920 to 2965. It will be noticed that although Shāh 'Ālam II died in 1221, the '17 san' series proceeds to A.H. 1229, but both regnal years now remain invariable, 17 and 49. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks that the number 17 has been considered to refer to the accession of Āṣafu-d-daula as Nawāb of Oudh.

There is another series of Banāras coins exemplified in Nos. 2966 to 2996, on which the regnal year is invariably 26. The *Hijrī* years on specimens in this Collection run from 1203 to 1234. Mr. Nelson Wright has suggested that the '17 san' series was struck by the British for use in their own possessions, while the '26 san' rupees were issued by them for circulation in the Nawāb Vazīr's territory.

Copper coins in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II issued from the Banāras mint, bearing the inscription  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $ful\bar{u}s$   $Muhammad\bar{a}b\bar{a}d$ .

# BINDRABAN بندربي

Bindraban is one of the ancient towns in the locality of Mathurā, sixty miles north of Āgra. It appears as a mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and is sometimes known on the Mughal coins as Mūminābād. Copper coins exist of Bindraban, and of Mūminābād, the former being the rarer of the two. All the rupees exhibit the combined name Mūminābād Bindraban. No gold coins have been published.

#### BANGĀLA بنگاله

Bangāla is given as a mint of Akbar in the  $\bar{A}'\bar{\imath}n$ -i- $Akbar\bar{\imath}$ . The name was first tentatively read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on the two square rupees recorded above, and there can be little doubt that the reading was correct. In N.S. XI, § 65, Colonel Vost published and illustrated a Bangāla rupee of year A.H. 1011. He remarked that Bangāla was another name for Gaur. Only silver coins are as yet known.

The rare Southern India mint of Bahādurgarh is represented in this Collection by two rupees of Jahāndār Shāh of different types. Two similar specimens were published and illustrated by Dr. G. P. Taylor in N.S. XIV. The mint is also known in silver of Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, while copper coins of Farrukhsiyar were published in N.S. VI, § 43.

Bahādurgarh with its alternative names of Nandagaon and Bikapur (sic), is given by Jadunath Sarkar in his *India of Aurangzeb* as one of the forts in the Province of Aurangābād.

#### BAHRĀICH بهرائچ Lat. 27° 34′ Long. 81° 36′ G. S. C. Akbar — 2

Bahrāich is a copper mint of Akbar only, full and half- $d\bar{a}ms$  being known. In Akbar's time it was the head-quarters of a  $sark\bar{a}r$  in the Province of Oudh.

BHAKK	ر AR	بہک	
Lat. 31° 37′	Long	g. 71° 5′	
	G.	s.	C.
Akbar		1	P-7-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-
Shāh Jahān	,	5	-
${f Aurangzeb}$	yddinau eddinau dd	1	<del>Years and the</del>
Muḥammad Shāh	terrescondinate	1	1
Ahmad Shāh		1	

Bhakkar, a fortress on an island of the River Indus, was one of the  $sark\bar{a}rs$  in the Province of Multān. It was captured for the emperor Akbar in A.H. 981, and is given in the  $\bar{A}'\bar{\imath}n-i-Akbar\bar{\imath}$  as a mint for copper only. Akbar's  $d\bar{a}ms$  of Bhakkar are very scarce, and are absent from this Collection; Mr. C. J. Rodgers read the mint of silver coin No. 261, as Bhakkar, and I think the attribution is reasonably certain.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but rupees of Shāh Jahān exist of several types. On the Kalima-Ilāhī type, the mint-name is spelt Bakkar. Coin No. 1289 is noteworthy, being a 'square areas' type rupee with an  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  year and month—cp. the Sūrat rupees of Murād Bakhsh. On some rupees of Shāh Jahān, the mint-name is spelt Bakhar.

The peculiar issues of Aurangzeb's early years are not represented here—see *I. M. Cat.*, No. 1268. By 1083—Coin No. 1635—the usual type had been adopted. Later on the spelling of the mint-name is finally changed to Bhakhar.

After Aurangzeb, the mint of Bhakkar, or Bhakhar as it is now, becomes very rare. Rupees are known of Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, and Aḥmad Shāh, while I have definitely attributed the couplet rupee No. 2407  $\alpha$  to Muḥammad Shāh. This was tentatively assigned by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to Nekosiyar, and is still unique. Copper coins are known of Muḥammad Shāh only.

No gold coins have yet been found.

	BH	ĪLSA	Lux	دہہ		
Lat.	23°	31'	Long.	77°	50′	
		6	Ť.	S.		C.
Shāh Jal	nān	-	in the second se	2		
Aurangz	eb	Name:		1		

Bhīlsa is in the Bhopāl State, and was a mint-town of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb. All the known rupees of Shāh Jahān are of the 'square areas' type, the earliest being of the eighth year. A 'square areas' mohar, dated 1059, 24 R., was published in N.S. XI.

The undated rupee of Aurangzeb in this Collection is the second specimen to be discovered. The first of dates 1089, 21 R., was in the White King Cabinet.

BĪJĀPŪR	جابور ،	ببہ		
Lat. 16° 49′	Long.	75°	46′	
	G.	S.		C.
${f Aurangzeb}$	that are procured of	5		1
Kām Ba <u>kh</u> sh	**************************************	1		**********
Jahāndār	······································	turens to the last		1

Bījāpūr was the capital of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty, which ruled there from A.H. 895 to A.H. 1097. The town was first besieged by the Mughals in A.H. 1042, but was not finally conquered till the year A.H. 1097. The first coins to issue were rupees and half-rupees of Aurangzeb's usual silver type, dated 1091, 24 R., with the mint-name Bījāpūr without any epithet, as the last line of the reverse inscription. See Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Bījāpūr Mughal Rupee of A.H. 1091', N.S. XV, § 92. From the thirtieth regnal year, gold and silver coins were freely struck at Bījāpūr with its epithet of  $D\bar{a}ru$ -z-zafr, 'abode of victory'. Aurangzeb's copper coins in the full and half-sizes are known.

On Aurangzeb's death, Kām Bakhsh, who was governor of Bījāpūr, set up a claim to the succession, and struck rupees there.

One or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I and Jahāndār are known, while copper coins of both these emperors have recently come to light. There is a mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, and two copper coins of this emperor were in the White King Collection. After Farrukhsiyar the mint disappears from the Mughal series.

### BAIRĀTA بيرانه

Lat. 27° 42′	Lor	ng. 76°28	3"
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	districted in the second	4	8
Jahängīr	***************************************		1
Shāh Jahān			2
Aurangzeb	granused	description	4

Bairāta is a town in Rājputānā, near Alwar, and was famous for its copper mines. It was a mint town under Akbar for copper, and later on for silver also. But the name on these latter coins looks more like Bairāt, or, as suggested by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, Berār. The earlier dāms are succeeded by a tanka issue, of which only the full and the half-sizes are known. All the silver coins are round rupees of the usual ilāhī type, the earliest bearing date 42—I.M. Cat. Copper coins of inferior workmanship, on which the mint-name is Bairāt, or Berār, are known of Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Aurangzeb. Colonel Vost, in N.S. XI, published a rupee of Jahāngīr, struck at Bairāta (Berār).

#### BERĀR. See BAIRĀTA بيرار

The Museum contains two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a mint which was tentatively read as Baldat-i- $Saf\bar{a}$ . From a specimen which contains the complete mint-name, I have shown that these rupees were struck at Bīkāner, with its epithet of Baldat, 'town'. See N. S. XI and XV. All known specimens are of the first regnal year of 'Ālamgīr II. A reference is invited to the article on Bīkāner in Webb's Currencies of Rājputānā.

Bīkāner is the capital of the Rājputānā State of that name.

Pānīpat is a small town in the Karnāl District of the Panjab, near which lies the famous battle-field so well known by this name. It is

a rare mint of Shāh 'Ālam II only, and the name is prefixed on the silver coins by the epithet قطعة 'district'. There is a copper coin in the British Museum.

One or two mohars, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān, are known of Pattan Deo. All are of the 'square areas' type, and are dated A.H. 1047, 10 R.

The mint of Pattan Deo was first published from the White King Collection in the paper 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', Num. Chron., 1896, and was identified with Dwārka in Kathiāwār. But Dr. G. P. Taylor has pointed out that it should be located with the Somnāth Pattan which stands on the south-west coast of Kathiāwār, now more commonly known as Verāval Pattan, or simply Verāval. The Deo or Dev of Pattan Deo is Somnāth, 'the lord of Soma', or Siva.

PATNA ('A.	ΖĪΜĀ	BĀD) چتنه	
Lat. 25° 37′	$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{c}}$	ong. 85° 12′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	4	5	***************************************
Jahāngīr	***********	14	
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	-	1	-
Shāh Jahān	-	9	****************
Aurangzeb	<del>garantus test</del>	(10 (Patna)   1 ('Azīmābād)	
Shāh 'Ālam I	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	5	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	<del>with planting</del>	9	-
Muḥammad Shāh	**********	8	enterty, 10
Aḥmad Shāh	1	3	printers and the second
'Ālamgīr II	Biffer subbreasy	9	Marrison
Shāh Jahān III	***************************************	2	************
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	7	***************************************

Patna was taken by Akbar in person from Dāūd son of Sulaimān Kararānī, King of Bengal, in A. H. 982. The earliest coins known are of A. H. 983, which year is here represented both in gold and silver. Patna is called  $D\bar{\alpha}ru$ -z-zarb. There are also in the Museum

specimens in both metals of the square issue of 987. A long gap separates this from the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  issues, which do not appear to have started till the forty-second year.

The mint was very active under Jahāngīr. Heavy rupees of the Kalima type were struck from 1014 to 1018, and these were followed by the usual ilāhī issues. In Jahāngīr's last year—1037—Patna struck silver coins in the name of Nūr Jahān. Mr. Nelson Wright has a Patna rupee bearing the خسرو کینی پناه couplet. Cp. Coins Nos. 892 and 1071.

The succession of type of the silver issues of Shāh Jahān is sufficiently shown in this Collection. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. Gold mohars of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān are known.

Aurangzeb's rupees commence with the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, with mint-name at the top of the reverse side. This is followed by the ordinary couplet type, the earliest specimen here being of the tenth year, and the latest is dated 1115, 48 R. Prince 'Azīmu-sh-shān, grandson of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1703, and after him Patna was re-named 'Azīmābād. The change is reflected in the coinage from the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb, and Patna is henceforth known on the currency, with the exception of the rupees of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, solely by its new name. The Patna mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., No. 895—is really of Sahrind mint.

Aurangzeb gold coins of both Patna and 'Azīmābād are known, while an 'Azīmābād copper coin of this emperor has been published. Copper coins of Patna mint are extremely rare, but are known of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

There is a silver  $nis\bar{a}r$  of Shāh Jahān from the Patna mint, and a legal drachm of Aurangzeb's twenty-fourth year was in the Bleazby Collection.

The first issue of Shāh 'Ālam I from 'Azīmābād was a rupee bearing his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam with a similar couplet to that on Coin No. 2091, and the reverse legend of Aurangzeb's 'Azīmābād rupees with its characteristic arrangement—see N. S. XV. This was succeeded by rupees of the normal type as regards their obverse inscriptions, but bearing the reverse legend of No. 2062, a peculiarity shared by some other mints, e.g. Akbarnagar, Chīnāpatan, 'Ālamgīrpūr, and Karīmābād.

No coins of Jahāndār are known. In Farrukhsiyar's third year, the mint-name is moved from the last line to the top of the reverse inscription, and is associated with an epithet *Mustaqirru-l-mulk*, which remains in use till the end of the reign.

'Azīmābād rupees of all the remaining emperors except Rafī'u-d-

darjāt are known, and gold coins of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II. In the reign of Aḥmad Shāh occurs for the first time the mint-mark, not unlike a fleur de lys, which serves to distinguish the later issues of 'Azīmābād. Issues of Shāh Jahān III are known both in gold and silver.

Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiāwār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muḥammad Shāh, and a mohar of Farrukhsiyar is in the British Museum Collection, see B. M. Cat., No. 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Barelī mint. Coin No. 2271 a is probably a copper piece of this mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word بعدر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint-name. See also Coin No. 80 of 'Mogul Copper Coins', by C. J. Rodgers, J. A. S. B., 1895.

The mint-name Panjnagar was read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type—Coin No. 1001. This reading is to some extent tentative, as the place is unknown, but no other name suggests itself.

PESHĀV	ر VAR	بيشاو	
Lat. 34°	Long.	71° 38′	
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam I	attraction date in the same of	2	Manufacture.
Jahāndār	Service and a se	1	printing of the last
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	frequirescod	2	-
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	Many recordings.	-
Muḥammad Shāh	1	6	********
Ahmad Shāh	pro-mount	Verbonicennyal	3

The connexion of the Mughal emperors with Peshāwar dates from the time of Bābur, but it was not incorporated into the Mughal Empire proper till the time of Akbar. Peshāwar first occurs as a Mughal mint on a rupee of Aurangzeb, dates illegible, which was published in N.S. XV. But in the Sale Catalogue of the Coins of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi, Peshāwar is recorded as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Jahān, dated 1057, 20 R. I have not been able to verify this.

A few normal type coins in both gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I are known, and two rupees of Jahāndār. The Museum contains rupees of Farrukhsiyar, and a mohar was published in N. S. XI. The mohar of Rafī'u-d-darjāt is unique, while the gold coin of Muḥammad Shāh is now published for the first time. A few copper coins of Aḥmad Shāh have been found. Peshāwar then disappears from the list of Mughal mints, and becomes a regular mint-town of the Durrānīs.

The mint is excellently represented in this Collection.

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2.2	1.0	,	11/	Τ.,	ים מנ	ç

TATTA XXX

Lat. 24° 44′	Long.	68°	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar		29	
Jahāngīr	1	14	in processing the same of the
Shāh Jahān		9	
Aurangzeb	1	14	
Shāh 'Ālam I as Mu'azzam Shāh	**************************************	1	
Shāh 'Ālam I	Market Process	3	*****************************
Jahāndār	No. The State of t	1	*************
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar		5	Merivaning
Shāh Jahān II		1	***************************************
Muḥammad Shāh	1	2	***************************************

Tatta was the capital of the independent state of Sind, which was annexed to the Mughal empire in the thirty-seventh year of Akbar. Square  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  rupees issued from the thirty-eighth year to the end of the reign, and are quite common. These may not be the first coins to issue from the Tatta mint, since the billon pieces struck by Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq of Dehlī at Sāḥat i Sind, were probably minted at or near Tatta—see Mr. H. Nelson Wright's paper 'The Coins of the Paṭhān Sultans of Dehli', J. R. A. S., 1900.

Coin No. 880 may be a  $d\bar{a}m$  of this mint.

The heavy rupee of the Kalima type was current during the first five years of Jahāngīr's reign, and was succeeded in 1020 by the normal-weight  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  coin. As for the issues of Shāh Jahān, the Kalima type of the first year is succeeded in the second year by

the Kalima-Ilāhī type, which persists throughout the reign from the second to the thirty-third year. Gold of Shāh Jahān is known.

The first issues of Aurangzeb are of a non-couplet type, and exhibit what I may term the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend—Coin No. 1652—but these soon give way to the usual couplet type.

The coins of Shāh 'Ālam I start with a very rare couplet piece, on which he is termed the second Shāh Jahān, the Sultan Mu'azzam—see Coin No. 2037. Mu'azzam was the name by which this emperor was known before his accession, and is preserved in the mint-name Mu'azzamābād. This couplet rupee is followed by the normal type.

After Aurangzeb the coinage of the Tatta mint becomes scarce, but all the known metals and reigns are represented here except gold of Shāh 'Ālam I. The rupees of Farrukhsiyar are of singularly poor execution.

Coin No. 2291, a rupee of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, is without mint, but from the style of the reverse side I think there can be little doubt that it is a Tatta coin.

Tatta is remarkable for the departure of the earliest coins struck in three or four different reigns, from the generally accepted and normal types. However, its issues soon fell into line with the rest, and these unusual coins are now extremely rare. One example is the Muʻazzam rupee of Shāh ʻĀlam I, already mentioned. Two others deserve special notice, both dated the first year of the reign. One is the unique rupee of Farrukhsiyar, on which the emperor is entitled the third Ṣāḥib i Qirān '. The other is the unique couplet rupee of Shāh Jahān II, bearing the legend:

A reference is invited to N.S. XIV, § 86, and to N.S. XV, § 89. Tatta is excellently represented in this Collection.

This mint has been read as Nūrgal, and also as Toragal, but the latter reading is preferable—see Mr. W. Irvine's paper in N. S. VII. Toragal is in the southern Mahratta State of Rāmdurg, not very far from Bījāpūr, and is a town of considerable antiquity. Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I struck there both in gold and silver, while rupees are known of Farrukhsiyar, and of Aḥmad Shāh.

The mint-name Jālnapūr has been read on a few normal weight rupees of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type.

The Akbarnāma mentions Jālnapūr in connexion with Aḥmadnagar, and the Jālnapūr of the coins is the same as Jālna, thirty-nine miles due east of Aurangābād. The mint-name was first read, and the location of the mint identified, by Mr. H. Nelson Wright. See N.S. III, § 22, and XI, § 65.

The above coin and a similar piece of the same date in the Indian Museum—I. M. Cat., No. 685—are the only known issues of this mint. The reading is tentative, and the mint has not yet been identified. Can it be the same as 'Jooner' (sic), a sarkār of the Province of Aurangābād?—see Jadunath Sarkar's India of Aurangzeb.

Jammun, the winter-capital of the Kashmir State, is only known as a Mughal mint on the rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, of which there are three of a non-couplet type in this Collection. The name of the mint-town is associated with an epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $am\bar{a}n$ , 'abode of safety'.

Coin No. 3004 was struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, but the reverse legend remains unchanged, and bears Shāh 'Ālam II's twenty-eighth year.

Jodhpūr city was founded by Rao Jodha, chief of the Rāthors of Mārwār, in A.D. 1459. The State of Jodhpūr was successfully invaded by the emperors Akbar and Aurangzeb, but on Aurangzeb's death it recovered its independence.

Jodhpūr first appears as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Aḥmad Shāh, and is associated with an epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $mans\bar{u}r$ , 'abode of victory'. Silver coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are also known. The former are of a couplet type.

جونپور JAUNPŪR					
Lat. 25°	44'	Long. 82°	44'		
	G.	S.	C.		
${f Bar a}{f b}{f u}{f r}$	-	4	-		
Humāyūn		and and appear	4		
$\mathbf{Akbar}$	3	13	1		

Jaunpūr was founded by Fīroz Tughlaq, Sultan of Dehlī, and was the seat of the Sharqi dynasty, which became independent of Dehlī in A.H. 796. The last king was dethroned by Bahlol Lodi in A.H. 881, and the conqueror struck copper coins at Jaunpur. A few dirhams of Bābur are known, while copper coins of Humāyūn are fairly common. These are of the usual anonymous type. Muḥammad 'Ādil Sür struck in copper at Jaunpür—see I. M. Cat., Vol. II. The earliest coin of Akbar is a rupee dated A.H. 966, which is followed by a series of fine broad coins with good margins. Jaunpur is generally called Dāru-l-khilāfat, and the emperor is distinguished by the epithets ابو الفتح defender of the world and of the Faith', and ابو الفتح 'father of victory'. In 986 appeared a square issue of the normal type. The gold coins commence from 972 and are also broad pieces of good execution. A square gold coin is known. The copper issues of Akbar cover the same period. There is an unusual type, one side of which merely exhibits a geometrical pattern—I. M. Cat., No. 451 known also in the full size. Another rare type was published in N. S. XIII, § 80.

The only coins known of Jaunpür after 988 are a gold mohar and three or four rupees of Aurangzeb. The former coin, and one of the latter, are in the British Museum.

JŪNA	وه GARH	بونة ً گ	÷
Lat. 21°	31' Long	g. 70°	36 <b>′</b>
	G.	S.	. C.
Shāh Jahān	-	4	******
${f Aurangzeb}$	-	7	
Shāh 'Ālam I	and the same of th	1	49° Michigan
Farrukhsiyar	ndone of the American	1	-

Jūnagarh is the capital of the State of that name in Kathiāwār. The fort capitulated both to Maḥmūd I of Gujarāt, and to Akbar, but the first coins known are 'square areas' type rupees of Shāh Jahān. The rupees of the first thirty years of Aurangzeb bear the usual formulae, but these are arranged in a peculiar way in and around square areas. In 1099 the type changes, and the normal pattern of rupee is found for the remainder of the reign. Rupees only are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shāh Jahān II, and Muḥammad Shāh.

No copper pieces have been found. A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Jūnagarh was published in N.S. XVI, § 98.

The coins of Jūnagarh are described in Dr. G. P. Taylor's recently published paper 'The Mughal Coins of Jūnagadh', § 114, N. S. XIX.

جهانگیرنگر JAHĀNGĪRNAGAR				
Lat. 23° 43′	Lo	ong. 90° 2	24'	
	G.	s.	С.	
Jahāngīr	<del>photosiss/II</del>	2	-	
Shāh Jahān	Wheepmande	5	**************************************	
Aurangzeb	2	5	**********	
Shāh 'Ālam I	<del>oracentes</del>	2	1	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	printered and	1	-	
Aḥmad Shāh	Mindelmonada	1	***************************************	
'Ālamgīr II	<del></del>	2	-	

Dhākā (Dacca), the capital of Bengal, was re-named Jahāngīrnagar after the emperor Jahāngīr, and normal weight rupees of the  $il\bar{\alpha}h\bar{\iota}$  type issued from the twelfth year of this monarch. There is a gold coin in the British Museum.

The earliest type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency has not yet been found, but what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on

Akbarnagar—is known from the third to the fifth year, and then the usual 'square areas' type. A gold mohar of the latter type has recently come to light.

The first of Aurangzeb's silver issues contain the mohar couplet, and the name of the mint is at the top of the coin. These give place to a 'square areas' issue rather similar to the early Aurangzeb issues of Jūnagarh mint, for which see Mint Note; it is represented here in gold, and is also known in silver—I. M. Cat., No. 1356. The ordinary type in both metals had been adopted by 1092.

Shāh 'Ālam I is the only Mughal emperor represented in copper, while normal type issues in silver are known of this monarch and of all the succeeding emperors except Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Shāh Jahān II.

Coin No. 903 of the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors, which belongs to Jahāngīrnagar mint, should be attributed to the claimant 'Azīmu-sh-shān, grandson of Aurangzeb. See N.S. XVII, § 103.

JAIPŪR	بور	جي	
Lat. 26° 55′		75° 50′	
	G.	s.	C.
Muḥammad Shāh	***************************************	2	
Aḥmad Shāh	******	4	***************************************
'Ālamgīr II	-	1	
Shāh 'Ālam II	<del></del> -	1	***************************************

Jaipūr, the capital of the Rājputāna State of that name, was founded in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and coins of this monarch both in gold and silver are known, the earliest date being probably A.H. 1153—see I. M. Cat., No. 1926. The mint-name is always associated with the epithet Sawāī, literally 'one and a quarter', that is to say, better than most. Coins of the usual types in gold and silver were issued in the names of all the succeeding emperors. The later issues of Shāh 'Ālam II bear a characteristic mint-mark with six sprays—see M. 89. Copper coins of this ruler are known.

Chunār, a fort on the River Ganges in the province of Ilahābād (Allahabad), was a silver and a copper mint of the Sūrīs, and one or

two early rupees of Akbar were struck there. The coin in this Collection is the only piece in copper published from this mint. The mint-name is situated on it in such a way that it might be read as the latter part of the word Ḥiṣār, but I think Mr. Rodgers' attribution to Chunār is correct, because all the Ḥiṣār fulūs which resemble the piece under discussion, are of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  type.

Champānīr, a hill-fort in Kathiāwār, is supposed to have derived its name from Chāmpā, its Hindu founder, in the eighth century of the Christian era. It capitulated to Mahmud I of Gujarat in A.H. 889 after a protracted siege. Coins of the Gujarāt saltanat struck at Shahr-i-Mukarram Muḥammadābād alias Chāmpānīr, are known in silver only, from A.H. 895 to 904. Humāyūn captured the place in A.H. 942, and struck coin there in silver and copper, both very rare, of this date only. The silver coins are dirhams of the usual type. Only one of the three specimens in this Collection shows the mint name; I do not know of any others. The copper coins of Champanir exhibit the mint-name with its old honorific title of Shahr-i-Mukarram. A few specimens are known of the type of Coin No. 90. The copper piece, B. M. Cat., No. 1232, has been wrongly described, and is really of this type. Coin No. 92 is unique, but is unfortunately in too bad a condition to figure in the Plate. After the year A.H. 942, Champānīr disappears from the list of Mughal mints.

Chhachraulī is now the capital of the Kalsia State in the Ambāla District of the Panjab. It is only represented on copper coins of Shāh 'Ālam II of dates A. H. 1215 and 1216. The present specimen was in the Rodgers Collection, and is somewhat different from that in the Indian Museum—I. M. Cat., No. 2490. It is dated A. H. 1216, and bears a sword as mint-mark. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name as Kachrowlie (sic).

Chītor was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 975 after a memorable siege. Dāms struck at this mint are known of the years 999 to 1008 inclusive. Mr. G. B. Bleazby in N.S. V, § 32, published a curious rupee of Akbar of the Jaunpūr type, which in addition to the mint-name Jaunpūr, bears a word in the left upper field which may be Chītor. The date of this piece is 976. No other coins of Chītor are known.

# CHĪNĀPATAN Lat. 13° Long. 80° 15′ G. S. C. Aurangzeb — 2 — Shāh 'Ālam I — 4 — Farrukhsiyar — 2 —

Chīnāpatan (originally Chinna-patanam) was the name by which Madras is known on the Mughal coins. Issues from this mint were probably inaugurated with the gold niṣār dated 1103-35 of Aurangzeb, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. Silver pieces of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muḥammad Shāh (N. S. XV) are known.

# HASANĀBĀD حسى ابان

Silver and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II are known of a mint which has been variously read as Ḥusainābād, Ḥasanābād, and Aḥsanābād. The third variant is undoubtedly incorrect, and rupees I have examined give the name as Ḥasanābād. The dates on the three copper coins in this Collection are A. H. 1176, 1179, and 1219.

I do not know what place was designated in Shāh 'Ālam II's reign as Ḥasanābād. Dr. O. Codrington suggests Gaur in Bengal, Musalman Numismatics, p. 151.

Hiṣār is the head-quarters of the present District of that name in the Panjab, and was founded by Fīroz Shāh Tughlaq, Sultan of Dehlī, about A. H. 757. It was a copper mint of the Sūrīs, while Akbar struck in silver and copper there. On the early coins of both metals, the name Ḥiṣār is associated with its epithet of Fīroza—dates 963 to 967—but the epithet is omitted from the later ilāhī fulūs of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years. Only a few rupees of Akbar are known, and these are all of the early type.

## HAIDARĀBĀD حيدر اباد

Lat. 17° 22	r	Long. 78°	27'
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	The Top Accept	***************************************
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	***************************************	1	Britoniquesqu

Haidarābād was founded by one of the Qutb Shāhī dynasty of Gulkanda about A. D. 1600. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb, Coin No. 1680 being apparently the earliest known issue. On the gold and silver coins the mint-name is associated with an epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $jih\bar{a}d$ , 'abode of holy war'. Kām Bakhsh struck in both metals at Ḥaidarābād. In the reign of Shāh 'Ālam I, the epithet was changed to Farkhunda bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation', and this is found on coins in gold and silver, but a rupee is known bearing the mint-name coupled with the original title, N. S. XIV.

A rupee of Jahāndār is known, and a gold coin of Shāh Jahān II, while Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh struck at Ḥaidarābād in both metals. Copper coins of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known.

# خيربور KHAIRPŪR

Lat. 27° 31′ Long. 68° 48′
G. S. C.
Akbar — 1

The mint-name of Khairpūr, a town in Sind, is only found on a few copper coins of Akbar. Coin No. 656, dated A. H. 997, is of an unpublished type.  $Il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  pieces of the forty-fifth and forty-seventh years are known, and are exemplified in the Indian Museum, I. M. Cat., No. 462.

Dogāon is mentioned on p. xlix of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb* as 'Dokon, a village near Bahraich, formerly containing a copper mint'. Bahraich is in the Province of Oudh. The mint was described by Colonel Vost in his paper 'The Dogām Mint', *J. A. S. B.*, 1895. The only known issues are copper coins of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

The earliest piece yet found is apparently No. 657 of date A. H. 974. The mint was called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$ , but this epithet was changed to  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s- $sal\bar{a}m$  about the year 988. A few  $d\bar{a}ms$  are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words of doubtless in reference to Akbar's new creed. Coin No. 665 is a half-tanka piece of Akbar, and is one of two known specimens. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name on this coin as 'Adogām', but the correct reading is now given.

Dogāon copper coins of Shāh Jahān are very rare.

# DAULATĀBĀD رولت اجاں Lat. 19° 57′ Long. 75° 13′ G. S. C. Shāh Jahān 1 4 — Shāh 'Ālam II — 1

Daulatābād is situated a few miles to the west of Aurangābād, and was known till the reign of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq as Deogīr.

#### INTRODUCTION

It was a mint of this Sultan, and of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of Aḥmadnagar. The first Mughal emperor to strike coins there was Shāh Jahān.

Kalima type rupees of Shāh Jahān's first year—1037—have been found, but silver coins of the 'square areas' type are best known. One variety of the latter type exhibits the additional marginal legend على, as exemplified in the Burhānpūr rupee, No. 1283; see also the Note on Burhānpūr. The latest silver coins of Shāh Jahān struck at Daulatābād are fine broad pieces somewhat resembling the late 'circular areas' type of Akbarābād mint, see N.S. XIII, § 77. A specimen, dated 1067, 31 R., is in the Bodleian Collection. Gold mohars are not uncommon, and are usually of the lozenge-shaped area Akbarābād type.

It is curious that the mint, after lying dormant so long, should have been revived in the time of Shāh 'Ālam II, but I do not know who struck the coins in his name. In addition to the type of rupee No. 3007, there are silver coins on which Daulatābād is called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$ . The reading of Daulatābād on copper coin, No. 3206, is reasonably certain.

#### DEHLĪ (SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD) دهلی

$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{\epsilon}}$	at. 28° 39′	Long. 77° 15′	
	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	<del>abiqidh qoring</del>	3	4
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}$	<b>2</b>	32	35
Jahāngīr	<b>2</b>	12	6
Shāh Jahān	{	5 (Dehlī) 4 (Shāhjahānābād)	3 (Dehlī) 1 (Shāhjahānābād)
Aurangzeb	2	37	8
Shāh 'Ālam I	alimany-françaista	4	phornions
Jahāndār	1	6	- American and Ame
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	3	19	#\particularity
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	***************************************	3	44) Print Burger
Shāh Jahān II	1	3	Accomplishment
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm	**************************************	4	anno criteria con
Muḥammad Shāh	3	65	minus
Aḥmad Shāh	1	14	<del>abusanuta</del>
'Ālamgīr II	5	15	2
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	50	7
Bedār Ba <u>kh</u> t	1	may represent the second	professional designation of the second secon
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	-	1	<del>photosology</del>

Dehlī was the capital of the Mughal emperors, and the most prolific of their mint-towns. Bābur does not appear to have struck coin there, but issues in both silver and copper are known of his successor Humāyūn. The former are dirhams of the tenuous Central Asian type, and the first year of this monarch's reign is represented here. The mint-name is unattended with any epithet, but on the copper coins Dehlī is known as  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-mulk Hazrat. The first part of this double title was extensively associated with the name of the capital on the copper coins of the Dehlī Sultans, and the second part on those in silver and gold.

On Akbar's early coins the mint-name usually has the title Hazrat, but on gold coin No. 147, dated 979, we find a revival of the fuller epithet Dāru-l-mulk Ḥazrat. There is a fairly good series of rupees in this Collection from A.H. 964 to 985—Nos. 314 to 322. Probably no silver coins issued between 985 and the commencement of Akbar's ilāhī era in the thirtieth year of his reign. Coins Nos. 323 to 326 are early specimens of the ilālī issue in silver and are of a square form. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has read the year on similar coins in the Indian Museum as 30—I. M. Cat., No. 182—but this reading is not free from doubt, as the year may be 35.

The figure zero is represented on Mughal coins by a dot or by a very small circle. But on the coins under discussion the date is ro, the units figure being a large circle and closely resembling of the figure for 5. As a rule there can be no doubt about the figure 5, which is represented by o, o, or s. I believe that these Dehlī coins of year ro should be attributed to the thirty-fifth year, for the following reasons. In the first place I know of no Dehlī pieces of this type on which the year can be read with certainty as either 30 or 35, roor rs, and none of the intermediate years are known in this series. Secondly, there is a square Dehlī rupee in the British Museum Collection on which the year 35 can be read with certainty, and which is of the following extremely rare type:



Now there is also another rupee of this type in the British Museum on which the date is written ro instead of rs. I submit that the coin whose inscriptions I have just given, is the first  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  issue from Dehlī mint, and is dated 35 (rs). The second one of the

same scarce type is a variety of the same date, on which the figure 5 is represented by a large circle. This coin is succeeded by square pieces of the ordinary type struck in the thirty-fifth year, on which the date is shown in the same manner as ro. The years proceed regularly after 35. A few round  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  silver coins are known. Apparently no gold coins after 979 have been found.

Akbar's copper issues from Dehlī are of several types. This Collection contains one-eighth  $d\bar{a}ms$  struck at Dehlī in 962, 972, and 979, while the earliest  $d\bar{a}m$  of a similar type, but with the date in words, is of year 981. The Indian Museum has  $d\bar{a}ms$  of 966 and 977. In 986, and again in 988, the type varies slightly, the inscription remaining the same. Apparently no coins have been found of dates between 988 and the thirty-seventh year. The first  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  issues are  $ful\bar{u}s$  of Dehlī without any epithet, dated 37, which proceed to year 44 when the tanka issue appeared. This lasted to the end of the reign. The usual denomination is the half-tanka; a full tanka was published in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Copper Coins of Akbar', J. A. S. B., 1880. But the issue is characterized by the abundance of sixteenth parts of the tanka. In N. S. VI, § 43, was published a  $d\bar{a}m$ , dated 981, on which Dehlī is called  $D\bar{a}ru-l-mulk$  Hazrut.

There are two of Jahāngīr's very scarce gold coins of Dehlī in the Museum. Coin No. 912 is probably still unique. The rare rupees of the early years are unrepresented, but from 1021 silver coins of the usual  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  type become abundant, and continue to the end of the reign. Niṣārs are unknown. No coins issued from Dehlī in the name of Nūr Jahān. The small copper issues are well represented here. I do not know of the existence of any large fulūs.

The silver issues of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is succeeded in the second year by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. In 1041 came the type exemplified by No. 1328, which is known as late as the year 1049. Shāh Jahān, like Jahāngīr, issued small fulūs from Dehlī; No. 1468 is an example of the twelfth year. No gold coins have yet been found.

In 1048 Shāh Jahān built the new Dehlī, which he called Shāh-jahānābād, and it is by this name with its title of  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$  that the capital is henceforth known on the Mughal coinage. On coins both in gold and silver—see Coin No. 1353—we have Shāh Jahān's only known couplet; a non-couplet type of Shāhjahānābād also exists—No. 1355. Coin No. 1471 is probably a copper piece of this mint with its epithet of  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$ .  $Nis\bar{a}rs$  are known both in gold and silver.

Aurangzeb's earliest silver issue of the first year is known from

a unique coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Brown of Lucknow. The coin is described below. It is almost exactly similar to the 'square areas' Akbarābād and Akbarnagar coins of Aurangzeb, and has been published in N. S. XIX, § 115.

Obverse		Reverse
In square area	In squ	uare area
بادشًا غاے ز	2	شجهان اباد م
عالم كير		دار لخلا فة
Margins		ضرب
ابو المظفر Left	Marg	ins
محى الدين Above	Left	سنة أحد
Right اورنگ زیب	Above	جلوس
بهادر سنه ۱۰۷۰ Below	Right	ميمنت
	Below	مانوس

All the succeeding coins in both gold and silver bear the usual couplets. The copper pieces are fairly common. *Niṣārs* are known in both gold and silver.

The coins of the succeeding emperors are monotonous in their uniformity, and call for few remarks. Silver niṣārs are known of Farrukhsiyar. The temporarily successful Muḥammad Ibrāhīm struck at Shāhjahānābād in gold and silver, both very rare. The issues of the first two regnal years of Muḥammad Shāh are uniform in type with those of the other mints, but are succeeded by coins bearing a fuller legend in which the emperor is called the second Sāḥib-i-Qirān. This latter type may be called the Shāhjahānābād type of Muḥammad Shāh, and the rupees are extremely common. They are by far the most abundantly found of all the Mughal coins.

There are several types of 'Ālamgīr II's issues in gold and silver, which are well exemplified in this Collection. Attention is drawn to the new couplet on Coin No. 2797, which is also known in gold, now in the British Museum.

The Museum contains two of the rare coins of Bedar Bakht, one struck at Shāhjahānābād. This pretender was put on the throne by Ghulām Qādir in A. H. 1202, after the blinding of Shāh 'Ālam. His only coins unrepresented here are rupees from the Aḥmadābād and Shāhjahānābād mints.

After the British conquests in 1803—A. H. 1218—an event which is indicated by the border of roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves on Coin No. 3059, the rule of the Mughals was confined to the Dehlī Fort, but they continued to exercise the royal privilege of striking coin till A.D. 1857. The pieces of Akbar II in gold and silver are fine broad coins of good execution, designed to contain the entire inscriptions. A few similar rupees of Bahādur Shāh II are known, and a quarter-rupee, dated 1273, 18 R., is recorded as having been in the Cabinet of Mr. Eugene Leggett, Karachi.

Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, the only copper coins known are a few rare pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I, and Muḥammad Shāh.

The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here. A two-hundred mohar piece of Shāh Jahān, struck at Shāh-jahānābād, is illustrated in the *British Museum Catalogue* from a cast. It is not known where the original is.

#### DERA البيرة Lat. 34° 24′ Long. 72° 59′ G. S. C. Aḥmad Shāh — 5 — 'Ālamgīr II — 1

The Dera mint is known at present in gold and silver of Aḥmad Shāh, and in silver only of 'Ālamgīr II—see N.S. XI. The obverses of Aḥmad Shāh's Dera rupees present two legends, one in which that monarch is called as usual Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, while the second omits the title Bahādur. This second type is apparently confined to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—N.S. XV. Coin No. 2667 was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the old Lahore Museum Catalogue as a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh, dated 1156, 26 R. In reality it is a silver coin of Aḥmad Shāh of the rare type just described. Dera coins of Muḥammad Shāh have still to be discovered.

The Dera of the coins was Dera Ghāzī Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

The mint of Derajāt was first published in N. S. XI from the gold mohar of Aḥmad Shāh now in this Collection. A few rupees of Muḥammad Shāh are known, all of which bear the same dates 1160, 30 R.—see N. S. XIII and XV. Then in N. S. XV, two rupees of Aḥmad Shāh were published, both dated 1161, 1 R. One was of the usual type on which the monarch is called Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, while the title Bahādur is missing from the inscription on the second. This latter type seems to be peculiar to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—see N. S. XV. Derajāt was the name given to Dera Isma'īl Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

The mint of Deogarh is known on a few rupees and half-rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II only, of a non-couplet type. I do not know the location of this mint-town.

The mint of Dewal Bandar, or Dewal as it was first read, was published in a paper entitled 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', Num. Chron., 1896. The coin, a rupee of Akbar, was in the White King Cabinet. Since that time a few more specimens have been discovered, all rupees of Akbar of the usual  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type, dated specimens being of year 42.

Dewal Bandar was an old river port in Sind. It was not far from Tatta. On p. 67 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Auranyzeb*, we read of 'Diwal, now called Thatha, and also Debal'.

Sāgar is the town in the Central Provinces better known in these days as Saugor. It is found as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. These were first published by Colonel Vost in N. S. XI, § 65.

Rupees are known of Muḥammad Shāh only, struck at Zainu-l-bilād. They are of the usual type, and are of regnal years 4 to 6. The mint-name is merely an epithet, and it is not yet known what town was called Zainu-l-bilād. The similarity of this name to Zīnatu-l-bilād, the title given by Rafī'u-d-darjāt to Aḥmadābād, would point to this city as the probable place of issue. Rupees of Muḥammad Shāh struck at Aḥmadābād of regnal years later than those covered by the Zainu-l-bilād series, are not uncommon, and there is an Aḥmadābād half-rupee of the first regnal year in this Collection. But coins struck at both places in the same year have not been found.

#### SĀGAR. See RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR.

The known coins of the rare mint Sironj, open with an *ilāhī fulūs* of Akbar, published and illustrated in N.S. V. The rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the Museum is the first to be discovered of this emperor. Silver coins of Muḥammad Shāh were published in N.S. XIV and XV, and one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known.

Sironj is a town in Rājputāna. Situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra, it was a considerable city in olden times, but is now of no importance.

#### سرهنی (SAHRIND) سرهنی

Lat. 30° 38′	Long	g. 76° 27′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar		de gas all'actions	4
Aurangzeb		9	
Shāh 'Ālam I		3	
Jahāndār		1	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	and the second second	7	
Shāh Jahān II		1	***************************************
Muḥammad Shāh	egonome	10	-
Aḥmad Shāh	t <del>o ije od da</del>	6	
'Ālamgīr II	edinestrophysiological (delication)	2	***************************************

Sarhind was the head-quarters of a  $sark\bar{a}r$  in the Dehlī Province, and is now in the Patiāla State. The gold coin in the British Museum Collection, No. 61 in the Catalogue, which is attributed to this mint, is almost certainly an issue of the mint-town Pattan with its title of Shahr. But a Sarhind gold coin of  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  year 50, and month  $\bar{A}b\bar{a}n$ , is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. No silver coins of Akbar are known, but there are  $d\bar{a}ms$  of year A. H. 987 on which the mint-town is called Baldat Sarhind—No. 701—and  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  copper pieces of years 37 to 41. The latter resemble the half- $d\bar{a}ms$  of Kābul in that they do not give the month of issue.

No coins from this mint are yet known of Jahāngīr or of Shāh Jahān, and no copper coins have been found after Akbar.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb are of the normal type, the earliest published being of year 1103—I. M. Cat., No. 1504. On these, and on all succeeding issues, the mint-name is spelt Sahrind.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II. Coin No. 2303 is the first Sahrind coin found of Shāh Jahān II.

Gold mohars of Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II were published in N.S. XI. Coin B.M. Cat., No. 895, attributed to Patna, is really of Sahrind mint.

There are no gold coins of Sarhind in this Collection, but otherwise the mint is very well represented.

#### SRĪNAGAR. See KASHMĪR.

The reading Sa'dnagar on this rupee of Farrukhsiyar is reasonably certain, and is a new mint-name. The coin was published in N.S. XV.

Sa'dnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Akloj, or Aklaj, some fifty-five miles to the north-west of Sholāpūr—see Manucci's Storia do Mogor, vol. II, p. 311.

Samarqand is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustān.

Sind is only found as a Mughal mint on a few half-mohars of Muḥammad Shāh of a unique type, which have been published and illustrated in N.S. XI and XV—see also Coin No. 2324. All the known specimens are of regnal year twelve. Sind also occurs on silver coins of Nādir Shāh, and as a Durrānī mint.

SŪRAT	ىورت	v	
Lat. 21° 12′	Long.	72° 50′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	*commodifique	1	
Jahāngīr	******	<b>2</b>	***************************************
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	-	2	-
Shāh Jahān	1	<b>22</b>	1
Murād Ba <u>kh</u> sh	gudinadikspedy	1	-
Aurangzeb	2	54	5
Aʻzam Shāh	Bothhousings	1	-
Shāh 'Ālam I	- Charlestoning	3	************
Jahāndār	- Control of the Cont	2	***************************************
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar		8	**************
Shāh Jahān II	1	1	Ell-scholars, plans
Muḥammad Shāh	1	10	s.inchiqueb
Shāh 'Ālam II	-	2	-

The mint-town and coins of Sūrat have been excellently described in Dr. G. P. Taylor's monograph, 'The Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907.

Sūrat was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 980, and became one of the best known Mughal mints. Coin No. 355, a square  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  rupee of year 38, is the only known piece of Akbar bearing the name of this mint, but as both the mint-name and the name of the month, probably intended for Ābān, are incorrectly spelt, the attribution to Sūrat cannot be called quite certain. The rupee is undoubtedly genuine. J. A. de Mandelslo in his Voyages and Travels (A. D. 1662) mentions silver 'Maḥmūdīs' made at Sūrat, and Dr. Taylor identifies these with the silver coins which have been termed 'Coins of Gujarāt Fabric'—p. 3 of 'The Coins of Sūrat'. For examples see Coins Nos. 532 to 534. These pieces are known of dates from 985 to 1027.

Jahāngīr's coins have been found in silver and copper, both very rare. The former are of an  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type, apparently the earliest known date being 1030. Rupees bearing the name of Nūr Jahān are not uncommon, and two mohars are known.

The issues of Shāh Jahān commence with a type peculiar to this mint—No. 1331—which quickly makes way for the Kalima type prevalent in this emperor's first year. This is succeeded by a variety current from 1037 to 1043. The Kalima-Ilāhī type, discussed in the Note on Akbarnagar, and exemplified for this mint by No. 1217, is extremely rare, and is so far only known in gold. The 'square areas' type holds the field from the sixth to the thirtieth year,

with an interlude in the year 1057, which is occupied by coins having similar legends in and about diamond-shaped areas. These areas become circular in the thirty-first year. A few copper coins of Shāh Jahān are known.

Coins Nos. 1449 and 1450 are examples of the square tutenag pieces mentioned by Dr. Taylor on p. 10 of his monograph.

Murād Bakhsh, son of Shāh Jahān, was governor of Gujarāt when he put forward his claim to the succession, and struck silver coins at Sūrat of two types. The first is a very rare couplet type unrepresented here, and the second is a 'square areas' type, with the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  year and month in the top margin of the obverse side. A copper coin struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrat was published in N.S. I, § 6.

The earliest coins of Aurangzeb, in both gold and silver, contain the usual rupee couplet, and the mint with an epithet by, is at the top of the reverse side. The origin of this title, Bandar mubārak, the Blessed Port', is doubtless to be found in the fact that Sūrat was the chief port of embarcation for Indian Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. These coins are succeeded by issues of the usual couplet types on which Sūrat is unaccompanied by any title, which proceed with minor variations to the end of the reign. Both types of Aurangzeb's copper currency are represented here.

Sūrat rupees are known of the claimant A'zam Shāh, but are extremely rare. There is one in the Museum.

From Shāh 'Ālam I to Muḥammad Shāh, the issues of Sūrat are known of the normal types in all three metals. Dr. G. P. Taylor has a copper coin of Shāh Jahān II, dated A. H. 1131, 1 R., which is the first piece in copper definitely known to belong to this emperor, though there can be little doubt that a *fulūs* of Akbarābād mint, published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in 'Rare Mughal Coins', J. A. S. B., 1896, and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is a coin of Shāh Jahān II. The inscriptions on the Sūrat *fulūs* are:

Obverse	Reverse	
ششاه جهان اه	احد سنه جلوس	
فلوس باد ۳۱	ضرب	
	سورت	

I have already remarked on the couplet type of Muḥammad Shāh, known of the first regnal year in gold and silver, in my Note on A'zamnagar Gokulgarh. This type was tentatively assigned to Nekosiyar, the unfortunate grandson of Aurangzeb, who after long imprisonment was suddenly raised to the imperial throne, and after

a three months' reign, was as suddenly cast down again. Mr. W. Irvine was the first to show that the couplet in question was one adopted by Muḥammad Shāh—J. A. S. B., 1899—and this conclusion is placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a coin bearing this same couplet, struck at a Southern Indian mint, A'zamnagar, and dated 1136, 6 R. I invite a comparison with the couplet of Muḥammad Shāh on the Bhakhar rupee, Coin No. 2407 a.

Silver coins are known of Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold pieces of the last-named ruler. Also rupees and half-rupees issued in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Though this pretender was deposed in 1174, coins are known of dates 1175, 1178, and 118-, but all of the first regnal year. It is reasonable to assume that the mint supervision had grown rather slack. Perhaps Coin No. 4182, Part III, White King Sale Catalogue, attributed to a hypothetical Shāh Jahān IV, belongs to this series.

The East India Company commenced the issue of mohars and rupees from Sūrat in A. D. 1800 (A. H. 1214–15), struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the year A. H. 1215 witnessed a revival of the old *Maḥmūdī* coinage bearing the name of the emperor Akbar. These issues are fully described on pp. 24 to 26 of 'The Coins of Sūrat' mentioned above.

The mint of Sūrat is remarkable for the number of its half-rupees, a size extremely rare or quite unknown from other mints. No largesse money has yet been found.

# SAHĀRANPŪR سہارنچور Lat. 29° 57′ Long. 77° 33′ G. S. C. Akbar — 8 Shāh 'Ālam II — 3 6

Sahāranpūr was the head-quarters of a sarkār in the Dehlī Province. In Akbar's time it was a mint for copper, dāms of the ilāhī type being known from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first years. Except for a rupee of Aurangzeb in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, dated 1097, a duplicate of which is in the Lucknow Museum, no other Mughal coins are known from the Sahāranpūr mint till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, when coins in both silver and copper were struck. The mint-town is called Dāru-s-surūr, 'the abode of pleasure', on the silver coins, an epithet also borne by Burhānpūr.

#### SAHRIND. See SARHIND.

Sītpūr is Mr. C. J. Rodgers' reading for the mint of a somewhat rare rupee of Akbar of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type, the known dates being 47 and 48, and the month Mihr. The inscriptions are enclosed in a framework as on the late  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  rupees of Lāhor. Another reading of the mint-name is Peshāwar, but I think Sītpūr is preferable. Mr. Lane-Poole in the British Museum Catalogue has suggested the reading Sītāpūr. An old town called Sītpūr is known in the Muzaffargaṛh District of the Panjab.

One or two rupees closely resembling the above have been found, which bear the additional word درب, darab. They are probably of Sītpūr mint. See White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, Coin No. 3527.

#### 

The first coins found of the mint Sīkākul were two mohars of Farrukhsiyar, published in N.S. XI, one of which is in the Museum. Since the first publication, a mohar of Shāh 'Ālam I, and a rupee of Aḥmad Shāh, have been discovered. The latter was described and illustrated in N.S. XV, and is also in this Collection.

Sīkākul has been identified with Chicacole, a town in the Ganjām District, Madras Presidency. It was the capital of the Mughal  $sark\bar{a}r$  of Srīkākulam.

#### SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD. See DEHLĪ.

# SHOLĀPŪR شولايور Lat. 17° 40′ Long. 75° 54′ G. S. C.

 Aurangzeb
 2
 1
 —

 Shāh 'Ālam I
 —
 1

 Muhammad Shāh
 —
 1
 —

Sholāpūr is a town in the Dakhan, between Aḥmadnagar and Bījāpūr. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1490, dated 1080, 12 R., with the mint-name at the top, is the earliest known specimen. Coins of Aurangzeb in all three metals are known.

There can be no doubt that the coins in gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I, attributed in the British Museum Catalogue to Sholāpūr, are of Mailāpūr mint. However, a Sholāpūr rupee of this monarch was published in N. S. XIV, and one or two copper coins are known. Copper issues of Farrukhsiyar have been found. The rupee of Muḥammad Shāh in this Collection is a new discovery, which shows that the Sholāpūr issues continued as late as the second year of this emperor.

Sherpur mint is only found on one or two dāms of Akbar. It has not yet been identified with certainty. Dr. O. Codrington has suggested a place of this name in Bengal—Musalman Numismatics, p. 168.

Shergarh was a prominent mint of the Sūrī Sultans, especially of Sher Shāh, in whose honour the name was used as an alternative title for the mints of Dehlī, Bakkar, and Qanauj. It is also found alone,

No.

and with the epithet  $Qil^{\epsilon}a$ , 'fort', as the title of a mint not yet read. As a Mughal mint, Shergarh occurs on an early rupee of Akbar in the Lucknow Museum, and from it I have identified the specimen in this Collection—Coin No. 354 a. The mint-name is in the reverse top margin, and the dates of the two known specimens are 964 and 966. The Shergarh of Akbar's coins was probably in Bengal.

#### ظفر ابان ZAFARĀBĀD

Lat. 17° 55′	L	ong. 77°	32′
,	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	***********	1	displaced.
Aurangzeb	1	2	

The coins of Zafarābād have been fully discussed by Dr. G. P. Taylor in N. S. XII, § 75. Three places have been put forward as the location of this mint-town, a Zafarābād close to Jaunpūr, Atak on the Indus, and Bīdar in the Dakhan. The weight of evidence is in favour of the third place, called Zafarābād by Prince Aurangzeb after its capture by the Mughal forces in A. H. 1067.

The earliest known coins of Zafarābād are two rupees of Shāh Jahān's last year, one in the Lucknow Museum, and one here. The silver coins of Aurangzeb commence with the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, the mint-name being at the top of the coin. This is succeeded by rupees bearing first the gold couplet, and subsequently the ordinary silver couplet. Since Dr. Taylor wrote his paper, mohars of Aurangzeb of the normal type have been discovered.

The only other known coins of Zafarābād mint are one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II. A mohar of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated A. H. 1184, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection.

The mint of Zafarpūr is only found on a few rupees, and one mohar, that in this Collection, of Aurangzeb. The coins are normal in type. The mint-town has not yet been identified.

## ظفر نگر ZAFARNAGAR G. S. C.

Jahāngīr — 1 — Shāh Jahān — 1 —

The mint-town of Zafarnagar has been identified by Mr. H. Nelson Wright with the town of that name to the south of Aḥmadnagar. The earliest known coin is the rupee of Jahāngīr in this Collection, which is still unique. Rupees are known of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and of the 'square areas' types. No other Zafarnagar coins have been found.

#### 'ĀLAMGĪRPŪR عام كيرڊور Lat. 15° 32′ Long. 78° 11′ G. S. C. Aurangzeb 1 4 — Farrukhsiyar — 1

'Ālamgīrpūr was probably the town of that name near Karnūl (Qamarnagar), in the Dakhan. It first occurs as a mint-town of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb. The earliest coins have the mint-name at the top, and there is a rupee of this type in the Indian Museum, dated A. H. 1076. Two or three mohars of Aurangzeb are known.

Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam I have been found of two different types. The only other known issues of 'Ālamgīrpūr mint are the rupee of Farrukhsiyar in this Collection, and a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh which was published in N. S. XV.

#### 'AZĪMĀBĀD. See PATNA.

# FATḤPŪR Lat. 27° 5′ Long. 77° 40′ G. S. C. Akbar 3 6 5 Shāh Jahān — 1 —

Fathpūr, a short distance west of Āgra, was founded by Akbar in A. H. 976, on the site of the village of Sīkrī, and was for some years

the head-quarters of this emperor. The earliest known coin is a copper  $d\bar{a}m$  in the Indian Museum of a distinctive type—I. M. Cat., No. 433. I have seen a duplicate on which the date in words is 979. There is a  $d\bar{a}m$  in this Collection, dated 982, of the normal copper type, Fathpūr being called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat. Square rupees issued from 985 to 989, but the first gold coins, struck in 986, were round. The latter were succeeded by square mohars in the same year. On the coins of Akbar, Fathpūr is almost always accompanied by the epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat, 'abode of the sultanate'. A noteworthy coin of Akbar is the square quarter-rupee in the Bodleian Collection, which bears the following inscriptions:

Obverse	Reverse
9 1	فتحبور
آکبر	Ų
الله	ضـر

This coin is uniform with the similar pieces struck in the same year at Aḥmadābād and Lāhor, for which see the respective Notes.

In his paper 'Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jehanghir Shah', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1878, Mr. James Gibbs mentioned a zodiacal mohar, and a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Fatḥpūr. Both were dated A. H. 1030, and bore the sign Aries. They were in the Cabinet of Colonel Guthrie, so are presumably now in the Berlin Museum.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers published a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngīr, struck at Fatḥpūr mint, in 'Couplets or *Baits* on the Coins of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr', *J. A. S. B.*, 1888. The sign was Capricornus, and the dates 1028, 14 R. The couplet was:

The only known coin of Fathpūr of any other reign, is the rupee of Shāh Jahān in this Collection, which is still unique.

Attention is drawn to the tiny gold Fathpūr coin weighing 5.5 grains, published and illustrated in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', J. A. S. B., 1896.

	FARRU <u>KH</u> ĀBĀ	فرخ ابان Di	
	Lat. 27° 24′	Long. 79° 34′	
	G.	S.	C.
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar		3	and a second of
Muḥammad Shāh	manifeliance	2	Annual Control of the
Aḥmad Shāh	- Anna Carlos	2	purious respective to the second seco
'Ālamgīr II	<i>s</i> —	1	gurnalisating.
Ü	National Control of the Control of t	3 (Aḥmadnagar Far	ru <u>kh</u> ābād) —
Shāh Jahān III	1 (Aḥmadnagar	1 ,,	2 ?
	Farru <u>kh</u> ābād)	)	
Shāh 'Ālam II		20 ,,	,,
on constit VV & A.A. als, als,	[	7 (Farru <u>kh</u> ābād)	n-PP-survisionals)

Farrukhābād is the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Agra, and was named after Farrukhsiyar. The first coins from the mint were issued in that emperor's name, and are rupees of the normal type.

Coins in gold and silver are known of Muḥammad Shāh, and of Aḥmad Shāh. The obverses of the later coins of Muḥammad Shāh are of this emperor's Shāhjahānābād type.

In the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, Farrukhābād was annexed by the Nawab of Oudh, but was recovered by Aḥmad Khān, after whom the town was called Aḥmadnagar. The change on the silver coins of 'Ālamgīr II from Farrukhābād to Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād, occurs in that emperor's second year, and issues from the mint with its new name are known in gold and silver.

Coins were struck in both metals at Aḥmadnagar Farrukhābād on behalf of the pretender Shāh Jahān III, and are represented here.

Up to 1203 the coins followed the usual type of Shāh 'Ālam II's issues, but between that year and 1211, the regnal year 31 was retained on the reverse irrespective of the hijrī date. From 1212 to 1220 the coins bear only the regnal year 39. Farrukhābād passed permanently into the hands of the British in A.H. 1217, and became a mint-town of the East India Company, its epithet of Aḥmadnagar being no longer used.

Fīrozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bīdar, west of Ḥaidar-ābād. The only known coins from this mint are a mohar, and two rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I, of the normal type.

#### وننهار QANDAHĀR

Lat. 31°	37'	Long. 65° 43'	
	G.	S.	C.
Humāyūn	and all the same of the same o	3	1
Jahāngīr	-	33	1
Shāh Jahān	Managements	10	

Qandahār formed part of Bābur's dominions before his invasion of India, but the first Mughal emperor to strike money there was Humāyūn, three of whose dirhams are in this Collection. Coin No. 97 is a copper piece of Humāyūn counter-struck with the mintname Qandahār.

Qandahār came under the protection of Akbar in A. H. 1003, but was retaken by Persia in A. H. 1032. No coins of Akbar are known. In A. H. 1047 it fell into the hands of Shāh Jahān, but was finally annexed by Persia eleven years afterwards.

Coin No. 1035 is an early rupee of Jahāngīr of the heavy Kalima type. This was succeeded in the seventh year by heavy coins bearing the ساخت نورانی couplet. The next year saw the beginning of ilāhī coins of the normal weight and type, which continued till the eleventh year, when the couplet variety exemplified by No. 1054 commenced. Half-rupees are known of the ilāhī type, and of the latest couplet type. There is an example in the Museum of Jahāngīr's very rare copper coinage from this mint.

All the known Qandahār coins of Shāh Jahān are rupees of the 'square areas' type. The Museum contains a fairly complete series of these, dating from A. H. 1048 to 1056.

No gold coins of Qandahār have been found.

# QANAUJ قنوج Lat. 27° 3′ Long. 79° 56′ G. S. C. Akbar — 3 (Shāhgarh Qanauj) Muḥammad Shāh — 9 (Shāhābād Qanauj) — 'Ālamgīr II — 1 ,, ,, —

Qanauj with a title of Shergarh, derived from the name of Sher Shāh Sūrī, had been a copper mint of the Sūrī Sultans, and was retained as such by Akbar during the first few years of his reign. Only a few copper pieces are known, on which the mint is called Shāhgarh Qanauj. It is probable that the change of epithet dates

from the reign of Muḥammad 'Ādil Sūr, of whom Shāhgarh  $d\bar{a}ms$  have been found.

After 969 the mint does not reappear till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and then in the form Shāhābād Qanauj, on coins in both gold and silver. Rupees are known of Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

#### KĀBUL كابل

Lat. 34° 30′	Long	: 69° 13′	
	G.	S.	C.
Bābur	STREET STREETINGS	2	
Humāyūn	<del> </del>	3	
Akbar	principality.	11	8
Jahāngīr		5	1
Jahāngīr as Salīm	***************************************	1	Westerna
Shāh Jahān	2	5	Married Street
Aurangzeb	2	11	State of Street, Stree
Shāh 'Ālam I	-	2	
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	pro-section to the	
Muḥammad Shāh	1	1	1

Kābul was the capital of Bābur's dominions before his successful invasion of India, and was regularly worked as a Mughal mint till the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. Coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are known only in silver, and are dirhams of the Central Asian type. No coins of Akbar's early years have yet been found, but I have little doubt that the small thin pieces of which Coin No. 316 of the I. M. Cat. is an example, are Kābul issues of the first years of this emperor. The earliest known coins of Akbar are the half-dams of the thirty-second year. The silver coinage consists of half-rupees of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  type, running from the forty-fourth year to the end of the reign. Full rupees are known, but are extremely rare. No full dāms have been found, and I only know the tanka issue from a casual reference made by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to a half-tunka of Kābul mint, in his paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', J. A.S. B., 1896. Four-, two-, and one-tankī pieces have been found, two out of the three denominations being represented here. The  $t\bar{\alpha}nk\bar{\imath}$  or  $tank\bar{\imath}$  issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

Jahāngīr continued the issue of half-rupees. The reverse of Coin No. 1068 contains the dates 1015, 1 R., and month Amardād, a strange combination. It is to be noted that the early half-rupees are halves of Jahāngīr's heavy issues. Attention is drawn to the

remarkable and unique coin No. 1071, bearing Jahāngīr's pre-accession name of Salīm. It is a worthy companion to the Salīm half-rupee in the Indian Museum, I. M. Cat., No. 686. By the sixth year heavy rupees were in circulation of the غسرو كيتى يناء type, peculiar to the mints of Āgra, Patna, and Kābul. The usual normal-weight ilāhī type had come into vogue by the year 1026. This Collection contains a copper coin of Jahāngīr. A rupee and a half-rupee of Kābul mint, both exhibiting the same unpublished couplet, have come to the British Museum from the Bleazby Collection, and I possess a Kābul rupee of Jahāngīr which apparently bears another unpublished couplet.

The earliest gold coins are those of Shāh Jahān, represented here both by the Kalima, and the 'square areas' types. These types are also present in silver. Silver niṣārs are known.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb begin with rupees which are of the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' type, but the name Aurangzeb is absent from the legend. These continue as late as 1078, 10 R. As is usual in this type, the mint-name is at the top of the coin. It was succeeded by coins bearing the usual couplet. By the year 1094 Kābul had been given the epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-mulk, which it henceforth retained. The gold couplet is found on silver coins, and sometimes vice versa, while the dates are frequently in unconventional positions. A copper coin of Aurangzeb has been published.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors down to Muḥammad Shāh, except Jahāndār, and Shāh Jahān II. A silver coin of 'Ālamgīr II is recorded as being in the Lucknow Museum. Gold mohars of Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Muḥammad Shāh are known, also copper coins of Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Muḥammad Shāh. A mohar of the last-named emperor in the Da Cuñha Collection was dated A. H. 1151.

Kābul is excellently represented in this Collection.

كاليبي KĀLPĪ				
Lat. 26°	8' Long.	79°	45'	
	G.	S.		C.
Akbar	Accorded to the second	1		8
Aḥmad Shāh	<del>December</del>	1		

Kālpī was a mint-town of the Sūrīs both for silver and copper, and Akbar retained it as such during the first few years of his reign. The rupees are scarce. On the copper issues of 963 and 964, Kālpī is

entitled  $D\bar{a}ru$ -z-zarb  $Muhammad\bar{a}b\bar{a}d$ . From 964 to 968, the coins bear the legend  $D\bar{a}ru$ -z-zarb  $\underline{K}hita$   $K\bar{a}lp\bar{\imath}$ .

The mint was not re-opened till the time of Aḥmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor, and of his successors 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The issues of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a group of coins characteristic of a few mint-towns in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, such as Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch, on which the name of the mint is followed by the word  $hijr\bar{\imath}$ —see Note on Korā.

#### KATAK SU

Lat. 20° 29′	Long.	85° 52	,
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	Name of the last o	1	-
Aurangzeb		6	1
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	-	1	
Aḥmad Shāh	(Ann assertment and a	9	**********

Katak, more familiarly known as Cuttack, was the principal town of the Province of Orissa, and was annexed with Bengal by Akbar in 982. Square coins of Akbar in both gold and silver are known, the latter of year 987, and the reading Katak Banāras has been suggested for the  $d\bar{a}m$  exemplified by the coin I.M.Cat., No. 454. One or two very rare rupees of Jahāngīr of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{i}$  type are known, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and the 'square areas' types. Rupees of Aurangzeb are not uncommon, and gold mohars have been found. Coin No. 1979 is the only known specimen in copper. There is a fine legal drachm in the British Museum, struck at Katak in Aurangzeb's twenty-ninth year. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had another specimen which is also now in the National Collection.

Farrukhsiyar struck at Katak in silver, and coins of Muhammad Shāh are known in both gold and silver. In the year A.H. 1165, Orissa was made over to the Marāthās by treaty, and remained a Marāthā province till A.D. 1803 (A.H. 1218). To this period must be attributed the strange series of coins struck at Katak in the name of Aḥmad Shāh, and exemplified by Nos. 2699–2705.

A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II was published in N.S. XIII.

With the exception of a Karīmābād rupee of Aurangzeb, recorded as having been in the White King Collection, all the known coins of Karīmābād mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam I. This mint-town has not yet been identified.

# KASHMĪR کشمیر Lat. 34° 5′ Long. 74° 50′ G. S. C. 1 4 (Srīnagar) 3 (Srīnagar)

	G.	ν.	U.
Akbar	1	4 (Srīn	agar) 3 (
Jahāngīr		14	-
Shāh Jahān	-	4	War - Transport
Aurangzeb		7	-
Shāh 'Ālam I	***************************************	2	Not the second state of th
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	1	**************************************	antica printering
Muḥammad Shāh	annique rechises	2	2
Aḥmad Shāh	mannas/Harok	1	***************************************
'Ālamgīr II		3	-

The valley of Kashmīr was conquered by Akbar from the Muḥammadan Sultans in A. H. 995, and coins were at once struck in his name of the local type current before the conquest. The earliest Mughal issue proper is the square gold coin No. 151, which is the only known coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr. But rupees and copper coins of the ilāhī type are known from the Srīnagar mint, and it is probable that this was the capital of Kashmīr. The only alternative is that it may have been the Srīnagar in Garhwāl. In support of this latter view are the facts that in pre-Mughal times Srīnagar was called Kashmīr; that a gold coin of Akbar struck at Kashmīr is known; and that the mint-name Kashmīr was invariably used by the subsequent Mughal emperors.

A reference is invited to the foot-note to Coin No. 706. This shows that the very rare copper coins of Akbar bearing the monetary denomination , which were attributed by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to a mint 'Bandar Shāhī', are really of Srīnagar mint.

The early silver issues of Jahangir were of the heavy ماخت نورانی couplet type, and these were followed in A. H. 1022 by the usual ilāhī type. Two zodiacal rupees are known of the fifteenth year, and

the sign Gemini. A Cancer zodiacal mohar bearing the name of Nūr Jahān, dated 1034, 20 R., is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. Coin No. 1187 is a tiny piece of the *niṣār* type, but does not bear that appellation.

Coins of Shāh Jahān are known in all three metals. The rupees are found in the usual Kalima, Kalima-Ilāhī, and 'square areas' types. Shāh Jahān struck silver niṣārs at Kashmīr.

Rupees have been found of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I, while gold coins of Aurangzeb and Farrukhsiyar are known. Muḥammad Shāh struck at Kashmīr in all three metals, and a few rupees of 'Ālamgīr II exist. Coin No. 2706 is the first specimen published of Aḥmad Shāh, and is of a couplet type. It was attributed by Mr. C. J. Rodgers to the Afghān, Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, but I think it is an issue of the Mughal Aḥmad Shāh, because the couplet, otherwise unknown on the coins of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, is found on rupees of the Mughal emperor struck at Imtiyāzgarh—see I. M. Cat., No. 2104—a place where the Afghān invader could have had no influence. See also N. S. XV, § 89.

The mint of Kashmīr is well represented here. None of the coins from this mint are common.

Korā is now a small town in the United Provinces District of Fatḥpūr. In the days of Akbar it was the head-quarters of a sarkār in the Province of Ilahābād.

The first known issue from this mint is a copper  $d\bar{a}m$  of Akbar in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, on which Korā is called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat. The mint does not reappear till the reign of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, who struck rupees there, as did Shāh Jahān II. Coins in both gold and silver are known of Muḥammad Shāh and 'Ālamgīr II, and rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam II. The silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a characteristic group struck at a few mints in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, three of which are Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch. All are similar in style, and are distinguished by the addition of the word  $hijr\bar{\imath}$  after the mint-name. The probable reason for this peculiarity is that the  $hijr\bar{\imath}$  date is present on both sides of the coin.

#### KHAMBĀYAT (CAMBAY) كهنايت

Lat	22° 18′	Long. 72° 40′	
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān		3	and the same of th
Murād Pa <u>kh</u> sh	Pilliamign	1	-
Aurangzeb	1 (Khar	mbāyat) { 3 (Khambāyat) 8 (Kambāyat)	
Shāh 'Ālam I	surrendens	2	
Jahāndār		1	-
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	-	4	-

Khambāyat, or Cambay, is a seaport of Gujarāt. The earliest known coins are issues of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver of the 'square areas' type. The claimant Murād Bakhsh struck at Khambāyat in both metals, and the *I. M. Cat.* gives two varieties of that prince's silver issues. There are no less than four specimens in this Collection of the coins of Aurangzeb's first year, one being in gold. On these the mint-name is spelt Khambāyat, but at some period between the sixth and thirteenth years the spelling was changed to Kambāyat, and so remained.

Coins in all three metals are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, but rupees only of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam II. These are of the normal types. Attention is directed to the rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I's first year in this Collection, which bears the zafar  $m\bar{a}n\bar{u}s$  instead of the usual maiman at  $m\bar{a}n\bar{u}s$  formula.

#### GULBARGA. See AḤSANĀBĀD.

#### GULKANDA (GOLCONDA) کلکندی

Lat. 17°	23'	Long. 78°	24'
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	1	3	•
Aurangzeb	1	7	disservations

Gulkanda, so well known as Golconda, is situated a few miles from Ḥaidarābād. It was the capital of the Qutb Shāhī dynasty, and was first attacked by the Mughals in the reign of Shāh Jahān. The Gulkanda kingdom was finally conquered by Aurangzeb.

Gold and silver coins of the Kalima type are known of the Shāh Jahān period, but none have yet been found bearing a legible date.

The rupees of Aurangzeb's first year are of a special type—see Coin No. 1829—which makes way in the third year for the usual couplet type, of which also one or two gold coins are known.

On the silver coins first the year 1071, and subsequently the year 1076, were made to serve for all the regnal years down to the thirty-first, which is the latest known. The Mughal mint was then closed. No copper coins have been published.

GWĀLIĀR (GW	ALIOR)	واليار	
Lat. 26° 13′	Long. 78	3° 10′	
	G.	s.	C.
Akbar	- California maria	#Management	1
Aurangzeb	<del>cattle Chan</del>	1	-
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	<del>pleimanium</del>	4	***************************************
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	guranteerineeri	1	<b>**********</b>
Shāh Jahān II		1	***************************************
Muḥammad Shāh		4	State of the Party
'Ālamgīr II	##****	1	graduate report
Shāh 'Ālam II	-	1	<del></del>

Gwāliār, or Gwalior, was a prominent mint of the Sūrīs. It was captured by Akbar in A. H. 966, and a few copper coins of this emperor are known in two or three types. The mint then remained in abeyance till the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1836 is a specimen of his extremely rare rupees.

Silver issues of the normal types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh 'Ālam I. Gold coins of Jahāndār and Muḥammad Shāh have been found, and copper of Shāh 'Ālam II only.

The only issues from the mint of Gobindpur are copper coins of Akbar of the tanka type, full and half-pieces of the forty-fourth to the forty-eighth years being known.

This mint-town has been identified with a place in Chhota Nagpur.

# GORAKHPŪR (MUʻAZZAMĀBĀD) كوركهيور

Lat.	26° 44′	Long. 83° 23	3′	
	G.		s.	C.
Akbar	Statement lines		-	1
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	1 ()	luʻazzamābād)	450000000000000000000000000000000000000	Madeline's
Muḥammad Shāh	2	,,	- Comments	**************************************

Gorakhpūr, or Gorakpūr as it is spelt on the coins, is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. The first issues from this mint are copper coins of Akbar. On the earlier  $ful\bar{u}s$ , of which Coin No. 747 is an example, Gorakhpūr is called  $D\bar{a}ru-l-\underline{kh}il\bar{a}fat$ . Copper issues of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\iota}$  type are also known.

The name of Gorakhpūr was changed to Muʻazzamābād in honour of Prince Muʻazzam, son of Aurangzeb, afterwards Shāh ʻĀlam I. The first known issues in the new name are one or two very rare rupees of Aurangzeb. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a mohar of Jahāndār, now in the British Museum, which has also a copper coin of this emperor, while gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh are known. There is a gold mohar of Rafīʻu-d-darjāt in the British Museum bearing a variation of the usual couplet which has not yet been satisfactorily read. A rupee of Muḥammad Shāh has been found.

Mu'azzamābād is a very rare mint of which the gold coins are commoner than those in silver.

# GOKULGARH گوکل گره

Gokulgarh is an old fort not far from Rewārī in the Gurgāon District of the Panjab. The only Mughal issues from this mint are rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II. A reference is invited to N. S. XI, § 68.

# LĀHOR Vag

Lat. 31° 35′	Long.	74° 20′	
	G.	s.	C.
Bābur	-	8	-
Humāyūn	-	6	5
Akbar	5	109	48
Jahāngīr	5	90	·
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	Marie Control	2	Wasan Market Market
Shāh Jahān	1	34	-
Aurangzeb	1	60	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	***************************************	7	Sagar Marcal de Marcal
Jahāndār	germen)	4	-
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	***************************************	13	Management
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	
Shāh Jahān II	وسيطيب	2	the management of
Muḥammad Shāh	1	48	
Aḥmad Shāh	1	13	payatenessing.
'Ālamgīr II	- Anny participal part	8	3

The mint of Lähor is represented here by no less than 481 coins, and as is appropriate in the case of the Lahore Museum Collection, this is considerably the largest number of coins belonging to any one mint. Dehlī comes next with 388.

The earliest recorded issues from Lāhor are coins of the Ghaznī Sultans Mas'ūd I, Maudūd, 'Abdu-r-rashīd, Farrukhzād, and Ibrāhīm, described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper, 'A find of coins struck by Gazni Sultans in Lahore', J. A. S. B., 1881. Then there is the very rare Lāhor copper coin of the Dehlī Sultan Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Lāhor was Bābur's most prolific mint in silver, and he and his son Humāyūn struck dirhams there of the thin Central Asian type. In the latter's reign copper coins of the standard set by Bahlol Lodī, Sultān of Dehlī, were issued, on which Lāhor was termed Dāru-l-khilāfat. During Humāyūn's enforced absence from India, the only Sūrī who struck at Lāhor was Sikandar Shāh, and his known issues from this mint are confined to a few rare rupees. No Lāhor coins can be attributed with certainty to Humāyūn's second reign.

Akbar's currency commences with a dirham issue, of which Coin No. 374 is an example, dated 963; the rupee issue starts in 965. As in the case of Agra and Dehlī, the gold coinage makes its first appearance in 971, and on the mohars of 976, Lāhor again assumes the title of  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $khil\bar{a}fat$ . In 985 were issued square rupees

and mohars, and the honorific epithet was changed to  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat, an epithet which usually accompanies the mint-name to the end of the series. An interesting and extremely rare square quarter-rupee appeared in the year 987, bearing the following inscriptions:

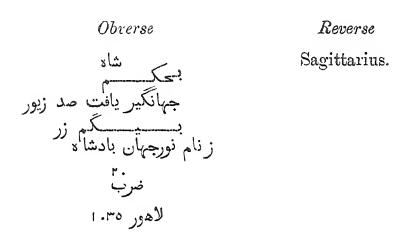


This was published in N. S. V. Similar pieces are known of Aḥmadābād and Fatḥpūr mints, and are mentioned in the respective Mint Notes. Apparently no silver Lāhor coins are known of dates between 989 and the thirty-sixth year. The Lāhor rupee published in N. S. V as of year 997, is almost certainly of year 979.

Square rupees of the  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type appeared in the thirty-sixth year. The shape changed to round towards the end of the thirty-eighth year. From the forty-seventh year to the end of the reign the legends on the rupees and half-rupees were enclosed in ornamental borders. Fractions of the rupee are not uncommon, and are well represented here, but there are no gold  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  coins in this Collection. The latter are very rare.

There is a fine series of Akbar's copper issues from the Lāhor mint, including specimens of the extremely scarce tanka and  $tank\bar{\imath}$  types—see Coins Nos. 793 to 795. Apparently, contrary to the usual rule, the tanka issue succeeded that of the  $tank\bar{\imath}$ .

Lāhor was one of Jahāngīr's principal mints in gold and silver, but curiously enough no specimens in copper of either Jahangir, or of his son and successor, Shāh Jahān, who also struck extensively at Lähor, have come to light. Jahangir's gold currency is rare, and mainly confined to his earliest years, but there is a specimen here of the fourteenth year. The succession of type in silver is well shown in this Museum. In the month Bahman of the fifth year, commences a fine series of heavy rupees which continues till the month Tir of the sixth year. The coins are alternately round and square, and each exhibits a different Persian distich. All are represented here except the very rare round rupee of month Khūrdād. From the month Amardad, we have the usual ilahī type of normal weight and size. These rupees are the commonest of all Jahangir's coins. Another final couplet appears in the eleventh year. issued in the name of Nūr Jahān in the years 1034 and 1035. only gold coin bearing this consort's name is the remarkable zodiacal mohar in the Cabinet de France, which is also the only known zodiacal coin from the Lahor mint. Its description is:



A remarkable Lahor rupee with a new couplet of Nur Jahan, was published in N.S. V, § 34.

Various denominations of silver largesse money issued from Lāhor—the  $nis\bar{a}r$ , the  $\underline{kh}air\ qab\bar{u}l$ , and the  $n\bar{u}r\ afsh\bar{a}n$ .

On Jahāngīr's death, rupees were struck at Lāhor by the claimant Dāwar Bakhsh, or Bulāqī, son of Jahāngīr's eldest son Khusrū. Four of these are known to exist, one in the British Museum, and three in private Collections. In the same year, A. H. 1037, issued the rupee of Shāh Jahān, in the British Museum, which contains his pre-accession name of Khurram. This coin is apparently still unique. The silver coins of Shāh Jahān call for little comment. They begin with the Kalima type on which Lāhor is called Dāru-s-salṭanat, and this is succeeded by the usual Kalima-Ilāhī type. The 'square areas' type was established by the sixth year. On all except the earliest type, the mint-name appears without any epithet. Niṣārs are known in both gold and silver. Shāh Jahān's gold coins of Lāhor mint are rare.

The coins of Aurangzeb are monotonous in their uniformity. The rupees at first exhibit the gold couplet—I. M. Cat., No. 1415—but this soon gives way to the usual silver couplet. However, it seems to have been revived at odd times—see Coin No. 1840. There is a gold couplet rupee in the British Museum bearing dates 1109, 42 R. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are very rare. On all these the name of the mint comes at the top, and is now and afterwards accompanied by its epithet of  $D\bar{a}ru$ -s-saltanat. Nisārs and legal drachms are known. Copper coins are not uncommon.

The coins of Lāhor after Aurangzeb present no special features of interest. They are known in both gold and silver of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II, with the exception of Jahāndār, of whom only rupees have been found. Coin No. 2554 is of a newly discovered type of Muḥammad Shāh on which he calls himself Muḥammad Shāh Bahādur, thus anticipating the almost invariable use of that title by his successor Aḥmad Shāh. The Collection con-

tains a legal drachm of Farrukhsiyar. The invaders Nādir Shāh, and Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī both struck coin in gold and silver at Lāhor. 'Ālamgīr II was the last of the Mughal emperors to issue money from Lāhor mint. After his time it came into the possession of the Sikhs.

In spite of the importance of Lāhor as a city, and as a mint of the Mughal emperors, its issues in gold and copper are as a rule most uncommon. Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and 'Ālamgīr II, no copper coins whatever have been found.

## LAKHNAU (LUCKNOW) لكهنو

Long. 80	0° 56′
3. S	S. C.
	_ 12
1 -	
***************************************	9
	2
-	1
<del></del>	3 —
	1
	4 —
	ž. s

Lakhnau, better known as Lucknow, is the capital of Oudh, and was the head-quarters of a sarkār in the Province of Awadh. Bābur had struck dirhams at Lakhnau, and Sher Shāh established a mint there for copper, which was continued by Akbar, of whose fulūs two types are catalogued here. On the later type Lakhnau is called Dāru-l-khilāfat.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known, but issues in all three metals have been found of Shāh Jahān. The mohar in this Collection is the only known gold coin of Lakhnau mint. Silver and copper coins of Aurangzeb are known of the usual types. Rupees only of the succeeding emperors down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, have been found. The silver coin of Lakhnau mint, ascribed in the British Museum Catalogue to Shāh 'Ālam II, is really a coin of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No. 2088 is of this type, and is the only specimen I have seen which contains a legible hijrī date.

Lahrī Bandar was an old seaport in Sind. It is only found as a mint on three known rupees of Akbar, one of which is in this Collection. All are of the usual  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  type.

Mālpūr is situated about sixty miles east of Aḥmadābād. It is found as a mint on a few rare copper  $d\bar{a}ms$  of Akbar of dates from 983 to 985. One gold mohar, and one rupee of the usual early types, are also known. On these Mālpūr is called  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-khilāfat.

Mathurā is an ancient town on the right bank of the River Jamna, between Dehlī and Āgra. Its issues are confined to coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II. On these the mint-town is called Islāmābād Mathurā.

### MACHHLĪPATAN (MASULIPATAM) مىچىلى بتن

Machhlīpatan, better known as Masulipatam, is a port on the Coromandel Coast. The earliest Mughal issues are rupees and copper coins of Aurangzeb of the usual types. Copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I

have been found. Coins in all three metals are known of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, rupees of Aḥmad Shāh and his two successors, and copper coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The Machhlīpatan coins of these two rulers are issues of the East India Companies.

MUHAMMAI	)ĀBĀD	اباه	SASO
	G.	S.	C.
${ m Aurang}{ m zeb}$	1		
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	1	to the state of th

Banāras was not called Muḥammadābād till the time of Muḥammad Shāh, so the Muḥammadābād which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor, must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint, and perhaps is to be identified with Bīdar in the Province of that name. The only known coins from this mint are one or two specimens in both gold and silver of Aurangzeb, and of Shāh 'Ālam I.

#### MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS. See BANĀRAS.

Muḥammadnagar is only found as a Mughal mint on two known rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, one in this Collection, and the other in the Lucknow Museum. The mint-name is followed by another word which Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S., has suggested may be تانده 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', J. A. S. B., 1904.

I do not know where Muḥammadnagar was. In Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, the mint-name, spelt Muḥammadānagar, is given as the name of a sarkār in the Province of Ḥaidarābād.

#### MURĀDĀBĀD مراد اباد

Lat. 28° 49′	I	ong. 78°	49′
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb		1	***************************************
'Ālamgīr II		2	
Shāh 'Ālam II	************	4	

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. The first known issue from the Murādābād mint is Coin No. 1900, a rupee of Aurangzeb, which has remained unique till quite recently. A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I was in the White King Cabinet. The mint does not re-appear till the time of Aḥmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor and of his successors, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

### مرشر ابان MURSHIDĀBĀD

Lat. 24° 11′	Long.	88° 18′	
	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	ADMINISTRAÇÃO	1 (Ma <u>kh</u> ṣūṣābād) 2 (Murshidābād)	
Shāh 'Ālam I as Mu'azzam Shāh	pringerments.	1	
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	1	4	
Shāh Jahān II	provinced and the second	1	
Muḥammad Shāh	personal series of the series	10	
Aḥmad Shāh	and the second second	5	
'Ālamgīr II	No. of the contract of the con	8 -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Shāh 'Ālam II	4	25	

On the earliest coins from Murshidābād, the mint-town appears under its old name of Makhṣūṣābād. These are rupees of Aurangzeb of years A. H. 1115 and 1116. In 1117 the coins bear the new name of Murshidābād, so called after Murshid Qulī Khān, the then governor of Bengal. One or two gold coins of Aurangzeb's forty-ninth year are known.

Rupees were issued by all the succeeding emperors, and gold coins of Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh 'Ālam II have been found. Coin No. 2091 is a very rare rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, on which he is called by his pre-accession name of Muʻazzam Shāh. The scarce rupees of Rafīʻu-d-darjāt bear a variation from the usual couplet, شاهنشه نحروبر appearing instead of the ordinary دادگر

noted under the Khujista Bunyād, Mu'azzamābād, and Multān Mint Notes.

After A. D. 1765, the coins from this mint are issues of the East India Company. No copper coins are known.

### مصتفي ابان MUSTAFA-ĀBĀD

Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., has identified the Mughal mint of Muṣtafa-ābād with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand. There is also a small town named Muṣtafa-ābād in the Ambāla District of the Panjab.

This mint-name only occurs on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1184 and 1185.

### MUZAFFARGARH مظفرگره Lat. 30° 4′ Long. 71° 14′ G. S. C. Shāh 'Ālam II — 3 —

Muzaffargarh is the head-quarters of a District in the Multan Division of the Panjab. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

### MU'AZZAMĀBĀD. See GORAKHPŪR.

#### MULTĀN olilo

Lat. 30° 12′	Lon	ıg. 71° 30′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	anning and a	5	5
Shāh Jahān	************	27	***************************************
Aurangzeb	5	35	5
Shāh 'Ālam I	*******	2	ALCOHOLD TO THE
Farru <u>kh</u> siyar	-	4	
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	<del></del>
Shāh Jahān II		1	
Muḥammad Shāh	de-prosprincipalli	17	2
Aḥmad Shāh	1	4	
'Ālamgīr II	1	1	********

Under Akbar, Multān was the capital of the province of the same name, and a mint was established there for silver and copper. Coin No. 484, a square  $il\bar{a}h\bar{\imath}$  quarter-rupee of the thirty-seventh year, is the earliest silver coin published. Round rupees of Akbar struck at Multān, of which No. 488 is an example, are extremely scarce.

It is curious that no coins of Jahāngīr from this mint have been found. His successor, Shāh Jahān, struck extensively at Multān in silver, the rupees following the usual types. Gold coins are very scarce, and copper unknown.

Aurangzeb's issues are plentiful in all three metals. The rupees of the first year bear the 'Muḥīu-d-dīn' legend, and Multān is associated with the epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $am\bar{a}n$ , 'abode of security'. These are succeeded by similar issues bearing the gold couplet, but in 1072, fourth regnal year, appeared the normal silver-couplet type without the epithet. The flower-like mint-mark, so characteristic of the Multān issues, dates from Aurangzeb's reign. Legal drachms of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees were struck at Multān by all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to 'Ālamgīr II, gold coins of all these are known except Jāhāndār and Shāh Jahān II, and copper of Muḥammad Shāh only. There is a remarkable rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, which bears the following inscriptions:

Reverse
مانوس
میمنت احد سنه جلوس
ضرب ملتان

There is a non-couplet type Multān rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, which is still unique. The coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt are of a non-couplet type peculiar to this mint. The mohar and rupee of 'Ālamgīr II in this Collection, are recent discoveries which show that the Mughal issues were revived at Multān in this emperor's seventh year, though the town was already in the hands of the Durrānīs, and rupees of the same year are known of Taimūr Shāh, acting as Nizām for his father. A reference is invited to N.S. XI, § 69, and N.S. XV, § 89.

### MALIKANAGAR ملکه نگر G. S. C. Aurangzeb 1 —

The mint of Malikanagar is only known from a single coin, the mohar of Aurangzeb in this Collection. The place has not been identified, but it may be looked for in the neighbourhood of Akbarnagar if any legitimate geographical deduction can be made from the fact that the type of this Malikanagar coin is practically identical with that of the Akbarnagar mohars of Aurangzeb.

Mulhārnagar is the name given to the Central Indian State of Indor on rupees struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II. They are really coins of an independent ruler, and bear the symbol of a sunface, the distinctive sign of the Holkar State.

MUMBA	AI =	io	
Lat. 18° 55′	Long	. 72° 54′	
	G.	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān II	description of the same of the	1	
Muḥammad Shāh	Advisor Constraint	4	-

Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar. Silver coins exist of Shāh Jahān II and of his successors down to and including Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II.

Mandū was the old capital of the Mālwā kingdom. The place was captured by Humāyūn in A. H. 941, and copper coins of this

emperor were struck there of two separate types—see Coins Nos. 103 to 107. The only other known Mughal coin that issued from Mandū is the gold piece of Jahāngīr in this Collection—Coin No. 918.

### MŪMINĀBĀD. See BINDRABAN.

### MŪMINĀBĀD BINDRABAN. See BINDRABAN.

MAHINDRAP	JR ر	ه اندرجو	igno
Lat. 27° 13′	Lor	ng. 77° 3	0′
	G.	S.	C.
'Ālamgīr II	Minimum propriet	4	-
Shāh Jahān III	1	2	Processor Time
Shāh 'Ālam II	Masonangarith	18	1

Mahindrapūr and Brajindrapūr are names by which Bharatpūr appears on the Mughal currency. The name Bharatpūr itself is also found on rupees and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II. It is the capital of a Rajputana State lying between Āgra and Alwar.

A mint at Mahindrapūr seems to have been first established for silver in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh. Coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II are known in all three metals, while the pretender Shāh Jahān III struck at Mahindrapūr in gold and silver.

Mahīsor is better known as Mysore, the capital of the Southern Indian State of that name. It is only found as a Mughal mint on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, and these are Mughal in name only. Coin B. M. Cat., p. 280, no. 80, attributed to Mumbai-Sūrat, is really of this mint.

Mailāpūr was the name given by the Mughal administration to a quarter of Madras city. Rupees were struck there towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, and a copper coin of this emperor was published in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper, 'Mughal Copper Coins', J. A. S. B., 1895.

The British Museum Collection contains a gold coin and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, which have been attributed to Sholāpūr, but which are almost certainly of Mailāpūr mint.

# NĀRNOL نارنول

Lat. 28° 15′	Long	. 76° 20′	
	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	Constituting of	3	7
Aurangzeb	- Allerge conductace quick	6	2
Shāh 'Ālam I	amorphis regular	1	************

Nārnol is now an unimportant place in the Patiāla State. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a  $sark\bar{a}r$  in the Province of Āgra, and was one of his principal copper mints. It had previously been an important mint-town of the Sūrīs for silver and copper, and a few rupees also were struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. The earliest copper coin is dated A. H. 962, the year before Akbar's accession. The  $d\bar{a}ms$  of this mint are well represented in this Collection. The  $hijr\bar{\imath}$  type persists till almost the end of the reign, when it makes way for the tanka issue, of which one or two half-tanka pieces have been recently discovered. A specimen of the fiftieth year was published in N. S. XV.

Copper coins were struck at Nārnol by Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb, and rupees of Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam I are known. The latter are very rare.

The mint of Coin No. 30, on p. 228 of Mr. C. J. Rodgers' Lahore Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, was tentatively read by him as Kāndī, accompanied by an honorific and appropriate epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l-birt, 'abode of sugarcandy'. The coin is a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II, and is now No. 3147 in the present Catalogue. There can be no doubt that the correct rendering of the mint is Nāgor or Nāgpūr, with the epithet  $D\bar{a}ru$ -l- $barak\bar{a}t$ , 'abode of blessings'. I prefer the reading Nāgor. This mint is only found on one or two rupees of 'Ālamgīr II of a couplet type, and of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Nāgor is one of the most ancient and best-known towns of Mewār. It was a mint of Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Najafgarh is a small town some twenty miles due west of Dehlī. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rare coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II.

Najībābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Āgra. It was a Mughal mint-town for coins in all three metals of 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. It came into the hands of the British in A.D. 1801 (1215–16).

# NARWAR خرور

Lat. 25° 39′ Long. 77° 56′ G. S. C. Shāh 'Ālam II — 1 —

Narwar is a town in the Gwalior State. Rupees were struck there in the names of Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. These coins are distinguished by a characteristic mint-mark. A copper coin is known of Shāh 'Ālam II.

### نصرت ابان NUṢRATĀBĀD

Lat. 16° 35′ Long. 76° 51′

G. S. C.

Aurangzeb — 1 —

Nuṣratābād has been identified by Mr. W. Irvine with Sakkhar (or Sagar) now in the Niẓām's Dominions, ninety-five miles southeast of Sholāpūr—see N. S. XII, § 73. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has suggested Dhārwār, a place in the sarkār of Bankāpūr, Bījāpūr Province.

The mint is a rare one. A few gold and silver normal-type coins of Aurangzeb are known, and quite recently a rupee of Kām Bakhsh, and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, of Nuṣratābād mint, have come to light.

# HĀTHRAS هاذبرس

Lat. 27° 36′ Long. 78° 4′
G. S. C.
Shāh 'Ālam II — 3 —

Hāthras is a town in the United Provinces half-way between 'Alīgarh and Āgra. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

# هردوار HARDWĀR

	Lat.	29°	57′	Long.	78°	12'	
				G.	S.		C.
Shāh	ʻĀlar	n II		district Constitution of the Constitution of t	2		*******

Hardwar is the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage on the River Ganges, just where the river leaves the Hills. It is recorded that Akbar struck coin at Hardwar, but the only known Mughal coins are one or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, on which the mintname is prefaced by the epithet "intra 'shrine'.

#### COINS OF THE

# MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

T

#### BĀBUR 1

а. н. 932-937.

A.D. 1525-1530.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	اُردو Urdū	937	In circle the Kalima.  Margins illegible.  W. 72.  S. 1.08.	Above, somewhat deleted, السلطان الأعظم ولخاقان المكرم In oblong area with arched sides, and knot in middle of top and bottom lines  ظمهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه عازى ٩٣٧ خلد الله ملكة و سلطانة ضرب اردو
2	آگرة Āgra	936	As on No. 1.  Margin عثمان العفان ٢٦٠. S. 95. (Looped.)	As on No. 1, but mint آگرة, and date ۹۳۶.
3	"	937	As on No. 2. <b>W.</b> 72. <b>S.</b> •98.	As on No. 2, but date
4 <sup>2</sup>	بدخشان Bada <u>kh</u> - shān		In eightfoil area the Kalima.  Margins deleted.  W. 67.5.  S. 1.	In circular area probably محمد بابر In margin بدخشان

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For reasons justifying this emended spelling of the name Bābur, formerly spelt Bābar, see Dr. Denison Ross's paper in J. A. S. B., October, 1910.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This coin is dateless, but was in all probability struck before the battle of Pānīpat in A.D. 1525, as was No. 9. I therefore do not consider Badakhshān and Samarqand to be mints of the Mughal emperors of India, but have included the coins in the present series for convenience.

Metal No.	$_{ m Mint}$	Date	Obverse	• Reverse
Æ 5	جونپور Jaunpūr	935	In plain circle, the Kalima. In margin, separated into four compartments, ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى  W. 72. S95.	As on No. 1, but mint جونپور, and date ۹۳۵. Pl.
в	<b>&gt;</b> >	936	As on No. 5, but Kalima in quatrefoil.  W. 72.5. S. 1.05.	As on No. 5, but date
7	<b>&gt;</b> >	937	As on No. 5.  W. 73.5. S98.	As on No. 5, but date
8	<b>&gt;</b> >	93 –	As on No. 6. <b>W.</b> 77.5. <b>S.</b> 1.01. (Looped.)	As on No. 5.
<b>9</b> 1	سەرقند Samar- qand	906	In ornamented quadri- lateral, the Kalima. In margin ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق بكر المرتفى W. 73.5. S. 1.09.	In circle  9. ۲  سنه في  سمرقند  ضرب <i>Margin</i> العظم الدين الاعظم
10	کابل Kābul	935	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. In margins as on No. 9.  W. 77. S. 1. (Looped.)	In eightfoil area بابر بادشاه الغازى ظهير الدين محمد  Margin السلطان الأعظم ولخاقان المكرم ١٣٥ خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه ضرب كابل PI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See foot-note to No. 4.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 11	کابل Kābul	936	In quatrefoil, the Kalima.  Margin  ابا بكر الصديق عمر ٢٥٠.  W. 73.  S. 1.	Covering entire field السلطان الاعظم و الخاقان المكرم ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه غازى خلد الله ملكة و سلطانه ضرب كابل ٩٣٦
12	لاهور Lāhor	936	As on No. 1.  Margin as on No. 2.  W. 72.5. S. 1.05.	As on No. 1, but mint لاهور, and date ۱۳۰۱.
13	"	77	As on No. 12.  W. 70. S. 1.	As on No. 12.
14	<b>?</b> }	27	As on No. 12, but Kalima in quatrefoil.  W. 72. S98.	As on No. 12.
15	<b>"</b>	"	As on No. 14.  W. 72.5. S. 1.	As on No. 12.
16	<b>,</b> ,	<b>?</b> ?	In circle.  ظهير الدين محمد بابر بادشاه غازى  Margin illegible.  W. 60.5. S97.  This is a plated coin stru	As on No. 12.
17	"	937	As on No. 12.  W. 67.5. S. 1.	As on No. 12, but date

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 18	لأهور Lāhor	938	As on No. 12.  W. 72.5. S. 1.1.	As on No. 12, but date
19	,,,	<b>?</b> ?	As on No. 18.  W. 71.5. S. 1.02.	As on No. 18.
20		935	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 9, only partly legible.  W. 72. S97.	In circle ه ظمير الدين محمد ٣ بابر باد ٩ شاه غازی Margin as on No. 10, but date and mint omitted.
21		22	In quatrefoil, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 20.  W. 71. S95.	As on No. 20.
22			In quatrefoil, the Kalima.  Margins as usual, two partly visible.  W. 73. S. 1.	In circle, as on No. 20 but no date.  Margin as on No. 20.
23			Similar to No. 22.  W. 71. S. 1.1.	As on No. 22.
24			,, <b>W.</b> 71. <b>S.</b> 1.	*
25			<b>W.</b> 72·5. <b>S.</b> ·92.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 26		·	As on No. 22.  W. 71.5. S91.	As on No. 22.
27			₩. 70·6. S. ·86.	99
28			w. 78. S. ·92. (Looped.)  Doublestruck	on both sides.
29			,, <b>W.</b> 77. <b>S.</b> ·85. (Looped.)	>>
30			In square, the Kalima.  Margins as usual.  M. 1.	In elevenfoil, as on No. 22.
			<b>₩.</b> 70. <b>s.</b> .86.	Pl.
31			Illegible.  W. 69. S. ·9.	Has been twice counter- struck. One striking is illegible; the other is in a heart-shaped area and reads dhand was also
			A plat	ed coin.
Æ <b>32</b>	آگرة Āgra	936	In circle ضرب آگره In margin, arabesques. <b>W.</b> 139. <b>S.</b> .67.	In oblong area with arched sides  في ١٣٦ تاريخ  Arabesques above and below.  P1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33	آگرة Āgra	936	As on No. 32.  W. 138. S66.	As on No. 32.
34	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> īlāfat	77	دار الخلافة دار الخلافة ضرب آكرة M. 2. W. 141. S. ·7.	In circle  المربع  في تاريخ  سنه  Ornamentation above.
35	Fort Āgra	<b>77</b>	بدار الضرب قلع آگرة <b>W.</b> 143. <b>S.</b> ·7.	As on No. 34.
36	23	937	As on No. 35.  W. 141. S7.	As on No. 35, but date
37	77	"	As on No. 36.  W. 143. S. ·7.	As on No. 36.

Accession 15: VIII: 932 (Friday, April 27, 1526).
Death 5: V: 937 (Sunday, December 25, 1530).

Earliest known coin A 933 A 936. Latest known coin A 938 A 937.

Coins unknown in gold.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

AR Tatta, Lakhnau.

II HUMĀYŪN

A. H. 937-963.1

A. D. 1530-1556.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 38 39			In treble circle, the middle one of dots, the Kalima.  W. 12. S. ·45.	خلد الله تعا لے بادشاہ غازی همایوں محمد ملکہ P1.
AR 40 41	آگرة Āgra	941	In circle, the Kalima.  Margin  ملى المرتضى  W. 72.5.  S95.	In tenfoil area هما غا هما غا يون تاكرم To right ضرب اگره Below ۹۴۱
42	22	943	In circle, the Kalima, and الله برزق من يشاء بغير حساب 'God is bountiful to whom He pleaseth without measure.' Quran, Sūra II, 208. Margins illegible.  W. 72. S. 98.	السلطان الاعظم و لخاقان Above
43	>>	<b>77</b>	As on No. 42.  W. 78.5. S94.	As on No. 42, but clearer and fuller.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Humāyūn was defeated, and lost his kingdom to Sher Shāh in A. H. 947, and did not recover the sovereignty of Hindūstān till A. H. 962.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 44 45 46	چنپانیر Champā- nīr	942	In circle, the Kalima.  Margin على المرتضى ابابكر الصديق عثمان عثمان عثمان 8. 72.	In flattened tenfoil area محمد زى محمد زى هما غا هما غا يون يون ملكة و سلطانة Above ضرب چنهانير ٩٤٢ و الكرم Below السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الكرم P1.
47	دهلے Dehlī	937	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins  محمان العفان على المرتضى  W. 72.5.  S. 1.12.	In tenfoil area محمد زی هما غا یون یون Margins as on No. 42, but ضرب دهلے
48	<b>3</b> 2	,,	As on No. 47, but full margins عثمان العفان على المرتفى ابابكر الصديق عمر الفاروق  W. 73.5.  S. 1.	As on No. 47.
49	<b>&gt;</b> >	939	As on No. 48.  W. 63.5. S. 1.	As on No. 48, but date
50	قندهار Qandahār	9 —	In pentagonal area, Kalima with addition as on No. 42. Margins بعدل عمر بحياى عثمان w. 53. s. 1.	In regular twelvefoil area محمد زی هما غا یون یون As on No. 42, but ضرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 51 52	قندهار Qandahār		In lozenge-shaped area, the Kalima.  Margins  بصدق ابابكر بعدل عمر بحياى عثمان بعلم على عثمان بعلم على \$\\ \text{\$W. 45.} \\ \$S94.	In lozenge-shaped area, as on No. 50.  Margin as on No. 50.  Pl.
53	کابل Kābul	952	In pentagonal area, as on No. 50.  Margins as on No. 51.  W. 72. S. 1.	In rectangular area, with angular projection in middle of each side بادشاه غازی بادشاه غازی محمد هما یون Margin as on No. 42, but مرب کابل, and date عهد.
				Pl.
54	37	953	As on No. 53.  W. 72. S. 1.2.	As on No. 53, but date
55	"	961	As on No. 22.  W. 70. S88.	Ason No. 22, but counter- struck with the following inscription in symmetrical eight-sided area عدل کابل ۱۹۱۱
56 57 58 59 60	لأهور Lāhor		As on No. 44.  W. 72. S. 1.	In flattened mihrabi area هما محمد ى يون غاز يون غاز M. 3. Margin arranged thus السلطان الأعظم الخاقان الأعظم خلد الله تعالى ملكة و سلطانة ضرب لاهور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 61	لاهور Lāhor	9-2	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 51.  W. 72.  S. 1.	In square formed by J of John, تعالى, thus  الله تعالى الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا
62			As on No. 48.  W. 72. S. 1.	In flattened tenfoil area محمد غازی هما یو ن Margin as on No. 42, but mint deleted.
63			In circle, the Kalima.  Margins deleted.  W. 70. S. 1.	In foliated diamond ز محمد ی ن غا ن غا هما یو Margin deleted.
64	Dehlī (?)		As on No. 48.  W. 70. S. 1.	As on No. 48.
Æ 65	آگرة Āgra	943	فلوس ضرب اگرة <b>W.</b> 66. <b>S.</b> ·6.	فی <sup>تاری</sup> خ ۱۹۴۳ سنه
66	<b>,</b> ,,	946	فلوس ضرب اَگرة <b>W.</b> 69. <b>S.</b> ·6.	بتاریخ ۹۴۶ سنه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	آگرة Āgra	94 -	As on No. 65.  W. 61. S. ·6.	As on No. 65.
68 69 70 71 72	22	946	In flattened sixfoil area ضرب آگره In margin نسب آگره فلوس <b>W.</b> 67.	بتاریخ ۱۹۳۶ ۱۰۰۰ Pl.
73	Āgra Dāru-l- amān	942	دار الأمان ضرب اًكرة <b>W.</b> 135. <b>S.</b> ·6.	فی ۹۴۴ تاریخ سنه
74	<b>,,</b>	943	As on No. 73.  W. 139. S. ·6.	As on No. 73, but date
75 76	<b>,</b> ,	943	الأمان آكرة ضرب دار <b>W.</b> 134. <b>S.</b> ·6.	تاریخ ۱۹۳۳ M. 2.
77	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilā <b>f</b> at	937	دار لخلا فست ضرب اگره <b>W.</b> 141. <b>S.</b> ·65.	فی ۹۳۰ تاریخ سنه Arabesques above and below.
78 79 80	<b>&gt;</b> >	938	As on No. 77. M. 2.  W. 139. S. ·6.	As on No. 77, but date

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 81 82	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	939	As on No. 77.  W. 139. S. ·6.	As on No. 77, but date
83	9.5	940	» <b>W.</b> 134. <b>S.</b> ∙6.	ale °
84	,,	941	" <b>W.</b> 133. <b>S.</b> ∙6.	ا مار <sub>6</sub>
85	Āgra Dāru-l- ʻadl	943	دار العدل ضرب آگره M. 2. <b>W.</b> 140. <b>S.</b> ·65.	فی ۹۴۳ تارییخ سنه P1.
86	جو <sup>ن</sup> پور Jaunpūr Dāru-z- zarb <u>Kh</u> iṭa mutabar- rak	937	بدار الضرب مستسبرك جونپور خطة <b>W.</b> 141. <b>S.</b> ·65.	اوبی تاریخ فی تاریخ سنه Arabesques above and below.
87	22	939	As on No. 86. M. 4.  W. 136. S. ·6.	As on No. 86, but date
88	23	,,,	M. 2. " W. 136. S. ·6.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 89	جوڼپور Jaunpūr Dāru-z- zarb <u>Kh</u> iṭā mutabar- rak	943	As on No. 86.  W. 131. S. ·6.	As on No. 86, but date
90 91	چنپانیر Champā- nīr	942	نير ريخ چنپا بتا ۹۴۲ <b>W.</b> 139. <b>S.</b> ·6.	ب ضر شهر مکرم P1.
92	,,	77	فتے یخ نیر رخ چنپا بتا ۹۴۶۲ <b>W.</b> 132. <b>S.</b> ·6.	ضرب شهر مکرم
93	دهلے Dehlī Dāru-l- mulk Ḥaẓrat	940	حضرت دهلے دار الملك ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 137. <b>S.</b> ·6.	فی تاریخ ۱ <sup>۹۴</sup> ۰ سنه Pl.
94	,,	941	As on No. 93. <b>W</b> . 130. <b>S</b> . ·6.	As on No. 93, but date
95 96	27	942	<b>W.</b> 139. <b>S.</b> ⋅6.	7 af P
971	قندهار Qandahār	937	As reverse of No. 77, but counterstruck with عدل قندهار in eightfoil area.  W. 133. S. ·6.	As on obverse of No. 77.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Counterstruck on a dated coin of Humāyūn, so can, I think, be reasonably considered a coin of Humāyūn struck at Qandahār, though of course the exact period of counterstriking cannot be certain.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 98 99 100 101	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	938	دار الخلا فـــــة لاهور ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 139.	فی ۱۳۸ تاریخ Arabesques above and below. Pl.
102	??	939	As on No. 98, but mint-name written (لاهور W. 138.	As on No. 104, but date
103 104	مندو Mandū	942	In circle ضرب د د مندو <b>W.</b> 141. <b>S.</b> ·6.	In circle فی تاریخ ۹۴۳ سنه M. 2.
105 106 107	<b>,</b> ,	94 –	فلوس ضرب مندو M. 3. <b>W.</b> 68. <b>S.</b> ·6.	فی تاریخ نهصد چهل و ۰۰۰ Pl.
108¹ 109	? Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	940	دار لخلا فــــة ضرب M. 3. W. 139. S6.	اهی تاریخ فی تاریخ سنه Arabesque above.

This is coin No. 45 on p. 12 of the Rodgers Mughal Catalogue. What Mr. Rodgers calls the letter is possibly the curly mark which in combination with an upstroke forms the letter or . The succeeding letters as shown on this coin are apparently and l. Nos. 110 to 113 are specimens of this mint of the succeeding year, and are characterized by the enclosure of the same mint-mark as that on Nos. 108 and 109, accompanied by what is apparently a letter, in a rude oblong figure situated in the centre of the disc. Coin No. 110 shows the entire upper half of the mint-name, which looks like Gwāliār, though specimens in the British Museum support the reading of Lāhor. The distinguishing mint-mark is also found on some copper coins of Mandū—Nos. 105-7.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 110 111	paru- $l$ -	941	As on No. 108.	As on No. 108.
112 113	$\underline{\underline{kh}}$ il $ar{a}$ fat		<b>w</b> . 136. <b>s</b> . ∙6.	9¢1

(a) First reign:

Accession

9: V: 937 (Thursday, December 29, 1530).

Defeat

10: I: 947 (Monday, May 17, 1540).

(b) Second reign:

Victory

4: IX: 962 (Tuesday, July 23, 1555).

Death

15: III: 963 (Tuesday, January 28, 1556).

(a) Earliest known coin

Æ 937

Æ 937. Æ 947.

Latest ,, ,, (b) Earliest known coin

Æ 946 Æ 960.

Latest

Æ 962.

Known gold coins are mintless and dateless.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

R Ujain.

#### KĀMRĀN¹ (not in India)

Æ 114	قندهار Qandahār		As on No. 47.  W. 60. S95.	In eightfoil with knots at the four corners  عازی عازی محمد بادشاه کا مران Above الاعظم
115 116	کابل Kābul	951	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 48.  W. 69. S. 1.	In oblong with corners symmetrically truncated بادشاه غازی بادشاه کاران محمد کامران الاعظم Above السلطان الاعظم

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The coins of Kāmrān and Sulaimān, though of the Mughal ruling family, do not properly belong to the present series, but are included for convenience.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 117			As on No. 42.  W. 71.  S. 1.	As on No. 42, but left of field counterstruck with a quatrefeil containing the vicinis

## MIRZA SULAIMĀN¹ (not in India)

118	قندز Qunduz	939	In square, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 114.  W. 68. S. 1.	In circle بادشاه غازی سلیمان سلطان ۱۳۹ In margin اسلامان عالی ملکه ضرب قندز ۹۳۹
				Pl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See note on p. 17.

AKBAR

А. н. 963-1014. А. р. 1556-1605.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 119	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. M. 5.  W. 168. S85.	ملكة خلد الله تعالى بادشاة غاز محمد اكبر جلال الدين ع ضرب ٩٨٠ احمداباد
120	Aḥmad- ābād Dāru-s- salṭanat	981	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and date  ابی بکر Below ابی بکر Left عمر Top عثمان علی Right علی W. 168. S. 1.	In oblong, arched at the sides  بادشاه غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد خلد الله ملکه Above خلد الله ملکه Below دار السلطنة احمداباد P1.
121		982	Area as on No. 120, but in triple square, the intermediate sides being dotted lines, and date	As on No. 120, but oblong triple as on obverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 122 sq.	Aḥmad- ābād Dāru-s- salṭanat	988	In diamond formed by elongating some of the letters in the marginal legends, the Kalima.  Margins  ا بصدق ابی بکر ا بعدل عمر ا بعدل عمر ا بعدل عمر ا بعیای عثمان ا بعلم علی ۱۵۶.  W. 185. S. ·7.	خلد الله تعا ملكة لم محمد اكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غاز مصوب دار السلطنة احمد اباد
123	اديپور Udaipūr Muham- madābād	984	In circle contained by one of dots  The circle c	Contained as on obverse  بادشاه غاز الدین محمد اکبر مفسستسوحه مفسستسوحه اباد عرف ادیپور محسمد  Flowered field.  Pl.
<b>124</b> sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za- far qarīn	Alif (1000)	As on No. 122. M. 6. W. 184. S. ·7.	As on No. 122, but الف over البر, and mint اردو ظفر قرين Pl.
125 ¹	اکبر نگر Akbarna- gar	Far- wardīn	الله الله اکبر جل جلاله M. 7. <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> •75.	ماه فروردین الهے اکبر نگر ضرب M. 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cp. a similar mohar in Mr. Lane Poole's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library Collection, Oxford. That coin has wrongly been attributed to Tatta mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 126	آگرة Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima.  M. 9.  Margins  ا بصدق ابی بکر   بعدل عمر   ا بعدل عمر الله عنمان   بعلم علی   رضی الله عنمهم  W. 168.  S. 1·1.	السلطان الأعظم خلد الله عاد الله عاد الله محمد محمد جلال الدين لي تعا ملكة و سلطانه ضرب آكرة
127 128	"	972	As on No. 126.  W. 165-139. S. 1·1.	As on No. 126, but date
129 130	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	976	In quatrefoil, the Kalima. M. 5.  Margins as first four on No. 126.  W. 168-149. S. 1.	ملكة خلد الله تعالے بادشاہ ۹۷۲ غاز محمد محمد جلال الدین اکبر جلال الذین اکبر دار الخلافة اگرہ ضرب
131	"	978	As on No. 129.  W. 167. S9.	As on No. 129, but date
132 Mih- rābī	Āgra Town	981	In oblong with arched ends composed of three lines, the middle one of dots, the Kalima, and لا ابى بكر عمر عثمان على ١٤٤٠  W. 162. S. 1·3 × ·75.	In border as on obverse خلد ملكة حلد ملكة بادشاه غازى محمد محمد محمد جلال الدين اكبر ضرب بلدة اگره Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 133 134	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	982	As on No. 121, but date 9Ar  W. 168. S95.	As on No.121, but bottom margin دار لخلافة آگره ضرب  M. 10. P1.
135	Āgra	48 Shah- rewar	In dotted circle الله البر البر جل جلالة Flowered field.  w. 170. s75.	In dotted circle  شهریور الهی ۴۸  آگرهٔ  Flowered field.
136	77	<b>49</b> Dī	In circle  الين زر اح هاه اكبر ابرو همر اگره مهر اگره ضرب ضرب ضرب خرب Flowered field.  W. 166. S. 1·1.  The Persian couplet الروح اين زر است البروح اين زر است 'The sun-stamp of Akbar is While the light of the sun earth and sky.'	مهر مهر شاه اکبر ا تا زمین و آسمان ر s the honour of this gold, remains an ornament to the
137	<b>&gt;</b> >	<b>49</b> Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 136.  W. 166. S. 1·1.	Pl. As on No. 136, but month اسفندارمز

 Metal				
No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A7 138	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	49 Mihr	الله اکبر جل جلالة Flowered field. W. 168. S. ·7.	ماة مهر الهي ۱۳۹ برهان پور ضرب
139	پتنه Patna Dāru-z- zarb	983	In area as on No. 121, the Kalima; date  9AF  M. 5.  Margins cut.  W. 168. S85.	In area as on No. 121; upper margin cut; lower margin پتنه دار الضرب
140	<b>,</b> ,	985	As on No. 139, but date 9.00  W. 166. S85.	As on No. 139.
141 142 sq.	Patna	987	In double square with dots between, the Kalima, and  9^  Margins cut.  W. 166-153. S. ·7.	
143	<b>جونپور</b> Jaunpūr	974	In pentagonal area as on No. 126, with similar margins. M. 9.  W. 168. S. 1.1.	As on No. 126, but date ۹۷۴ and mint جونپور
144	»	977	As on No. 143.  W. 169. S. 1.	As on No. 143, but date

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 145	جونپور Jaunpür	980	As on No. 143, but margins cut.  W. 167. S. ·8.	As on No. 143, but date
146	دهلے Dehlī Ḥazrat	976	As on No. 126.  Margins mostly cut.  M. 11.  W. 168. S. 1.	As on No. 126, but date  9۷۶  In bottom margin  حضرت دهلے  Pl.
147	Dehlī Dāru-l- mulk ḥaẓrat	9 <b>7</b> 9	As on No. 129.  Margins cut.  M. 5.  W. 168. S85.	As on No. 129, but date ۱۷۹ and below دار الملك
148 149	فت <mark>حپور</mark> Fatḥpūr	986	In eightfoil, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 166-156. S. ·85.	In eightfoil بادشاه محمد اکبر غازے مجلال الدین محمد مرب فتحپور محمد Margins cut.
150 sq.	,,, Dāru-s- sal <u>t</u> anat	987	As on No. 122.  W. 174. S6.	۹۸۷ ۹۸۷

		3		,
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 151 sq.	کشمیر Kashmīr	999 ?	As on No. 122.  W. 168. S65.	اکبر باد غاز محمد شاه محمد شاه جلال الدین ضرب کشمیر ضرب کشمیر Date possibly in lower margin.
152	لاهور Lähor	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M. 9. Margins as on No. 126. W. 169. S. 1.	As on No. 126, but date  and mint  الأهور
153	"	974	As on No. 152.  W. 168. S. 1.1.	As on No. 152, but date
154	<b>3</b> 2	976	" <b>W.</b> 168.	,, 9 v v
155 156	Lähor <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	22	As on No. 129.  W. 167-149. S. 1.	As on No. 129, but in bottom margin  ٩٧٦ ضرب دار الخلافة لأهور P1.
157			In a circle, the Kalima.  W. 14. S. ·45	اكبر بادشاه غازى محـــمد جلال الدين

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 158 sq.		33	In a square on a flowered field  الله  الله  W. 170. S. •7.	As on obverse  راا ۳ ۳  عل جلاله  Pl.
159			In double square inscribed in a triple circle on a flowered field  الله  W. 186.  S. ·8.	Contained as on obverse جل جلاله
Æ 160	اجین Ujain	968	The Kalima. M. 12. W. 100. S75.	اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین ۹۲۸ ضرب اجین
161 sq.	"	990 or 995	In square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  M. 13.  W. 175. S. •77.	۹۹۵ محمد آکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازے ضرب اجین
<b>162</b> sq.	,,	994	As on No. 161.  W. 175. S. ·75.	As on No. 161, but date
163	اوجین Ujain	44. <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	Intriple circle on flowered field  الله  الله  اكبر  جل جلاله  W. 177.  S9.	خورداد اله <u>م</u> ۴۴ اوجین ضرب P1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 164	Ujain	46 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 163.  W. 174. S75.	بهشت اردى الهم ۴۲ اجين ضرب
165	29	41 Āzar	As on No. 164.  W. 166. S75.	As on No. 164, but montl اذر
166 167	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	In a square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  M. 5.  W. 170. S95.	ملكة خلد الله تعالى ٩٨٠ بادشاه غاز محمد جلال الدين اكبرے ضرب احمداباد
168	Aḥmad- ābād Dāru-s- saltanat	982	As on No. 120, but no date. M. 9. W. 162. S. 1.	In double square with dots between  البر بادشاء غازی محمد عجال الدین السلطان الاعظم Bottom
169	"	983	As on No. 168. W. 177. S. 1.	As on No. 168, but date
170	"	984	,, <b>W</b> . 172. <b>S</b> . 1.	9At <sup>c</sup>
171	"	985	but M. 13.  W. 174. S. •95.	", 9 ^ o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 172	Aḥmad- ābād Dāru-s- saltanat	986	As on No. 171.  W. 171. S95.	As on No. 168, but date
173 sq.	<b>,</b> ,	987	In square, formed as on No. 122, the Kalima on a flowered field.  Margins cut.  M. 13.  W. 172. S. ·75.	خلد الله تعالے محمد آکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازے ضرب دار السلطنة احمداباد
174 sq.	25	988	As on No. 173.  W. 173. S. ·75.	As on No. 173, but date
175 sq.	<b>,</b> ,,	989	" <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> ∙75.	99 9 A 9
176 sq.	77	990	,, <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ∙75.	" 99•
177 sq.	"	991	,, <b>W.</b> 173.	" 991
178 sq.	"	993	,, <b>W.</b> 176.	d d l⊷ 22
179 sq.	"	995	<b></b> ,, <b> </b>	? <b>?</b> 990
180 sq.	"	996	<b></b>	99 994

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 181 sq.	Aḥmad- ābād	37	As on No. 173.  W. 173.	As on No. 173, but ضرب احمداباد only, and date
182 183 sq.	* 29	38	,, <b>W</b> . 172.	}**A
184 sq.	22	38 Mihr	In square, on a flowered field الله الله البر جلالة جل جلالة W. 173.	On a flowered field  مهر الهي  هم الحمداباد  ضرب
185 sq.	<b>,</b>	38 Ābān	<b> </b>	but month ابأن
186 sq.	22	38 Bah- man	₩. 168.	,, بہمن
187 sq.	22	<b>39</b> Ardī- bihisht	<b>W.</b> 175.	,, but date ۳۹, and month اردی بہشت
188 sq.	22	39 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	,, <b>W.</b> 172.	ر. خورداد
189 sq.	<b>33</b>	33	,, <b>w.</b> 43.	>>
190 sq.	"	39 Tīr	,, W. 177.	" تير

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 191	Aḥmad- ābād	39 Ābān	As on No. 184.  W. 176. S85.	As on No. 184, but ابان ۳۹
192	22	39 Āzar	», W. 175. S. ∙9.	اذُر
193	22	<b>39</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 174.	,, دی
194	2.7	39 Bah- man	<b>w</b> . 175.	,, ڊمهن
195	77	40 Tīr	<b>w</b> . 177.	but date ۴., and month تير
196	77	40 Ābān	w. 177.	ابأن
197	22	41 Āzar	<b>w.</b> 177.	but year ۴1, and month اذر
198	73	41 Bah- man	<b>W.</b> 175.	بہمن
199	22	41 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>W.</b> 174.	اسفنگارمز
200	>>	42 Amar- dād	<b>w.</b> 174.	but year ۴r, and month امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 201	Aḥmad- ābād	43 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	As on No. 184. W. 176.	As on No. 184, but year ۴۳, and month
202	27	44 Bah- man	» <b>W</b> . 175.	but year ۴۴, and month بهمن
203	"	46 Far- wardī	», W. 171.	پر بردی ,, but year ۴۶, and month فروردی
204	,,	46 Ābān	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	ابأن
205	"	46 Ā <u>z</u> ar	». 177.	" اذر
206	<b>?</b> >	<b>46</b> Dī	" <b>W.</b> 176.	,, دی
207	<b>)</b> ;	46 Bah- man	<b></b> 175.	بہمن
208	***************************************	47 Tīr	In square enclosed in ornamental border  الله الله الكر خلالة جل جلالة W. 177. S85.	In octagon enclosed in ornamental border  تير الهي ۴۷  ضرب
209	<b>)</b> )	<b>47</b> Dī	As on No. 191. <b>W.</b> 176.	As on No. 191, but year ۴۷, and month دی.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 210	Aḥmad- ābād	47 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 191. W. 177.	As on No. 191, but اسفندارمز اسفندارمز
211	27	48 <u>Khūr-</u> dād	<b>w.</b> 175.	پر, but year ۴۸, and month خورداد
212	22	<b>48</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>W.</b> 173.	اذُر
213	22	48 Bah- man	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	بمهمن
214	"	<b>49</b> Dī	", <b>W.</b> 174.	but year 49, and month co
215	"	49 Bah- man	,, <b>W.</b> 174.	بهمن
216 1/2	<b>,</b> ,	4 – Tīr	" <b>W.</b> 80. <b>S.</b> ∙65.	تير تير Units figure of year missing.
217	احمدنگر Aḥmad- nagar	46 Mihr	الله اکبر جل جلاله <b>W</b> . 165. <b>S</b> . ·7.	مهر الهم احمدنگر ۴۲ ضرب Pl.
<b>218</b> sq.	اردو ظفرقرین Urdū ga- far qarīn	1	In square as on No. 173, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 175. S75.	محمد اکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غاز ضرب اردو ظفر قرین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 219 sq.	اردو ظفرقرین Urdū za- far qarīn	Alif (1000)	As on No. 218.  W. 177. S. ·7 × ·8.	As on No. 218, but above الغب is the word
220 221 222 sq.	"	"	Within outer border of a double square containing one of dots, the Kalima. Right عمای عثمان Bottom بعلم بعدل عمر بعدل عمر بعدل عمر ۳. 177. S85.	In outer border as obverse  خلد الله تعا ملكة لے  الف محمد اكبر بادشاه جلال الدين غازے ضرب اردو ظفر قرين  M. 8.
223 224 sq.	"	"	As on No. 220. <b>W</b> . 85. <b>S</b> . ·6.	As on No. 220.
225 sq. 1/4	Urdū e za- far qarīn	<b>&gt;</b> >	In border as reverse  الله الله  الف  M. 8.  W. 42. S. ·45.	In outer border of a double square containing one of dots قرین ظفر الدوی
226 sq.	<b>?</b> ?	<b>)</b> )	As on No. 225, but no outer border.  W. 22. S. ·4.	As on No. 225, but no outer border.
<b>227</b>	آگرة Āgra	963	In a square, the Kalima. M. 14. Below ابابكر الصديق على المرتضى على المرتضى <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> •95.	In square اکبر بادی شاہ غاز محصد شخصد تُنْ جلال الدین ابو المظفر Right فرب اکرہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 228	اً گرہ Āgra	964	As on No. 227, but no mark.  W. 175. S9.	As on No. 227, but date
229	27	965	As on No. 227.  W. 166. S. 1.	As on No. 227.  Margins  Left السلطان Top العادل Date
230	***	"	In square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 171. S. 1.	In circle
231	))	966	In square, the Kalima.  Margins  Upper بصدق ابی بکر  بعدل عمر  Bottom بعدل عمر  بعدل عمر	In square as on No. 227, but date  السلطان الاعظم Right  Top الحاقان المكرم  خلد الله تعالى ملكة Left خلد الله تعالى ملكة
232	"	967	As on No. 231. M. 15. W. 174. S. 1.2.	As on No. 231, but date
233 1	,,	969	As on No. 227.  Margins illegible.  W. 172. S. 1.1.	In square as on No. 227.  Margins illegible.  919  M. 29.

<sup>1</sup> Attribution made owing to similarity of type, but doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## 234 1	Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 126.  M. 9.  W. 174.  S. 1·1.	In twelvefoil area الله على خلد الله الكبر بادشاه غازى محمد مجلل الدين Margins cut.
235	"	973	As on No. 234. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 234, but date
236		975	<b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> 1⋅1.	77 9 V O
237 ½	,,		<b>W.</b> 90. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	"
238	>>	978	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima.  M. 5.  Margins cut.  W. 170.  S9.	In square similar to No. 227, but date  No. 227, but date
239	22	979	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima.  M. 5.  Margins cut.  W. 168.  S9.	In square as on No. 227, but date عومه In lower margin
240 241	,,	980	<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> .95.	9 A +

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Known Āgra type; name of mint in right lower margin.

Metal No.	${f Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 242 ¹	آگرة Āgra	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  M. 5.	In square اکبر بادشاه ی غاز محمد
			<b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> 1.	۹۸۳ جلال الدین تعالی ملکه Top margin
243	25	985	<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> 1.	As on No. 238.
244	15	986	but M. 9.	,, 9 A 7
			<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> 1.	خلد الله تعالى Right margin Bottom margin اگره
245	71	<b>44</b> Farwar- dīn	In double circle with one of dots between, on flowered field. الله الله	Contained as obverse فروردین الم ۴۴ اگره ضرب
			<b>W</b> . 175. <b>S</b> 95.	
246	,,	44 Shahre- war	As on No. 245.  W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 245, but month شهريور Pl.
247	,,	48 <sup>2</sup> Ā <u>z</u> ar	In square inscribed in a square, contained in a circle, the interstices filled with ornamentation  الله الله البر	In octagon with ornamentation superimposed on each side, the whole contained in a double circle with one of dots between
19	l v		<b>W</b> . 173. <b>S</b> . ⋅75.	اذر اله ۴۸ اگره ضرب

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This type of the Agra mint issue is described in § 65, Num. Supp. XI, J. A. S. B. for 1909, but present attribution doubtful, cf. No. 266.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This date has heretofore been read as 42, e. g. I. M. Cat., No. 75, but there can be little doubt that it is really 48.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	آگرة Āgra	<b>50</b> Amar- dād	In double sixteenfoil border inscribed in a circle, the intermediate angular spaces containing rosettes, on a flowered field like w. 175.  W. 175. S9.	Contained as obverse  امرداد الهي  ه آگرة  ضرب  P1.
249	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda	971	In ornamented quatrefoil, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 175. S. 1.1. (Looped.)	In oblong with arch in middle of each end  اكبر بادشاه محمد غازی محمد غازی جلال الدین جلال الدین M. 16.  Below ۹۰۱  اکبربور تانده ۲۰۰۰
250	37	973	w. 174. s. 1.	d ∧h~
251	الع اباد Ilahābād	<b>44</b> Ābān	On flowered field  اله اباد  ق جهان  ق جهان  بغرب و  بغرب و  ۳. 175.  S85.	On flowered field ماه رائیج باد مهر و همچو زر همیسشد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R <b>252</b>	الع اباد Ilahābād	45 Far- wardī	As on No. 251, but year of w. 175.	r As on No. 251, but month فروردی
			<b>S.</b> ⋅85.	
			The Persian couplet run رو ماه رائج باد	ههیشهٔ <sup>همچ</sup> و زرِ مهر بغرب و شرقِ جها
			'May like the gold of the s	sun and moon always remain  East of the world, the coin
253	23	47 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 251, but date on reverse.  W. 175. S. ·8.	پر to left; below اردی بهشت
254	<b>"</b>	47	<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	rv to left. Name of month wanting.
255	,,		<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	27
256	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	<b>45</b> Ābān	In circle on flowered field الله الكبر جل جلاله W. 176. S8.	Contained as obverse ابان الهے ۱۶۵ برهانپور ضرب
257	,,	45 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	اسفندارمز
258	25	49 Ābān	<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	but year ۴۹, and month ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 259 sq.	بنگالۂ Bangāla¹	1011	In square, the Kalima.  W. 169. S. ·7.	شاه شد اکسبسر کابروش ضرب شسسد بنگاله زان دلخواه سسکاه
<b>260</b> sq.	"		. 167. S. ·7.	As on No. 259.
261	بهکر Bhakkar	985	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  M. 5.  W. 175. S. 1.	In square  البر بادشاه ی  عاز  همحممه  ۹۸۵  جلال الدین  Bottom margin  ضرب بهکر
262 <sup>2</sup>	بیراته Bairāta	<b>43</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	On flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله <b>W.</b> 173. <b>S.</b> ·7.	On flowered field خورداد اله ۴۳ بیراته ضرب
263	27	45 Far- wardī	<b>w.</b> 175. <b>s. ⋅7.</b>	but year ۴0°, and month فروردی

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Paper 65 of the eleventh Num. Supp. to the J. A. S. B. (1909). I think that this reading is reasonably certain. The translation is 'Coin of Bengal became pleasing from this fact that its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shāh'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The reading of Bairāta on the rupees of Akbar attributed to this mint is not certain. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has suggested the name Berār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 264	بيراته Bairāta	47 Amar- dād	As on No. 262.  W. 172. S75.	As on No. 262, but year ۴۷, and month
265	22	48 Amar- dād	w. 170. S7.	but year جم, and month امرداد
266	پتنه Patna	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. Margins cut.  W. 175. S. •9.	In square  آکبر بادشاه ی  غاز  محید  محید  محید  Bottom margin پتنه
<b>267</b> sq.	2.2	987	As on No. 173, the Kalima on a flowered field, with date  **No. 174.  **S8.	خلد الله تعا ملكة لے محمد اكبر بادشاة جلال الدين غاز م
268	,	44 Amar- dād	On flowered field الله اکبر اکبر M. 8. W. 174.	Contained as on obverse امرداد الهي ۴۴ پتنه
269 ½	??	47 Far- wardīn	<b>W.</b> 86. <b>S.</b> ·7.	but year ۴۷°, and month فروردین
270 1/2	>>	48 Tīr	w. 87. s. ·7.	but year ۴۸, and month تير 121.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	rai Tatta	39 Isfan- dārmuz	In square with one of dots outside, on flowered field الله الله اكبر	Contained as obverse اسفندارمز اله ۳۹ تته ضرب
			<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ⋅65.	
<b>272</b> sq.	<b>)</b> )	40 Amar- dād	<b>w.</b> 174.	but year ۴., and month امرداد
<b>273</b> sq.	"	40 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 170.	مه <i>ا</i> د ۱۰
<b>274</b> sq.	"	<b>40</b> Ābān	", <b>W.</b> 175.	ابأن
<b>275</b> sq.	<b>,</b> ,	<b>41</b> Ābān	,, <b>W.</b> 167.	but year ۴1, and month
<b>276</b> sq.	<b>,</b> ,	<b>41</b> Dī	" <b>W.</b> 175.	.» دی
<b>277</b> sq.	"	<b>42</b> Tīr	" <b>W.</b> 174.	but year ۴r, and month تير
278 sq.	"	<b>43</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 175.	but year ۴۳°, and month
279 sq.	,,	43 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w.</b> 173.	اسفندارمز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 280 sq.	تت Tatta	44 Tīr	As on No. 271. W. 173.	As on No. 271, but year به and month
<b>281</b> sq.	99	44 Bah- man	<b>W.</b> 172.	بہمن
<b>282</b> sq.	>>	45 <u>K</u> hūr- dād	,, <b>W.</b> 176.	but year ۴۵°, and month خورداد
<b>283</b> sq.	***	45 Shahre- war	<b>w.</b> 174.	,, شہر <u>د</u> ور
284 sq.	<b>3</b> 9	45 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 174.	ره مهر
<b>285</b> sq.	,,	45 Ābān	<b>w.</b> 177.	ا بان
286 sq.	33	46 <u>K</u> hūr- dād	<b>w</b> . 168.	but year ۴۶, and month
287 sq.	33	46 Tīr	<b>W.</b> 176.	" تير
288 sq.	35	46 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 175.	مهر
289 sq.	99	<b>46</b> Ābān	,, <b>W</b> . 175.5.	ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### ##################################	تتـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<b>46</b> Dī	As on No. 271.  W. 174.	As on No. 271, but year \$\psi_1\$, and month
<b>291</b> sq.	99	46 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 176.	بهمن "،
<b>292</b> sq.	99	47 Ābān	<b></b> 172.	but year ۴۰, and month
<b>293</b> sq.	25	48 Ābān	<b></b>	but year ۴۸°, and month
294 sq.	99	<b>48</b> Āzar	,, <b>W.</b> 173.	اذر
<b>295</b> sq.	55	<b>48</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 170.	۰, دی
<b>296</b> sq.	99	48 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 175.	بہمن بہمن پ
<b>297</b> sq.	>>	49 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 175.	but year ۴۹, and month
298 sq.	<b>3</b> 3	50 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 171.	but year ه., and month خورداد
299 sq.	>>	50 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 172.	), )(**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 300	جونپور Jaunpūr	966	In foliated diamond, the Kalima.  Margins  بحیای عثمان عثم بعدل عمر  w. 168. S. 1.1.	In oblong with foliated sides  اكبر بادشاه ى محمد غاز محمد غاز ۹۲۲ ۸۲. Top ناصر الدنيا و الدين Bottom خرب جونپور
301 302	>>	96 –	As on No. 300.  Margins cut.  W. 162. S. 1.2.	As on No. 300, but additional M. 4 in area; bottom margin fuller ابو الفتے ضرب جونپور
303	,, Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	972	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  M. 6.  W. 169. S. 1.1.	In oblong with foliated arches in centre of each side للدين أكبر باد غازى جلا محمد شاه ناصر الدنيا و الدين دار الخلافة جونپور Below
304	<b>)</b>	975	As on No. 303, but M. 5.  W. 170. S. 1.15.	As on No. 303, but date avo; upper margin fuller, with additional words
305	(Epithet not certain)	977	but M. 9.  W. 177. S. 1-1.	), 9∨∨
306	>>	979	As on No. 305.  W. 175. S95.	As on No. 305, but date

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 307	Jaunpūr Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	984	As on No. 305, but M. 5.  W. 176. S9.	As on No. 305, but date
308	29	985	As on No. 307.  W. 175. S. ·9.	99 9 A O
309 310 sq.	Jaunpūr	987	Kalima in square, formed as on No. 122. M. 9. Margins cut. W. 174. S75.	On flowered field  ۹۸۷  محمد اکبر بادشاه  جلال الدین غازے  ضرب جونپور
311			In circular multifoil area, the Kalima.  Margins separated from one another by elaborate knots.  W. 164. S. 1.1.	In square with prominent arch in centre of each side  باد البر شاه محمد غازی محمد غازی محمد الدین محمد غازی محمد غازی محمد غازی محمد غازی مناو الدین ابو الدین ابو الدین ابو الدین الدین
<b>312</b>	333		As on No. 311, but one margin visible رضی الله عنهم  W. 172. S. 1·1.	As on No. 311, but additional M. 18 in area.

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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 313	حصار فيروزة Hiṣār Fīroza	967	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 165. S. 9.  A good specimen of thi coin is illustrated in N. S. XI. The mint-mark is quite characteristic.	Relaw :: 1
314	دهلے Dehlī Ḥaẓrat	964	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins  رضی الله عنهم  W. 177. S. 1.	In oblong with arch in centre of each side  اكبر بادشاء ى محمد غاز عجد غاز عجد غاز الدين عجد الله Above السلطان الاعظم لخاقان دهلى خلد الله Bottom ضرب حضرت
315	23	968	As on No. 314.  W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 314, but date
316	>>	970	As on No. 314.  W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 314, but date ev., and below ضرب حضرت ملكة و سلطنة
317	"	973	As on No. 314.  M. 9.  Margins fairly full, and as on No. 126.  W. 159. S. 1·1.	As on No. 314, but date  avr  Lower margin as on No.  316, and on left  الكرم تعالى

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 318	دهلے Dehlī <i>Ḥazrat</i>	976	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima.  Margins Left بعدل عمر Rest cut.  W. 177. S. 1.	
319	59	977	In right margin M. 5.  W. 172. S. 1.	but date 9vv
320	<b>)</b> )	979	In area M. 5. <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ·9.	but date %%
321	<b>?</b> ?	983	As on No. 320. W. 177. S. ·9.	but date %~ written horizontally.
322	<b>?</b> ?	985	بعلم على بعلم على	As on No. 321, but date
<b>323</b> sq.	Dehlī	35 Ābān	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field  الله الابر الابر ب جل جلاله ضردهلے خردهلے  W. 164. S7.	Contained as obverse  رال ۳٥ ماء ابان

Metal No.	$\mathbf{Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR <b>324</b> sq.	Delīlī	35 Dī	As on No. 323.  W. 174. S. 7.	As on No. 323, but date
<b>325</b> sq.	"	Bah- man	w. 175. s7.	بهرن مهرن
<b>326</b> sq.	>>	Isfan- dārmuz	<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ·7.	اسفندارمز
3 <b>27</b> sq.	<b>)</b> 9	37 Far- wardī	<b>w.</b> 175. <b>s.</b> ⋅7.	پر, but year ۳۷, and month فروردی
<b>328</b> sq.	99	Shah- rewar	<b>W.</b> 173. <b>S.</b> ⋅65.	" شهریور
329 1 20	<b>37</b>	38 or 48 Ardī- bihisht	but circular. "  W. 9. S. ·3.	but year ۳۸ or ۴۸, and month اردی بهشت Pl.
<b>330</b> sq.	,,	40 Mihr	<b>₩.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> -6.	but year r., and month
<b>331</b> sq.	,,	<b>41</b> Ābān	<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> -6.	but year ۴1, and month

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## R 332 sq.	Dehlī	41 Bah- man	As on No. 323. <b>W</b> . 175.	As on No. 323, but year so and month
333 sq.	99	42 Far- wardī	», <b>W.</b> 175.	but year ۴۲, and month فروردی
<b>334</b> sq.	,,	42 Ardībi- hisht	<b>w.</b> 176.	,, اردی بهشت
<b>335</b> sq.	"	<b>42</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	" <b>W.</b> 178.	خورداد
<b>336</b> sq.	"	<b>42</b> Tīr	". w. 176.	۰۰ تیر
<b>337</b> sq.	33	<b>42</b> Amar- dād	<b>w.</b> 175.	امرداد
338 sq.	>>	42 Shah- rewar	,, W. 176.	دو شهریور
<b>339</b> sq.	"	42 Isfan- dārmuz	". 178.	ده اسفندارمز
3 <b>40</b> sq.	<b>33</b>	43 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 175.	but year ۴۳°, and month
<b>341</b> sq.	99	<b>43</b> Amar- dād	₩. 175.	دو امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR <b>342</b> sq.	Dehlī	43 Bah- man	As on No. 323.  W. 170.	As on No. 323, but year بهن
343	37	45 Amar- dād	but circular." <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> •75.	but year ۴0°, and month امرداد
344	>>	Far- wardī	As on No. 343.  W. 173. S. •75.	As on No. 343, but month فروردی
345 sq.	,,	Shah- rewar	As on No. 323.  W. 20. S. ·3.	As on No. 323, but month شهریور
346	ديول بندر Dewal Bandar	4- Pro- bably 42 Ardībi- hisht	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله الكر الكر جلالة جلالة على 175. على 88.	Contained as obverse اردی بهشت الهی ضرب دیول بندر
347	,,	", Dī	" <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> ∙8.	but month so
348	سری نگر Srīnagar	45 Amar- dād	On flowered field  الله  اكبر  جل جلاله  W. 172. S8.	Contained as obverse امرداد الهي ه مرى نگر ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 349	سری نگر Srīnagar	47 Tīr	As on No. 348.  W. 170. S. ·8.	ماه تیر اله ۲ ۰ سری نگر ضرب
350	55	<b>47</b> Ābān	<b>W.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	ابأن
351	"	4 – Isfan- dārmuz	,, <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	اسفندارمز
352 353	سیتپور Sītpūr	48 Mihr	In square inscribed in a circle on patterned field  الله الله الكبر الله M. 19.  W. 172. S. ·8.	In octagon formed by superimposing one square diagonally over another, the whole surrounded by dotted ornamentation  مهر اله
354	>>	49 Mihr	M. 6.  W. 175. S. ·75.	but year 69
354 (a)	شیرگره Shergarh	966	In square, the Kalima and date  917  Margins cut.  W. 173. S. 1.	In square اکبر باد ه ی محمد شا غاز جالال الدین جالال الدین in top شیرگره Mint name margin.

E 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### 355 1 sq.	صورت Ṣūrat	38 Ābān (?)	In square within dotted square الله الله اكبر	Contained as obverse حان الهم ۳۸ صورت ضرب
Oct.	TRANSPORTED THE CONTRACTOR OF		<b>W.</b> 171. <b>S.</b> ⋅68.	Pl.
<b>356</b> sq.	فتحبور Fatḥpūr Dāru-s- salṭanat	985	In double square containing one of dots, on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123; date and to left of lower margin.  W. 173. S7.	خلد الله تعا ملكة لے
<b>357</b> sq.	>>	986	but date and in centre of area.  W. 167. S8.	>>
358 sq.	99	,,	date on reverse. <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> •8.	but date 4x4 in upper centre of area.
359 sq.	>>	987	,, <b>W.</b> 172.	", 9∧∨
<b>360</b> sq.	,,	988	M. 9.	33 9 A A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine, and the word صورت is quite clear. Dr. Taylor does not think that the town عورت can be meant, but there is no other likely place of the same name. Sūrat is given as a mint of Akbar in the  $\tilde{A}$  in i Akbar. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelt as well as the name of the mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>361</b> sq.	فتحپور Fatḥpūr Dāru-s- salṯanat	989	As on No. 356. M. 20.	As on No. 358, but date
362 ½	كابل Kābul	<b>44</b> Ābān	In double circle containing one of dots  الله الله البر	Contained as obverse ابان الهي عع كابل ضرب
			جل جلالة <b>W</b> . 85. <b>S</b> . ·65.	ض <i>رب</i>
363 1/2	>>	<b>44</b> Dī	w. 82.	۰٫ دی
364 ½	99	45 Mihr	,, w. 87.	but year ۴۵, and month
365 ½	55	<b>45</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 89.	۰۰ دی
366 1/2	>>	<b>46</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	" <b>W.</b> 87.	but year ۴1, and month اذر
367 ½	>>	<b>46</b> Dī	", <b>W.</b> 78.	. », دی
368 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22	<b>47</b> Ābān	,, 75.	but year ۴۷, and month ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 369 ½	کابل Kābul	47 Āgar	As on No. 362. W. 88.	As on No. 362, but year برم and month
370 1/2	,,,	<b>48</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>W.</b> 88.	but year ۴۸, and month
371 ½	"	<b>49</b> Dī	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	but year 69, and month
372 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	>>	50 Tīr	», <b>w</b> . 88.	پر, but year ه., and month
373 <sup>1</sup>	کالپے Kālpī	967	In square the Kalima, and date  91  M. 32.  Margins  Left  عثمان العفان  Top عثمان العفان  172. S. 1.	In square اكبر باد زى ه محمد غا شا جلال الدين جلال الدين Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Right
374	لأهور Lāhor		A dirham of the Central	In double oblong with arches above and below, and foliated arches in middle of sides  البر البر بادشاد محمد البر بادشاد محمد الله Above الملطان الأعظم لخاقان الأعظم لخاقان الأعظم لخاقان الأعظم لخال الدين خلد الله Right ملكة و سلطنة ضرب لأهور Below

<sup>1</sup> Compare Coin No. 206, vol. III of the I. M. Cat.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 375	لأهور Lāhor	965	In circle, the Kalima.  Maryins cut.  W. 176. S. 1.	In rectangle with arch in middle of each side اكبر بادشاه ى محمد غاز ه و بادشاه عن الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الله الدين الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
376	"	966	w. 171. s. 1·2.	977 M. 22.
377	,,,	971	In double foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M. 9. Margins cut.  W. 177. S. 1.	In double twelvefoil area خلد الله ی اکبر بادشاه غاز محمد محمد ۱۹۷۱ محمد ۱۹۷۱ محمد ۱۹۷۱ محمد محمد ۱۹۷۱ محمد محمد محمد الله الدین الدین Margins cut.
378	"	972	Extant margins show that marginal inscriptions are as on No. 126.  W. 176.	9 v F
379	,,,	973	<b>w</b> . 177.	9 ∨ ľ~ 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
380 381	<b>)</b> )	974	<b>w.</b> 176.	ور عرب Left upper margin مرب لأهور Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 382	لاهور Lāhor	975	As on No. 378.  W. 175.	As on No. 378, but date
383	>)	976	,, <b>W.</b> 177.	,, 4 ∧ Å
384	"	977	,, <b>W</b> . 176.	>> 9 ∨ ∨
385	,,	978	but M. 5.	9 v v
386	,,	980	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side, the Kalima.  M. 5.  Margins cut.  W. 176.  S95.	In square اکبر بادشاہ غازی محمد محمد محمد بادل الدین جلال الدین In left margin ضرب لاھور
387	<b>;</b> ;	981	,, <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> 1.	9^1 Pl.
388	,,	983	Exactly as on No. 387.  Margins cut.  M. 5.  W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 387, but date arranged thus— 9 over ن of دين, and مه written perpendicularly over the حال reading from the outside.  Margins cut.
389 390	"	984	<b>w.</b> 172.	9 A P

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### 391	لأهور Lāhor	985	As on No. 388.  W. 172.	As on No. 388, but date
392	,,	986	W. 170.  None of the above five colbut I have placed them not be above.	oins exhibits the mint-name, ander Lähor owing to their
			similarity to No. 386. The	words in the bottom margin ملكة و سلطنة, and the mint-
<b>393</b> sq.	Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	>>	The Kalima and marginal inscriptions arranged as on No. 123. M. 9. Date and to left of bottom margin.  W. 172. S85.	محمد أكبر بادشاة
394 395 sq.	<b>?</b> }	987	but date on reverse.  W. 175. S. ·8.	date 9 <sup>AV</sup> in upper middle of area.
39 <b>6</b> sq.	,,	988	", <b>W.</b> 176.	A A Pharmanananananananananananananananananana
397 sq.	<b>&gt;</b> >	989	» <b>W.</b> 174.	,, 9.^ 9

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### ### ##############################	Lähor	36 Ābān	Within double square containing one of dots الله الله البر الله جل جلاله ۳. 86.	Contained as obverse ابان الهے ۳۲ لاهور ضرب
399 sq.	"	<b>36</b> Āzar	,, <b>W.</b> 21. <b>S.</b> ∙4.	". اڏر
<b>400</b> sq.	"	36 Dī	<b>₩.</b> 164. <b>S.</b> •75.	۰٫ دی
<b>401</b> sq.	"	<b>36</b> Bah- man	,, <b>W.</b> 171. <b>S.</b> ∙65.	بہہمن
<b>402</b> sq.	,,,	37 Far- wardīn	", <b>W.</b> 172.	,, but year ۳۷, and month فروردین
<b>403</b> sq.	<b>39</b>	37 Ardībi- hisht	,, <b>w.</b> 167.	اردی بہشت
<b>404</b> sq.	"	<b>37</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	» <b>W.</b> 171.	,, خورداد
<b>405</b> sq.	<b>,</b> ,	<b>37</b> Dī	,, <b>W.</b> 176.	,, دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### AR 406 sq. 14	Lāhor	<b>37</b> Dī	As on No. 398.  W. 40. S. ·42.	As on No. 398, but year rv, and month
<b>407</b> sq.	,,	37 Isfan- dārmuz	,, <b>W</b> . 175.	اسفندارمز
408 sq. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	"	38 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	w. 42. <b>S.</b> ·45.	پر but year ۳۸, and month خورداد
<b>409</b> sq.	"	38 Amar- dād	,, <b>W.</b> 176.	،، امرداد
<b>410</b> sq.	"	38 Shah- rewar	<b></b> 170.	، شهردور
<b>411</b> sq.	,,	38 Mihr	₩. 173.	;; همهر
<b>412</b> sq.	,,	<b>38</b> Ābān	<b>W</b> . 174.	ابأن
<b>413</b> sq.	,,	38 Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>W.</b> 172.	", اذر
414	"	<b>38</b> Dī	but circular, and on flowered field.  W. 175. S95.	but circular, and on flowered field. Year ra, and month

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 415	Lähor	38 Bah- man	As on No. 414.  W. 171. S96.	As on No. 414, but month بهمن
416	,,	38 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> 1.	دو اسفىندارمز
417 1/2	,,	77	₩. 88. <b>S. ·</b> 7.	>>
418 1 10	"	39 Tīr	<b>W.</b> 17. <b>S.</b> ⋅4.	but year ۳۹, and month تير
419	77	39 Amar- dād	", <b>W.</b> 176.	رو امرداد
420	23	39 Shah- rewar	<b>w.</b> 174.	دو شهریور
<b>4</b> 21	,,	39 Mihr	<b></b> 175.	رد مهر
422	,,	40 Shah- rewar	<b></b> 176.	but year ۴۰, and month شهریور
423	,,	40 Āzar	<b></b>	,, اذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 424	Lāhor	41 Amar- dād	As on No. 414. W. 175.	As on No. 414, but year بار and month
425	,,	41 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 177.	ر, بہمن
426	:9	42 Far- wardīn	. ,, <b>W.</b> 172.	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
<b>427</b> sq. $\frac{1}{8}$	<b>33</b>	>>	w. 22. <b>s.</b> ∙4.	>>
428 14	,,	42 Ardībi- hisht	<b>W.</b> 41. <b>S.</b> ⋅5.	اردی بہشت
429	,,	42 Ābān	<b></b> 173.	ابأن
430	,,	42 Bah- man	" <b>W.</b> 172.	دو بهمن
431	>>	42 Isfan- dārmuz	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	اسفندارمز
432	,,	43 Far- wardīn	,, <b>W.</b> 173.	but year ۴۳°, and month فروردین
433	,,	43 Amar- dād	" <b>W.</b> 175.	امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 434	Lāhor	43 Shah- rewar	As on No. 414. W. 170.	As on No. 414, but year بهر and month
435 14	,,	43 Mihr	₩. 44. S. ·6.	ده ههر
436 12	2)	<b>43</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 85. <b>s. ⋅7</b> .	,, دی
437 438	<b>?</b> ?	44 Far- wardīn	<b>w.</b> 176.	but year ۴۴°, and month فروردین
439	>>	44 Shah- rewar	», W. 174.	دو شهريور
440 1/2	,,	<b>44</b> Ābān	. 85. S. ·7.	ابأن
441	"	45 Far- wardīn	<b>W.</b> 174.	but year ۴۰°, and month فروردین
442	<b>,</b>	45 Ardībi- hisht	<b></b> 174.	اردی بهشت
443	"	45 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 175.	خورداد
444	,,	45 Amar- dād	" <b>W.</b> 178.	امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	· Obverse	Reverse
AR 445	Lāhor	45 Shah- rewar	As on No. 414. W. 176.	As on No. 414, but year هم and month
446 ½	"	45 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 86. <b>s.</b> ⋅65.	۰٫۰ مهر
447 ½	<b>9</b> 9	<b>45</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>W</b> . 87.	اذر
448 1/2	99	<b>45</b> Dī	. 89.	,, دی
449	"	46 Far- wardīn		but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
450	"	46 Ardībi- hisht	<b>w.</b> 176.	اردی بهشت
451	"	<b>46</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 174.	ر. خورداد
452	<b>7</b> 2	46 Tīr	<b>W.</b> 170.	در تیر
453 1/2	>>	<b>46</b> Ābān	,, <b>W.</b> 88.	ابأن
454 1/2	,,	46 Dī	:, <b>W.</b> 89.	,, دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>A</b> R <b>455 456</b> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Lāhor	<b>46</b> Dī	As on No. 414.  W. 44. S55.	As on No. 414, but year F1, and month
<b>4</b> 57	99	47 Tīr	In square inscribed diagonally in a square, the intermediate angles filled with ornamentation  الله البه البر البر البر البر البر البر البر البر	
458 ½	دو	<b>47</b> Tīr	As on No. 455. W. 86.	As on No. 455, but year ۴۷, and month تیر
459 ½	,,	<b>47</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>W.</b> 87.	اُذُر
460 461 ½	ני	<b>47</b> Dī	" <b>W.</b> 88.	۰, دی
462	<b>,</b>	48 Far- wardīn	As on No. 457. W. 175.	As on No. 457, but year هم, and month
463	32	48 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b></b> 167.	خورداد
464	>>	48 Tīr	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	۰, تی <i>ر</i>

Metal No.	$\mathbf{Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>Æ</b> <b>465</b> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Lāhor	48 Mihr	As on No. 457.  W. 83. S65.	As on No. 457, but year همر
466 14	99	,,	As on No. 455.  W. 44. S55.	As on No. 455, but year همر
467 1/2	,,	<b>48</b> Ābān	As on No. 457.  W. 83.	As on No. 465; month ابان
468 12	**	48 Āzar	" <b>W</b> . 87.	وو اذر
469 1/4	29	,,	As on No. 455. W. 42.	As on No. 455, but year هم, and month
470 1/2	29	<b>48</b> Dī	As on No. 457.  W. 87.	As on No. 465; month دی
471	"	49 Far- wardīn	<b></b> 175.	but year ۴۹, and month فروردین
472	22	49 Ardībi- hisht	<b>w.</b> 178.	روی بهشت اردی بهشت
473	,,	<b>49</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w</b> , 173.	,, خورداد
474	,,	49 Amar- dād	», <b>w.</b> 175.	امرداد

1535.1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Lāhor	49 Ābān	As on No. 457.  W. 85.	As on No. 457, but year ۴۹, and month
476 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	,,,	,,	As on No. 455. W. 43.	As on No. 455, but year 194, and month
477 ½	>>	49 Dī	As on No. 457. W. 86.	As on No. 457, but year 1991, and month 1993
478 14	>>	,,	As on No. 455. W. 43.	As on No. 455, but year 199, and month
479	,,	50 Far- wardīn	As on No. 457. W. 178.	As on No. 457, but year o., and month
480	7.5	50 Shah- rewar	", W. 169.	۰۰ شہریور
481 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27	50 Mihr	As on No. 455.  W. 40.	As on No. 455, but year o., and month
482 sq.	21	4– Isfan- dārmuz	". W. 17.	month اسفندارمز; units figure of year missing.
483	لہری بندر Lahrī Bandar	<b>42 (</b> ?) Āzar	On flowered field الله اکبر جل جلاله	On flowered field اذر الهى ضرب لهرى بندر
11.			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> -8.	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### AR 484 sq. 14	ملتان Multān	37 Bah- man	In double square containing one of dots  الله الله الجر الله  W. 38. S45.	Contained as obverse بهمن الهر ۳۷ ملتان ضرب
<b>485</b> ; sq.	<b>,</b> ,	38 Bah- man	,, <b>W.</b> 165.	but year "^
<b>486</b> sq.	"	<b>39</b> Shah- rewar	" <b>W.</b> 171.	پر برور but year ۳۹, and month شہریور
<b>487</b> sq.	,,	$rac{40}{ar{ m A}z}$ ar	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	but year ۴., and month اذر
488	"	42 Ardībi- hisht	but circular."  W. 176. S8.	but circular; year ۴۲, and month اردی بهشت
489 490 491	نارنول Nārnol	970		In square with shallow arch in centre of each side  محمد غاز محمد غاز جلال الدین جُ جلال الدین جُ Above السلطان الاعظم فرب نارنول

F 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			Without	mint name
492 sq.		30	In square on flowere field  الله  البر  M. 8.  W. 172. S. •7.	d In square contained by one of dots on flowered field را الله
<b>493</b> sq.		32	<b>w.</b> 167. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.	27 Pup
<b>494</b> sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		>>	₩. 88. <b>S.</b> ·6.	>>
<b>495</b> sq.		33	<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ·7.	huh. 33
<b>49</b> 6 sq. ½		22	<b>W.</b> 87. <b>S.</b> ∙55.	77
497 sq.		,,	<b>w.</b> 43. <b>s.</b> ⋅4.	>>
498 499 sq.		34	<b>w.</b> 172. <b>s.</b> ⋅65.	alm c

Metal No.	$\mathbf{Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## 500 sq. 1/2		34	As on No. 492.  W. 63. S55.	As on No. 492, but date
<b>501</b> sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		,,	,, <b>W.</b> 43. <b>S.</b> ∙45.	>>
502 503 sq.		40	₩. 80. <b>S.</b> ·6.	<i>le</i> ⁺ 31
504 sq.		42	but M. 4.  W. 175. S. ·7.	ich 33
505 sq.		<b>35</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	In square on flowered field الله اکبر جل جلالة ت. 165.	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field هم الهر خورداد
506 sq.		27	», <b>W.</b> 42. <b>S.</b> ∙45.	>>
<b>507</b> sq.		35 Tīr	,, <b>W.</b> 165. <b>S.</b> ∙7.	دو تير
<b>508</b> sq.		35 Amar- dād	w. 175. s. ⋅7.	ور امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 509 sq.		35 Shah- rewar	As on No. 505.  W. 179. S. ·7.	As on No. 505, but montl شهریور
510 sq. ½		>>	,, <b>W.</b> 88. <b>S.</b> ∙55.	, 37
511 sq. <del>1</del>		,,	<b>W.</b> 41. <b>S.</b> ·45.	,,,
<b>512</b> sq.		35 Mihr	<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ∙7.	مهر
<b>51</b> 3 sq.		<b>35</b> Ābān	<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ∙7.	ابْأن
<b>514</b> sq.		35 Āzar	w. 174. S. ·7.	اذْر
<b>515</b> sq.		<b>35</b> Dī	<b>.</b> 176.	», دی
516 sq.		<b>36</b> Tīr	<b>w.</b> 87.	but year ۳1, and month تير
517 10		"	but circular. "  W. 16. S35.	but circular."

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 518 sq.		37 Ardībi- hisht	As on No. 505. W. 175.	As on No. 505, but year rv, and month اردی بهشت
519 sq.		,,	<b>w.</b> 40.	>>
<b>520</b> sq.		37 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 168.	خورداد
<b>521</b> sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		>>	», W. 42.	>>
522 sq.		38 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 44.	but year ra, and month
<b>523</b> sq.		<b>38</b> Dī	<b>w.</b> 173.	›› دی
<b>524</b> sq.		38 Bah- man	<b>w</b> . 171.	دم. بمهمن
<b>525</b> sq.		39 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 172.	but year ra, and month
<b>526</b> sq.		39 Āzar	<b>w.</b> 173.	اذر
<b>527</b> sq.		42 Far- wardīn	<b>w</b> . 175.	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 528 529 sq. \frac{1}{4}		<b>42</b> Tīr	As on No. 505. W. 40.	As on No. 505, but year ۴۲, and month تیر
530 10		<u>K</u> hūr- dād	but circular. ',  W. 15. S. ·35.	but circular; 'month خورداد
<b>531</b> sq.		39	In double square containing one of dots, on flowered field  W. 175. S65.	
532 533			Gujarāt In double square contain- ing one of dots, the Kalima. <b>W.</b> 85. <b>S.</b> ·6.	اكبر بادشاه غازى اكبر بادشاه غازى اكبر بادشاه عازى الحيم المحمد الدين ا
534 535			<b>W.</b> 50. <b>S.</b> ⋅5.	****
536	3	974	Mint nam As on No. 154.  W. 169. S. 1.	ne not read <sup>2</sup> As on No. 154, but date

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Dr. Taylor's article on coins of the Gujarāt fabric in Num. Supp. VI, and the same authority's monograph 'The Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It is unfortunate that Akbar's earlier rupees, though of such uniformly good design and workmanship, should so often exhibit incomplete margins. The mistake of making the die so much larger than the flan, was rectified in the *Ilāhī* coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse *	Reverse
Æ 537	į	977	In square looped at the corners, and with a shallow arch in the middle of each side, the Kalima.  Left margin  بعدل عمر  W. 177.  S. 1·1.	In square  ر الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
538	?	979	In twelvefoil square, the Kalima. M. 33. Margins cut. W. 176. S. 1.	In square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد چال الدین Margins cut.
539	Q.	981	Contained as on No. 538, the Kalima. M. 34. Left margin بعلی عثمان Top margin بعلم علی w. 178.	In multifoil square اکبر بادشاہ ی غاز محمد چجلال الدین خلد الله تعالی Left margin
540¹ 541	Aḥmad- ābād (?) Dāru-s- saltanat shahr muʻazzam	,,,	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. M. 35. Margins as on No. 126. W. 172. S. 1.	In circular undulating area  خلد الله ے  اکبر بادشاہ غاز محصصہ محصصہ مجال الدین  Margin ضرب دار السلطنة شهر معظم حرب دار السلطنة شهر معظم Pl.

¹ These are duplicates of a coin in the Cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, which shows distinctly that the entire left half of the reverse marginal area is occupied by the words ضرب دار السلطنة, and that the following word is probably شهر دار السلطنة, and that the following word is probably شهر معظم. Coin No. 540 almost, but unfortunately not quite, gives us the right half. Coin No. 542 is apparently a half-rupee of this type. On a specimen in the British Museum the words شهر معظم are almost certain, and I found that another specimen in the Cabinet of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, Burnley, had already been attributed definitely to Aḥmadābād mint, though the mint-name was not quite clear.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	· Obverse	Reverse
Æ 542 ½	Ğ	981	As on No. 540. M. 35. W. 86. S85.	As on No. 540.  Margin entirely wanting.
543 ½	å	969	In square, the Kalima. M. 8. Margins cut.  W. 84. S. ·8.	In square اکبر باد ی شاه غا ز محمد محمد څجلال الدین
544	ş	982	As on No. 537, but with M. 5.  Margins cut.  W. 174. S 9.	In square looped at the corners, as on No. 538.  ۹۸۲  M. 10.  Top margin خلد الله تعالى ملكة  Right margin
<b>545</b> sq.	?	984	In square, the Kalima. M. 5. W. 170. S. ·75.	In square اکبر بادشاہ غازی محسمد چ جلال الدین Margins cut.
546 sq.	Ğ	987	" M. 9.  W. 72. S. ⋅6.	۹۸۷ محمد آکبر بادشاہ جلال الدین غازے
<b>547</b> sq.	<b>?</b>	991	" <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ∙71.	99 f
<b>548</b> sq.	?	992	<b>w.</b> 170.	, c 4 6 <b>6</b>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## AR 549 sq.	Š	998	As on No. 545. W. 174.	As on No. 545, but date
<b>550</b> · sq.		999	», <b>W.</b> 168.	39 999
551 sq.	ą		₩. 87. <b>S. ·</b> 55.	معمد معمد جلال الدين <u>ح</u>
Æ 552	اتك بنارس Atak Banāras	37 Amar- dād	اتك بنارس س فلو ضرب خرب <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> ·85.	۳۷ الهی امرداد
553	27	37 Shah- rewar	<b>w.</b> 320. <b>s.</b> ⋅85.	ده شهریور
554	<b>&gt;</b> >	39 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 310.	but year ۳۹, and month بهمن
555	,,	39 Isfan- dārmuz	,, <b>W.</b> 313.	اسفندارمز
556	17	40 Far- wardīn	<b>w.</b> 314.	پر, but year ۴., and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 557	اجمير Ajmer	970	فلوس سکة اجمير ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 322.	هفتاد نهصد و ۹۷۰ سنه M. 5.
558 559	22	979	" <b>W.</b> 317.	نة و هفتاد نهصد و ۹۷۹ سنة M. 5.
560	,,, 	980	<b>W.</b> 316.	هشتاد نهصد و ۹۸۰ شنه M. 5.
561		981	₩. 313.	هشتاد نهصد و ۹۸۱ سنة في M. 5.
562	"	984	" <b>W.</b> 320.	above چهار
563	,,	988	" <b>W.</b> 313.	39 9 A A
564	"	989	<b></b>	9 A 9

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 565	اجمیر Ajmer	990	As on No. 557.  W. 310.	نود نهصد و ۹۹۰ سنه M. 5.
566	99 -	991	<b>w.</b> 309.	991
567	,,	992	,, <b>W.</b> 312.	e c 7 P P
568	"	993	,, <b>W.</b> 309.	4 d L
569	>>	994	<b>w.</b> 316.	above چهار
570	22	996	<b>W.</b> 310.	ን <b>ን</b> ዓ.ዓ.ዣ
571	,,	997	", <b>W.</b> 312.	33 99∨
<b>572</b> sq.	اجین Ujain	994	 س فلو اجين	نهصد سنه نود و چهار
	r		<b>W.</b> 102. <b>S.</b> ·6.	

- 24 1 .

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 573 574 sq.	اجین Ujain	Alif (1000)	س فلو اجين <b>W.</b> 100. <b>S.</b> •55.	الف ا تاریخ M. 23.
575 rect.	اجین پور Ujainpūr	45	الله اکبر <b>W.</b> 103. <b>S.</b> ·6 × ·4.	ه ۱ اله
576	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	980	احمداباد فلوس ضرب <b>W.</b> 297. <b>S.</b> .8.	۹۸۰ هشتاد نهصد نهصد
577	Aḥmad- ābād Dāru-s- saltanat	984	احمداباد دار السلطنة فلوس فلوس شرب شرب <b>W.</b> 297.	چهار هشتاد و نهصد
578	"	986	<b>W.</b> 314. <b>S.</b> -85.	ebove شش
579	Aḥmad- ābād	Āzar	احمداباد فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 310. <b>S.</b> .8.	اذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 580	Aḥmad- ābād	4– Far- wardīn	اکبر شاهی چو تا نکم <b>W.</b> 240. <b>S.</b> .75.	فروردین الهی ۱۴۰۰ احمداباد ضرب
581	اُردوے ظفر قرین Urdū e Zafar Qarīn		In double circle containing one of dots  ظفر قرین _  اردو  W. 313. S8.	Contained as obverse ضرب س فلو
582 583	Urdū Zafar Qarīn		قرين ظفر اردو <b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> .95.	فلوس ضرب Pl.
584 (six speci- mens)	,,,		<b>₩.</b> 36. <b>S.</b> ·5.	27
585 (nine speci- mens)	,,,		,, <b>W.</b> 25. <b>S.</b> ∙45.	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>
586	"		<b>w.</b> 14. <b>s.</b> ⋅4.	99

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 587 588 589 590	Urdū Zafar Qarīn	Alif (1000)	In double circle with dots between قرین ظفر اردو	Contained as obverse ضرب الف فلوس
<b>591</b>	77	,,	W. 317. S. ·85. ,, W. 146. S. ·7.	37
592	Urdū e Zafar Qarīn	35	اردو <u>فلوس</u> فلوس ضرب <b>W.</b> 315.	۳۵ الهی ظفر قرین
593	7.9	36	<b>S.</b> ⋅85. <b>W.</b> 312.	but year my
594	22	37	but contained as No. 587.  W. 314.	contained as obverse, and year ~v
595	,,	38	,, <b>W.</b> 315.	but year "^
<b>59</b> 6	,,	42	<b>w.</b> 314.	but year ۴r
597	"	48	struck from an inverted die.	but year %
			<b>W</b> . 295. <b>S</b> . ⋅9.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 598 599	اکبرپور Akbarpūr	981	اکبرپور فلوس ضرب M. 5. <b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> -85.	ويك هشتاد نهصد ٩٨١ سنة
600		>>	but different mark.  W. 315.	57
601	, 22	984	اکبرپور ضرب <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> ·8.	چهار هشتاد و نهصد و ۹۸۴ M. 5.
602 603	اکبرپور تانده Akbarpūr Tānda <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	97 – Prob- ably 970	الخلافة دار تانده اكبرپور M. 5. <b>W.</b> 308. <b>S.</b> ·85.	٩٧- سنة هفتاد نهصد و الدين ناصر الدنيا
604 1/2	27		w. 145. s. ⋅65.	77
605 606	آگرة Āgra Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	965	دار الخلافة فلوس سكة ضرب اكرة ضرب عاكرة <b>W.</b> 321. <b>S.</b> -9.	شصت و نهصد پنیج فی تاریخ Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 607 ½	ة كرة Āgra Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> īlāfut	967	As on No. 606.  W. 147. S. ·7.	As on No. 606, above
608	,	97 –	دار لخلافة آگره فلوس  <b>W.</b> 300. <b>S.</b> .8.	هفتاد نهصد و سنه <u>ف</u>
609 $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\text{Three}}$ (coins)	72	982	In circle دار الخلافة ضرب اگره <b>w.</b> 157. <b>s.</b> ·7.	In circle وه مشتاد نهصد M. 9.
610 ½ (Three coins)	7.7	27	<b>₩.</b> 156. <b>S.</b> ·75.	,,
611	A D D	984	دار الخلافة ضرب الكرة <b>W.</b> 326. <b>S.</b> •9.	وچهار هشتاد نهصد
612	,	985	دار الخلافة فلوس آگرة ضرب M. 5. <b>W.</b> 310. <b>S.</b> -85.	هشتاد نهصد ۹۸۵
613	• ?	98-	As on No. 611. W. 325.	As on No. 611. M. 14.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 614	Āgra	40 Tīr	تنكه اكبر شاهم ضرب اگره نيم <b>W.</b> 316. <b>S.</b> ·85.	۴۰ الهم تیر
615		44 Ardībi- hisht	In double circle with dots between تنكة أكبر شاهي ضرب أكرة w. 624.	Contained as obverse  اله
616	2 7	46 Ābān	In double circle with dots between  اکبر شاهی دو تانکی  W. 114. S7.	Contained as obverse ابان اله ۴۲ اکره ضرب
617	2,	46 Āzar	<b>W.</b> 118. <b>S.</b> ⋅6.	اذُرُ Pl.
618	' ',	46 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>W.</b> 113. <b>S.</b> ⋅65.	اسفندارمز
619	"	4- Ardībi- hisht	w. 115. s. ⋅65.	but units figure of year cut, and month اردى بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 620	$ar{ ext{A}} ext{gra}$	4- Mihr	As on No. 616.  W. 115. S. ·7.	- ۴ اله آگره مهر ب ضر
621	"	4 – Ābān	In double circle containing one of dots  اکبر شاهی چو تانکے	Contained as obverse ابان الم ابان الم اگره ضرب
;			<b>W.</b> 243. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	
622	الور Alwar	968	س فلو الور ضرب <b>W.</b> 300. <b>S.</b> ·8.	وهشت شصت نهصد ۱۹۸۸
623	77	972	الور فلوس ضرب <b>W</b> . 308. <b>S.</b> ٠8.	هفتاد نهصد ۹۷۳ سنه
624 625 626	الهاباس Ilahābās	31	In circle الهابا ضرب <b>W.</b> 316. <b>S.</b> -8.	In circle
627	2 7	42	,, w. 308.	اع ا د د

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 628	اودة Awadh <u>Kh</u> iţa Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	966	دار الحلافة خطة اودة ضرب M. 4. W. 310. S85.	س شصت نهصد الدنيا و الدين الدنيا و الدين P1.
629	2)	97 –	<b>W</b> . 312.	but معتاد instead of شصت.
630 1/2	21	97 –	<b>W.</b> 145. <b>S.</b> ·7.	As on No. 629.
631	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	4 – Ardībi- hisht	On flowered field برهانپور فلوس ضرب شرب W. 310. S8.	- ۴ الهي بهشت اردي
632	بهراتچ Bahrāich	97 –	فلوس سکه بهرائپچ ضرب ضرب	هفتاد نهصد فی تاریخ
633 1 2	11		<b>w.</b> 145. <b>s.</b> ·65.	,,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 634	بيراته Bairāta	982	بيراته فلوس ضرب M. 25. <b>W.</b> 314. <b>S.</b> ·8.	نهصد ۹۸۳ سنه
635	51	. 42 Ardībi- hisht	تنكة آكبر شاهم ب ضر بيراتة نيم فر بيراتة نيم <b>W.</b> 313. <b>S.</b> •9.	۴۲ الهي ماه اردی بهشت
636	77	<b>42</b> Tīr	,, <b>W.</b> 317.	در تیر
637	>>	44 Ābān	تنكة أكبر شاهم 	ابا <u>ن</u> ابان
638	''	4 – Isfan- dārmuz	تنكة اكبر شاه ب ضر بيراتة س. 639.	- ۱۰ الم اسفندارمز
639 640	. ,,	4 – Ardībi- hisht	As on No. 635. W. 319.	As on No. 635.
641	39	47 Ābān	<b>w</b> . 322.	ابان, out year ۴۷, and month

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 642	جونپور Jaunpūr Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	987	دار لخلافة جونپور فلوس ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 310. <b>S.</b> ·85.	هفت هشتاد نهصد و سنة <u>ف</u>
643	چئار Chunār	967	چنار فلوس ضرب M. 26. <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> ·85.	هفت شصت نهصد Pl.
644	چیتور Chītor	999	فلوس سکه چیتور ضرب <b>W.</b> 314. <b>S.</b> ·8.	برصد ۱۹۹۹ ۱۹۹۹ ۱۳. 5.
645	27	1000	,, <b>w.</b> 312.	يك استه M. 5.
646	>>	1003	<b>w</b> . 315.	هزار یك سه ۱۰۰۳ سنه ف
<b>647</b>	,,,	1004	<b>W.</b> 320.	As on No. 646, but year
648	7,	1005	<b>w</b> , 318.	,,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 649 650	حصار Hiṣār Fīroza	967	فيروزة حصار فلوس ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 320. <b>S.</b> ·8.	تاریخ سنه هفت شصت نهصد Pl.
651	Ḥiṣār	<b>37</b> Ābān	ر حصا فلوس فلوس ضرب <b>W.</b> 319. <b>S.</b> ·85.	In double circle containing one of dots  الهي ٣٧
652	20	$rac{37}{ ilde{ m A}_{ m Z}}$ ar	<b>w</b> . 317.	اَذُر
653	"	37 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w</b> . 322.	ور اسفندارمز
654	79	38 Tīr	<b>W.</b> 320.	but year ۳۸, and month تیر
655	خيرپور <u>Kh</u> airpūr	997	خير پور ب ب ضر فلوس <b>W.</b> 320. <b>S.</b> .8.	هفت نود فی نهصد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 656	دوگاو Dogāoṇ Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	974	دار الخلافة فلوس دوگاو ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 313. <b>S.</b> ·85.	هفتاد و نهصد و سنه ف ۹۷۴ M. 5.
657	21	983	,, W. 318.	سة هشتاد و نهصد و <u>سنة ف</u> 
658	"	984	<b>w.</b> 310.	but above چهار
659	"	985	" <b>W.</b> 318.	?? 9^0
660	Epithet indistinct	986	" <b>W.</b> 317.	M. 25.
661	Dogāoṇ Dāru-s- salām	99 –	دار السلام فلوس دوگاو ضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 317.	نہصد و سنھ <u>ف</u> ۱۹۰– M. 25.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 662	Dogāoṇ Dāru-s- salām	994	As on No. 661.  W. 317.	چهار نود و نهصد و <u>سنت</u> فے  M. 25.
663 ½	,,	>)	,, <b>₩.</b> 149. <b>S.</b> ·7.	•
6641	Dogāoņ	44 Ardībi- hisht	نیم تنکه اکبر شاهی ضرب دوگاو <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> .8.	۴۴ اله بهشت اردی
665 18 8	دهلے Dehlī Ḥazrat	962	حضرت خضرب ضرب <b>W.</b> 33. <b>S.</b> .5.	فی تاریخ ۹۹۳
666 18	2)	> 7	77. 35.	9 4 h
667 18	21	,,	,, <b>W.</b> 35.	>>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Adogām—see Coin No. 88, p. 101 of his Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum. But this mistake arose from the fact that the word is is written at the beginning of the first line instead of at the end of the second, which is its usual place.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 668 ½	دهلے Dehlī Ḥaṣrat	972	دهلے حضرت ضرب <b>W.</b> 35.	9 v r
669 670 671	21	979	,, <b>₩.</b> 34.	فی تاریخ ۹۰۹ سنه
672	27	981	دهلے حضرت فلوس فلوس ضرب	ويك هشتاد نهصد
			<b>W.</b> 307. <b>S.</b> -85.	
673	7.7	983	<b>w.</b> 319. <b>s.</b> ⋅85.	و سه هشتاد نهصد نهصد M. 5.
674	77	986	In area حضرت دهلے ضرب Ahove فلوس قلوس W. 319.	و شش هشتاد ۹۸۲ نهصد و M. 9.
675	,,	987	<b>w</b> . 314.	No mark.
676	77	988	ضرب حضرت دهلے فلوس ۱ <b>۱۷۷.</b> 319.	۰۰۰۰ و هشتاد ۹۸۸ نهصد و

				and the property of the second
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 677	Dehlī	<b>37</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	فلوس دهلے ضرب <b>W.</b> 316. <b>S.</b> .9.	۳۷ الم ماه خورداد
678	,,	37 Bah- man	,, <b>W.</b> 311.	بہمن
679	<b>35</b>	38 Shah- rewar	,, <b>W.</b> 314.	but year سم, and month
680	29	38 Mihr	,, W. 309.	", "A)
681	,,,	<b>38</b> Ābān	<b></b> 314.	ابان
682	;;	38 Āzar	<b>w</b> . 314.	اذر
683	>1	39 Far- wardī	,, <b>W</b> . 314.	but year من and month فروردی
684	,,	39 Amar- dād	,, w. 307.	امرداد
685	99	39 Mihr	,, <b>w.</b> 311.	۵۶ مهار
686	77	39 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 297.	بهمن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 687	Dehlī	40 Bah- man	As on No. 677. <b>W.</b> 314.	As on No. 677, but year ۴۰, and month
688 1 8	99	44 Far- wardī	فلوس دهلے 	ماه فروردی
			<b>W</b> . 37. <b>S</b> . ⋅45.	
689	23	44 Dī	فلوس دهلے ضرب	۴۴۰ اله <u>ي</u> مالا دى
			<b>W</b> . 314.	
690 <sup>1</sup> 6 tanka	55	45 Bah- man	تنکه اکبر شاهم شانز دهم حصه ضرب دهلے	مالا بنهون
			<b>₩.</b> 38. <b>S.</b> ·5.	
691	55	46 ? Ardībi- hisht	فلوس دهلے ضرب <b>W.</b> 319.	بهشت بهشت اردی
692	,,	47 Far- wardī	. 307.	but year ۴۷, and month فروردی
693	75	50 Amar- dād	تنکه اکبر شاهی ضرب دهلی نیم	۰۰ الم مالا امرداد
			<b>W.</b> 310. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 694 ‡	Dehlī <i>Ḥaẓrai</i>	ş	دهلے حضرت ۰۰۰ <b>W.</b> 38. <b>S.</b> •5.	نېصد نېصد سنه
695 18	,,		٠٠٠٠ حضرت ضرب فلوس فلوس	في التاريخ
6 <b>9</b> 6	Dehlī	Bah- man	As on No. 690.  W. 36. S45.	As on No. 690, but year illegible, and month
697 <sup>1</sup> 6 tanka	,,	4 Ābān	but ضرب دهلی in second line. <b>W.</b> 35. <b>S.</b> ·4.	– ۱۰ الم) ابان
698 16 tanka	. 12	4 – Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 691.  W. 38. S. ·4.	اسفندارمز اسفندارمز
699 16 tanka	,,	4 – Mihr	₩. 38. S. ·45.	- ۴ الهي مالا مهو
700	سرهند Sarhind Town	987	In circle هند سر بلده ضرب M. 9. <b>W.</b> 306.	هشتاد ۹۸۷ نهصد سنه في التاريخ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 701	Sarhind	37	In dotted circle هند سر ضرب	In dotted circle رالهے ۳۷
			<b>W.</b> 309. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	
702	>>	41	,, <b>W.</b> 321.	اجا در
703	>>	4-	,, <b>W.</b> 308.	In double circle containing one of dots
704 705	سرے نگر Srīnagar	38 Tīr	نگر سرے ضرب <b>W.</b> 304. <b>S.</b> ·8.	ماه تبر
7061	سری نگر Srīnagar	Amar- dād	نگر سری ضرب ذیم دام <b>W.</b> 149. <b>S.</b> ·75.	الهی المی

The mint on this 'most precious and unique coin', as it was described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the Indian Intiquary for July, 1890, was read by him as Bandar Shāhī. The coin is in poor condition, and this reading did not appear quite clear to me, but in the absence of other specimens I accepted it. Subsequently I have seen four of these half-dāms in the Collection of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, Burnley, and there is another in the British Museum. A legible date is forty-two. A mutual comparison shows that the mint is undoubtedly Srīnagar. But the loss of Bandar Shāhī mint does not affect the fact that these important coins are the only known issues which bear the word , and they prove that the dām was identical with the half-tanka.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 707	سهارنپور Sahāran- pūr	37 Mihr	In double circle containing one of dots  نپور  سهار  فلوس  قلوس  W. 319.  S9.	Contained as obverse راك ۳۷
708	79	37 Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 318.	بہ میں بہ میں
709	,,,	37 Isfan- dārmuz	<b></b> 311.	اسفندارمز
710	22	38 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	₩. 320.	پرداد پوهند په پېښتان پېښتان پېښتان but year پېښتان پې
711	,,,	38 Amar- dād	<b>w</b> . 320.	امرداد
712	>>	38 Bah- man	,, <b>W</b> . 319.	,, بہ۔ون
713	>>	38 Isfan- dārmuz	. W. 322.	اسقندارمز
714	>>	39 Ardībi- hisht	. w. 318.	۳۹ الهی ماه اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 715	شيرپور Sherpūr	983	بور شیر فلوس فلوس ••••• <b>W.</b> 308. <b>S.</b> ·8.	۰۰۰۰ هشتاد نهصد ۹۸۳ سنه
716	قتحپور Fatḥpūr Dāru-s- salṭanat	982	ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة دار السلطنة <b>W.</b> 311. <b>S.</b> ·9.	مشتاد ۱۹۸۳ نهصد فے M. 5.
717 718 719	,,,	986	<b>w</b> . 320.	", 9A7 Pl.
<b>√720</b> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	>>	987	<b>w.</b> 156. <b>s.</b> ⋅7.	12 3 A V
721	قنوج Qanauj alias Shāhgarh Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	968	دار الحلافة ضرب قنوج عرف شاة كرة M. 27. W. 310. S95.	سنه فی ۹۲۸ ییخ نهصد تار تار M. 28 (Swastika).
722	22	969	<b>W</b> . 308.	37 9 4 9
723 ½	,,	>7	<b>w</b> . 145. <b>s</b> . ⋅75.	57
1535.	1			H

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 724 725 726 727 728	کابل Kābul	33	In circle contained by one of dots کابل س فلو	Contained as obverse
729	>>	<b>47</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	S. ·7.  In circle contained by one of dots  آکبر شاهی	Contained as obverse خورداد اله ضرب کابل ۴۷
			<b>w</b> . 60. <b>s</b> . ⋅6.	P
730	<b>)</b> ;	<b>47</b> Tīr	Within double circle con- taining one of dots اکبر شاهی دو تنکے	In circle تیر الم ضرب کابل ۴۷
			<b>w</b> . 119. <b>s</b> . ⋅7.	
731	<b>33</b>	<b>50</b> <u>K</u> hūr- dād	In double circle contain- ing one of dots کابل	Contained as obverse  ه الم
			<b>W</b> . 59. <b>S</b> 6.	
732 733 734	كالپىي Kālpī alias Muḥam- madābād Dāru-z-	964	كالپى محمد اباد عرف دار الضرب دار الضرب <b>W.</b> 308. <b>S.</b> .85.	چهار شصت نهصد <u>ف</u> ۱۲۴ تاریخ

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Kālpī <i>Dāru-z-</i> <i>zarb</i> <u>Kh</u> iţa	964	كالپى خطة الضرب دار	As on No. 732.
22	965	w. 303. S95.  In circle خطه کالپ دار الضرب	In circle ۹۲۵ سنه سنه في التاريخ M. 4.
<b>79</b>	966	<b>W</b> . 318. <b>S</b> . ⋅9. " <b>W</b> . 317. <b>S</b> . ⋅9.	M. 4. Pl.
25	27	<b>w.</b> 155. <b>s.</b> ∙75.	
27	>>	<b>w</b> . 160. <b>s</b> . ⋅75.	M. 29.
گوالير Fort Gwāliar	987	ر آگوالبر قلع ۰۰۰ ۲۰۰۰ M. 4.	هفت هشتاد نهصد PI
	Kālpī Dāru-ṣ- ṣarb <u>Kh</u> iṭa ",	ال ا	Kālpī Dāru-ṣ-ṣarb (Khiṭa)       964       الحرب الضرب خطء كالي المحرب خطء كالي المحرب خطء كالي خطء كالي المحرب الضرب المحرب على المحرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 741	گوبندپور Gobind- pūr	45 Ardībi- hisht	تنكة اكبر شاهم گوبندپور ضرب	<u>۴۵ الم</u> اردی بهشت
			<b>w</b> . 329. <b>s</b> . ⋅8.	
742	<b>&gt;</b> >	45 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w</b> . 310.	اسفنذارمز
743	22	46 Tīr	,, <b>w</b> . 320.	۱ <sup>۹۹</sup> الهي ماه تير
744	,,	<b>46</b> Ābān	,, <b>w</b> . 320.	ابأن
745	,,	<b>46</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	,, <b>w</b> . 314.	اذر
746	"	48 Āzar	<b>w.</b> 319.	but year ۴۸, and month
747	گورکپور Gorakpūr <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	98-	دار لخلافة فلوس گوركپور ضرب	هشتاد نهصد سنه M. 5.
			<b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	
748	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat		لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس • • • • •	و شش هفتاد نهصد
			<b>W.</b> 290. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 749	Lähor	97 –	لاهور ضرب فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> ·8.	 هفتاد نهصد فی تاریـخ
750	<b>,</b> ,	980	<b>w.</b> 315. <b>s.</b> ⋅85.	نهص <b>د</b> نهص <b>د</b> تا یخ ۹۸۰ فی ر
751	Lāhor Dāru-ṣ- saltanat	77	لاهور دار السلطنة فلوس ضرب M. 5. W. 302. S85.	هشتاد نهصد تا یخ ۹۸۰ فی ر
752	,,	982	M. 9. W. 310. S. ⋅85.	but additional word eat
753	"	983	<b>w.</b> 310. <b>s.</b> ⋅8.	72 9AM
754	,,	984	but M. 5.  W. 320. S85.	), 9 Al <sup>c</sup>
755 756 757	>>	987	but M. 9.  W. 317. S. ·9.	97 9 A V

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 758 ½	Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	987	As on No. 751.  W. 156. S75.	As on No. 751, but year
759 ½	27	988	w. 158. S. ⋅75.	,, 9^V
760	Lähor	36 Shah- rewar	In dotted circle لاهور س فلو ضرب	In dotted circle هريور شهريور
			<b>W</b> . 318. <b>S</b> . ⋅85.	
761	,,	36 Āzar	,, <b>W.</b> 319. <b>S.</b> ·8.	اذُر
762	"	<b>37</b> <u>K</u> hūr- dād		but year ۳۷, and month خورداد
763	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b> Tīr	لاهور فلوس ضرب <b>W.</b> 317. <b>S.</b> .75.	" تیر
764	>>	37 Amar- dād	w. 305. s. ⋅85.	امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 765	Lähor	37 Mihr	As on No. 763.  W. 303. S85.	As on No. 763, but month
766	,,	<b>37</b> Ābān	w. 310. s. ·85.	ا بأن
767	,,,	<b>37</b> Āzar	w. 315. <b>s.</b> ⋅85.	اذْر
7 <b>6</b> 8	"	37 Bah- man	₩. 300. S. ·8.	بہمن
769 770	,,,	38 Amar- dād	w. 320. s. ⋅85.	but year سم, and month امرداد
771	,,	38 Ābān	w. 319. s. ⋅85.	ابأن
772	,,	38 Āzar	<b>w</b> . 313. <b>s</b> . ⋅8.	اذُر
773	,,	38 Dī	<b>w.</b> 312. <b>s.</b> ·8.	ر. دی
774	,,	38 Isfan- dārmuz		اسفندارمز

Metal No.	${f Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 775 ‡	Lāhor	38 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 763.  W. 38. S. ·45.	As on No. 763, but year سه, and month اسفندارمز Pl
776	,,	39 Far- wardīn	w. 314. s. ⋅85.	but year ۳۹, and month قروردین
777 18	21	39 Amar- dād	,, <b>W.</b> 38. <b>S.</b> ∙45.	امرداد
778 18	,,,	39 Shah- rewar	₩. 37. <b>S.</b> •45.	°, شهرپور
; 779	,,	39 Mihr	,, <b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> ∙8.	مهر
780 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	,,,	27	,, <b>w</b> . 86. <b>s</b> . ⋅7.	יק
781	,,	<b>39</b> Ābān	As on No. 760.  W. 310. S85.	ابأن
782	,,	27	لأهور س قلو ضرب	77
			<b>W</b> . 310. <b>S</b> 85.	

				2
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 783	Lähor	<b>39</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	As on No. 782.  W. 304. S. ·8.	As on No. 782, but month اذر
784	"	39 Dī	As on No. 763.  W. 304. S. ·8.	ر, دی
785	,,	39 Bah- man	As on No. 760.  W. 314. S85.	بهمن بر. Pl.
786 1/2	"	>>	w. 151. s. ⋅75.	>>
787	27	39 Isfan- dārmuz	w. 299. s. ⋅8.	اسفندارمز
788	21	<b>40</b> Dī	w. 319. s. ⋅85.	but year ۴., and month دی
789	7.0	41 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 320. <b>s.</b> ⋅9.	but year ۴1, and month
790	,,	42 Far- wardîn	<b>w</b> . 315. <b>s</b> 9.	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
791	,,,	43 Shah- rewar	<b>w.</b> 292. <b>S.</b> 1·15.	but year er, and month

106		Т	WOGILAL EMILIACIO	
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 792 ½	Lāhor	43 Mihr	As on No. 760.  W. 67. S. ·7.	As on No. 760, but year er, and month
793	<b>3</b> 3	47 Far- wardîn	In double circle containing one of dots  اکبر شاهی  چو تنک  w. 238.  s8.	Contained as obverse فروردین الهی ۴۷ لاهور ضرب
794	>>	<b>47</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	w. 242. s75.	خورداد ۲۱.
<b>795</b>	. ,,	49 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	تنكه اكبر شاهم لأهور نيم ضرب	۴۹ الم خورداد
			<b>W.</b> 318. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	Pl.
796	لکھنو Lakhnau	963	فلو س ضرب لکهنو M. 8. <b>W.</b> 310. <b>S.</b> .85.	سهـ شصت نهصد M. 10.
797	,,,	967	No mark. " <b>W</b> . 309.	ھفت شصت نہصد

Metal No.	. Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 798 799	Lakhnau <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	97 —	دار الحلافة فلوس لكهنو  <b>W.</b> 316. <b>S.</b> ·8.	و هفتاد نهصد سنه <u>ن</u> ے 
800	<b>)</b> ;	983	دار لخلافة فلوس لكهنو ضرب ضرب M. 9. W. 320. S. ·9.	ادر المستاد المستاد المستع في المستع في المستع في المستع في المستع في المستع في المستع المست
801	"	984	,, <b>W.</b> 318.	ط ۷ ا <del>د</del> در
802	77	,,	" <b>W.</b> 314.	above چهار
803	"	77	hottom line " ضرب لکهنو <b>W.</b> 316.	-
804 ½	,,	,,,	w. 147. s. ⋅75.	>>>
805	77	986	,,	); 9AY

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 806	Lakhnau <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	988	As on No. 800, but M. 25. W. 317.	As on No. 800, but date
807 12	>>		<b>W.</b> 154. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.	>>
808 809	مالپور Mālpūr	985	فلوس سکھ مالپور (ضرب) <b>W.</b> 311. <b>S.</b> .8.	بشج هشتاد نهصد ۹۸۵ M. 5.
810	ملتان Multān	<b>37</b> Dī	ملتان س فلو ضرب <b>W.</b> 308. <b>S.</b> ·8.	دى
811	<b>)</b> ;	<b>37</b> Isfan- dārmuz	" <b>W.</b> 319.	اسفندارمز
812	<b>3</b> )	38 Far- wardīn	,, <b>W.</b> 312.	but year ۳۸, and month فروردین
813	,,	4 – Ardībi- hisht	,, <b>W.</b> 309.	but year ۴ -, and month اردی بهشت P1.
814	"	4 – Āzar	<b>w.</b> 310.	 اذر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 815 816	نارنول Närnol	962	نارنول فلوس ضرب <b>W.</b> 322.	و دو شصت نهصد ۹۲۲ فی سنه
817 818	, , ;	963	<b>S.</b> ⋅87. " <b>W.</b> 318.	d 41m
819	יל	964	., <b>w</b> . 325.	4 4 1 <del>4</del>
820 821	27	965	., 320.	9 7 D
822	27	966	₩. 320.	?? <b>9</b> 7 74
823 824 1 8	> 7	***	w. 32. s. ⋅5.	77
825	17	967	₩. 310.	,, १५ <i>∨</i>
826	77	968	<b>w</b> . 312.	17 97A
827	>>	969	<b>W.</b> 315.	9 7 9 9

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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 828 ½	نارنول Nārnol	969	As on No. 815.  W. 36. S5.	As on No. 815, but above si
829	"	970	,, <b>W.</b> 313.	هفتاد و نهصد نهصد ۹۷۰
830	"	971	<b>w</b> . 315.	77 9 v f
831	22	972	,, <b>W.</b> 314.	9 v r
832	>>	973	<b>w.</b> 319.	9 vr
833 18	"	978	<b>w.</b> 33. <b>s.</b> ∙45.	", 9 v ^
834	<b>,,</b>	980	M. 5. " W. 312.	هشتاد نهصد ۹۸۰ فی سنه
835	22	981	M. 5. " W. 315.	77 9 A f
836	"	983	M. 5. " W. 308.	9 A PT

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 837 838	نارنول Nārnol	986	As on No. 815. M. 5.	As on No. 815, but date
ting will engine and any			<b>W.</b> 314.	
839	22	988	. 12	••
	••		М. 5.	9 ^ ^
s age en control de co			<b>W</b> . 315.	
840	22	1004	11	
			M. 5.	هزار
			<b>W.</b> 312.	۱۰۰ <sup>۱۶</sup> في سنه
				_
841	**	n, en	In circle with one of	Contained as obverse
			dots outside it	 •
	Account of the control of the contro		نارنول فلوس	٠ . تار
			<b>W.</b> 12. <b>S.</b> ⋅35.	
			Without w	wint-name
842		971	بادشاء غازى	في عهد الا
			بادشاه غازی محمد اکبر جلال الدبن	مير الحام الدبن الديان
				الدبن الديان ٩٧١
			M. 28.	
	dependent of the second		<b>W</b> , 300. <b>S</b> , ⋅9.	Tagging agreement of the control of
ىدە ئۆر <sub>ئ</sub> ەتلار				
843		Manager printing seems of state	M. 28.	Dateleys.
		Bearing Inc.	<b>W.</b> 155. <b>S.</b> ·8.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 844		988	فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 109. <b>S.</b> .65.	نہصد ۹۸۸ M. 25.
845 846 847			فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 130. <b>S.</b> ·7.	نهصد سنه 
<b>848</b> ni <u>s</u> fī		31	The above four coins an Akbar's currency.  In double circle containing one of dots	Contained as obverse, a symmetrical angular device surrounding an area filled with dots.
<b>849</b> ni <u>s</u> fī		1013	W. 154. S. ·8.  Contained as No. 848.  نصف  ۱۰۱۳  A fleur-de-lys above.	<b>3</b> 7
850 851 852 damrā		33	<ul> <li>W. 153.</li> <li>S. ·7.</li> <li>Contained as No. 848.</li> <li>W. 76.</li> <li>S. ·65.</li> </ul>	Contained as obverse

Metal No.	$\mathbf{Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 853 damrī		33	Contained as No. 848. دمر w. 39. s55.	Contained as obverse
854		979	فی تاریخ ۹۷۹ <b>W.</b> 29. <b>S.</b> ·45.	فی تاریخ ۹۷۹
855 ½ tanka		45 Dī	تنكة اكبر شاهي تنكة اكبر شاهي چهارم حصة <b>W.</b> 159. <b>S.</b> .68.	In circle contained by one of dots  ماه دی PI.
8 <b>56</b> <sup>1</sup> 8 tanka		43 Isfan- dārmuz	تنكة أكبر شاهي هشتم حصة <b>W.</b> 73. <b>S.</b> ·65.	Tn double circle containing one of dots  الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
857 <sup>1</sup> . tanka		<b>46</b> Ābān	w. 39. s. ·5. The weight shows that the	but year ۴1, and month ابان nis coin is really 1 tanka.
858 859 1 <sup>1</sup> 6 tanka		44 Ardī- bihisht	تنكه أكبر شاهي شافزدهم حصه <b>W.</b> 39. <b>S.</b> -5.	۱۹۹۰ الهم بهشت اردی

. LT				
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 860 <sup>1</sup> 16 tanka		44 Tīr	As on No. 858. <b>W</b> . 39.	As on No. 858, but month تير
861 16 tanka		Amar- dād	<b>w.</b> 38.	امرداد
862 16 tanka		47 Tīr	,, <b>W.</b> 38.	but year ۴۷, and month تیر
863 16 tanka		Amar- dād	₩. 38.	امرداد
864 <sup>1</sup> 16 tanka		Ďī	<b>w.</b> 37.	,, دی
865 866 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> tanka		49 Amar- dād	<b>W.</b> 36.	but year ۴۹, and month امرداد
867 116 tanka		5 –	<b>w</b> . 31.	but year %-
868 16 tanka		<b>4</b> – Dī	<b>w.</b> 37.	but month ,,
869 16 tanka		4-	₩. 38.	***
870 16 tanka			<b>w.</b> 38.	***

Metal			Olympa	Reverse
No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	I TO Y CLINO
Æ 871 <sup>1</sup> sq.		33	In double square contain- ing one of dots الله اکبر	Contained as obverse
			<b>W</b> . 135. <b>S</b> . ∙7.	
<b>872</b> sq.		45	تنکه آکبر شاهی محمد	٠٠٠٠
873 sq.		46 Shah- rewar	W. 100.	۳ <sup>۹</sup> الهي شهريور
<b>874</b> sq.			The Kalima.  W. 103. S. ·6.	اكبر بادشاه محسمد محسمد جلال الدين
			Name of m	int not clear
875 18	3	972	<b>w</b> . 32. <b>s</b> . ⋅45.	7 v p
876 18	Ž.	97-	٠٠٠٠ فلو <b>س</b> ضرب	تاریخ ۹۷ – سنه
			<b>W.</b> 39. <b>S.</b> -45.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Probably struck from a silver coin die.

				D
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 877 18	ş	-8 Shah- rewar	 فلوس ضرب W. 37.	<u>۸ – اله</u> شهريور
878	ŝ	q	s45.  مسکة سکة  سکة  سکة  سکة  سکة	۵۰۰۰۰ هشتاد نهصد و
879	Alwar?	965	أكبر بادشاء محمد غازى جلال الدين في ز مان قي ز مان W. 310. S9.	منة سنة خلد الله تعالے ملكة ضرب الو
880	Tatta ? Dāru-l- fulūs	981	دار الفلوس تنته ضرب M. 5. <b>W.</b> 317. <b>S.</b> .8.	۰۰۰۰ هشتاد نهصد ۱۸۱ فی ۲۱.
881 1	Š	967	دار فلوس • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	شصت نهصد في تاريخ في الدين
			<b>W.</b> 307. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compare coins Nos. 602 and 628. This coin in all probability comes from an Oudh mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 882¹	?	98-	فلوس سکــه درکرر ••••• <b>W.</b> 306. <b>S.</b> •8.	۰۰۰۰ هشتاد نهصد ۹۸ – M. 5.
883	<b>Q</b>	984	و دىر سد كرر  <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> .8.	چهار هشتاد نهصد
884	Å	ą.	قلوس قلوس <b>W.</b> 299. <b>S.</b> ·85.	?
885	Ç	962	فلوس فسرب <b>W</b> . 273. <b>S</b> . 1.	شصت نهصد ۹۹۲ (Reversed.)
886	ĝ	989	 فلوس M. 5.	هشتاد نهصد ۱۸۹

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This is very like the Bakhar copper coin, but the mint-name on this specimen cannot be read as Bakhar. Cp. Plate II, No. 22 of paper 'Some Copper Coins of Akbar found in the Kangra District', J. A. S. B., 1886.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 887	ş	ş	خلافة و ماكر M. 5. <b>W.</b> 312.	۰۰۰ هشتاد نهصد ۰۰۰
888	q	43	S. ·8.  In circle contained by one of dots  ? .	Contained as obverse
			<b>W</b> . 27. <b>S</b> . 45.	

2: IV: 963 (Friday, February 14, 1556). Accession Death 12: VI: 1014 (Tuesday, October 15, 1605). Earliest known coin (hijrī) X 966 AR 963 Æ 962. Latest X 1000 Æ 1011 Æ 1008. ,, ( ,, ) ,,  $\mathbf{X}$ Earliest known coin (ilāhī) 32 R30 Æ 31. Latest 51  $\mathbf{R}$ Æ 50 50. "

## Unrepresented mints and metals:

- A Urdū, Asīr, Ḥājīpūr, Pattan, Sarhind, Katak, Mālpūr.
- A Urdū, Akbarnagar, Alwar, Elichpūr, Bālāpūr, Bāndhū, Pattan, Chunār, Katak, Gadraula, Mālpūr.
- Æ Akbarnagar, Amīrkot, Budāon, Bhakkar, Pattan, Patna, Jalālpūr, Jalālnagar, Khairābād, Sironj, Salīmābād (Ajmer), Sambhal, Katak, Kalānūr, Korā, Kiratpūr, Mānikpūr, Mānghar, Madankot, Mirtha.

## IV

## JAHĀNGĪR

А. н. 1014-1037. А. р. 1605-1628.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 889	اجمیر Ajmer	1023 9	Emperor, his head crowned with a halo, scated on a throne to left, with goblet in his right hand. To right  تفا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر  تفا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر  To left  شبیه حضرت شاه جهانگیر  W. 165.  S. 8.	In double circle with one of dots between حروف جهانگير و الله اکبر معين The sun اجمير يا ۹ الله اندس by its rays فرب نر روز ازل در عدد شد بر ابر الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله
			The two Persian couplets	s are as follows:
			رر کرد تصویر	قضا بر سکہ ز
			شاہ جہانگیر	شبيه حضرت نا
			' Destiny has pictured The likeness of His l	on coin of gold Majesty King Jahängīr.'
			ر و الله أكبير	" حروف جهانگی
				ز روز ازل در عد
			'The letters in the names o	f Jahangir and of the supreme
			God From the first day to the	last are equal in value.'
			Reckoning by the Abj. are each equal to 2	ad, the words جهانگير and

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 890	اجمیر Ajmer	1025 11	In double circle with one of dots between  ین د پناه شده د پناه شده در اجمیر د اجمیر د بزر این د بر	Contained as obverse  البر البن البن البن المكير بادشاه المكير بادشاه المور الدين المدين الم
891	احمداداد Aḥmad- ābād	1033 18	The Shāh, asylum of the far in Ajmer, King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīn  In double circle with one of dots between  الهى تا جهان الهي تا جهانكير شاه اكبر شاه  باشد روان باد  باشد روان باد  په 169.  ع. 169.	مهر احمداباد بشرق و غرب المهى تا جهان بشرق و غرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 892	آگرة Āgra	1017	On flowered field  پناه گیت  آکره خسرو  شهـــر  ۱۰۱۷ مگه زد در ۱۰۱۷  W. 202.  S. 1۰1.	الدين على الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين الدين المسلط
			گیر ابن اکبر بادشاه	
			Struck coin in the city of of the world, King Nuru-d-din Jahängir	$ar{\Lambda}$ gra, the monarch, refuge , son of the emperor Akbar.'
893	5 %	1018	37 1 • 1 A	,, 5
			<b>W</b> . 210. <b>S</b> . 1·1.	
894 ¹ sq.	آگرة Agra	1019 5 Ābān	In square contained by a triple square of lines and dots, the intermediate space being filled by geometrical designs, on a flowered field و خل الله ه يان با كره سمة ابان با كره	As on obverse اكبر بادشاه نكير ابن جهال
no manipolaciji (maja kaja kaja kaja kaja kaja kaja kaja			<b>S</b> 9.	Li rom
en Electronic de la companya de la c			و سكه زد ظل اله	***
general de la companya de la company			گیر ابن اکبر بادشاه	
			'In the month of Aban in Agra, struck coin the shadow of God, King Nüru-d-din Jahangir, son of the emperor Akbar.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This coin is of high artistic merit. Mr. Nelson Wright regards the coins of the year A. H. 1019 as marking the culminating point of excellence in the Mughal series.

	and discount with the garage of the contract o			
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> / 895	آگر <sub>ة</sub> Āgra	1020 6 r Far- wardīn	In multifoil area sur- counded by a double circle, on flowered field  ر اگره فروزان  بفروردین  w. 218. (Looped.)  S. 1.	As on obverse  اکبر شاه جهانگیر ابن  ز نور ۱۰۲۰  F1.
			a star	بفروردین زر اگره فروزا ز نور سکه شاه جهاه Agra became luminous like ap of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of
896	"	1020 <b>6</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	In multifoil mihrabi area, on flowered field  البر شاه شاه نگـــــير نگــــير نور الدين جها نور الدين جها W. 168. S95.	Inside double multifoil design surrounded by triple circle, on flowered field  ا ماه اذر الم
897	,,	1020 6 Dī	In multifoil regular polygonal figure inscribed within triple circle, as on No. 896  W. 168. S98.	a figure within triple circle
898	"	1021 6 Isfan- dārmuz	In circle within tripl circle, the intermediat space filled with a flore design  نگیر شاه اکبر شاه خور الدین جه نور الدین W. 168. S95.	e the superimposition of

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 899	ة گرة Āgra	1021 7 Far- wardī		In octagonal scroll design inscribed in the usual triple circle  مالا فروردی الهی مالا فروردی الهی الهی الهی الهی الهی الهی الهی اله
900	1.1	1022 8 Di	Within triple circle, on flowered field, as on No. 896.  W. 168. S95.	Contained as obverse ضرب اگره اله ماه دی ماه دی
901 <sup>1</sup> sq.		12 Tir	المبر شاه المبر شاه بنام المبر شاه المبر شاه المبر شاه بنام بنام بنام بنام بنام المبر شاه بنام بنام المبرد الدين بنام المبرد الدين بنام المبرد المبر	اه تبر الهي ماه تبر الهي ضرب اكره ۱۲
902	4.9	1027 12 Bah- man	In triple circle, as on No. 896.  W. 168. S. •9.	Contained as obverse خرب آگره الهی ماه بهمن ۱۲
903	* 9	13 Amar- dăd	As on No. 902. W. 168. S9.	As on No. 902, but month امرداد and regnal year

The square Agra mohars of Jahangir are often forged. I am doubtful as to the genuineness of this specimen.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 904	آگرة Āgra	1027 13 Shah- rewar	As on No. 902.  W. 167. S85.	As on No. 902, but month and regnal year
905	3,	,, 13 Mihr	,, <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ∙85.	,, مهر
			WITH ZODI	ACAL SIGNS
906 Taurus	<b>)</b> ;	1028 14	Within double circle con- taining one of dots	In rayed circle, bull standing to left.
			اکر جہانگیر شاہ از جہانگیر شاہ آگرہ داد زینت نر ۱۴ پر 164. ع شاہ اکبر د زینت زر ۲ The stamp of Agra ga	ار عالی دا سکه آگره دا این این این این این این این این این ای
907 Gemini	***	1027 13	'In Agra, the face	In rayed circle, the Twins embracing one another.  Pl  یافت در آگره ره  یافت در آگره ره  of gold obtained beauty  ah, son of Shah Akbar.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 908 Sagit- tarius	Ägra	1032 17	As on No. 907. <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ·8. (Looped.)	In rayed circle, centaur galloping to left and shooting arrows behind him.  Pl.
909	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	17 Far- wardī	Tn circle on flowered field  المبر الدين الدين نور الدين w. 168.	As on obverse ماه فروردی الهے بر هانپور ب ضر ۱۷
910	rati.	1033 19 Amar- dăd	اکبر شاه نکیر شاه جهدان نور الدبن نور الدبن <b>W.</b> 168.	ماه امر داد 19 تستسه ۱۰۳۳
911	دهلی Dehili		بر ابن اکبر بادشاه Made the face of gold shir and moon,	ابن آکبر باد نگر باد نور الدین جہا اللہ نور الدین جہا اللہ روے زر را ساخت نوراذ شاء نور الدین جہانگہ شاء نور الدین جہانگہ ing with the hues of the sun ir, son of the emperor Akbar.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 912	دهلی Dehlī	1035 <b>21</b>	In double circle, containing one of dots جهانگیر شاه ۲۱ فست و	Contained as on obverse اله لطف زد از فیض هلے بد ۱۰۳۵
			<b>w.</b> 167. <b>s.</b> ·75.	
			، جهانگیر شاه	زر فتے و نصرت
			بض لطف اله	بدهلی زد از فی
			'King Jahāngīr gold of con Struck at Dehlī by grace	equest and victory and loving-kindness of God.'
913	لاهور Lāhor	1015	On flowered field الله لا اله الا محسمد رسول الله لاهور	In double circle containing one of dots, on flowered field  غازے عازے جہانگیر بادشاہ
			۱۰۱۵ ضرب <b>W.</b> 202.	نور الدين ا سنه
			<b>S.</b> •9.	
914			Contained as on No. 913	, Situate as obverse
812	39	1	on flowered field  برنگ مهر و ماه نے  زر را ساخت نورا  لاهور رو  ۱۰۱۵  ضرب	شياه ابن اكبر باد نگرسيسر نور الدين جها شسيه
	944		<b>W.</b> 202. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	
			Couplet as on No. 911.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ <b>915</b> sq.	لأهور Lähor	1015 <b>2</b>	In triple square, as on No. 914.  1.10  W. 201. S. 8.	In triple square, as on No. 914.
916 sq.	,,,	1016 <b>3</b>	As on No. 915. 1.17  W. 201. S85.	As on No. 915.
917	7.5	1028 14	In double circle containing one of dots, on flowered field   same  interpolation and the same an	
918	مندو Mandŭ	1026	ئير شاه آگبر نور Ever on the face of the mo	Pl. همیشه بادا بررو زنام شاه جهانک oncy of Lähor may there be Jahängir, Shāh Akbar's son.'  Situate as obverse  المنافع ال
			<b>W.</b> 167. <b>S.</b> ⋅8. تو چو مهر و ماه جهانگیر شاه	بنور جها نی دهد پر سکه مندو ز نام we rays like the sun and moon, me of Jahängir Shāh.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 919	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1037 <b>2</b> -	With name oبحكم شاه جهانگير  السنه جلوس سنه الكير السنه الكير الك	f Nūr Jahān  بنام نور جهان  ضرب احمداباد  بادشاه بیگم زر
			w. 183. s. ·8. (Looped.)  یر یافت صد زیور بادشاه بیگم زر By order of King Jahāngī Gold by the name of the e	بنام نور جہاں r a hundred beauties gained
Æ <b>920</b>	اجمیر Ajmer	1021 9	In quadruple circle جهان جمیدر فروز با گشت گشت ۹ سکه زر	Contained as obverse اکبره شا نگیر شاه جها ز نور نام ۱۰۲۱
			جر کشت سکه زر بر شاه شاه اکبر 'This golden coin became v	جهان فروز باجمی ز نور نام جهانگی world-illuminating in Ajmer, e of Jahāngīr Shāh, son of

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b></b>			In name	of Salīm
Æ 921 922	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	50 ¹ Āzar	مالك الملك	سليم ن شاه سلطا اكـــبر شاه اذر
			<b>W.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	Pl.
			سکه زد بر زر لطان شاه اکبر	مالك الملك . سليم شاه س
				try struck coin on gold,
923	9)	Ďī	As on No. 921.  W. 172.	As on No. 921, but month
924	27	Bah- man	<b>W.</b> 170.	بهمن
925	75	2 ¹ <u>Khūr-</u> dād	<b>w.</b> 174.	but year r, and month
926	,,,	,, Tir	<b>w.</b> 173.	تیر
927	"	1015 <b>2</b>	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ احمداباد ضرب	غازے جہآنگیر بادشاء محمد نور الدین
			<b>w.</b> 212. <b>s.</b> ⋅8.	نور الدين ٣ سنة

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For a discussion as to the significance of these dates, see Papers in J.A.S.B., Num. Supp., I, X, and XII.

1535-1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 928	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1016 <b>2</b>	As on No. 927, but	As on No. 927.
			W. 215. S. ·8.	
929	22	4	اله ت از عنایا اباد احسسد	بادشاه اکــبــر نگیـر ابن جـهــــــا
			سکه زد در <b>w.</b> 220.	نور الدين شـــــاه
			ا باد از عنایات اله نگیرابن اکبر بادشاه	سکه زد در احمدا شاید ندر الدر میدا
			Struck coin in Ahmadābād	
930	,,	1018 5	As on No. 929, but date	As on No. 929.
			<b>w</b> . 218. <b>s</b> . ⋅9.	
931	23	1019 <b>6</b>	w. 218.	)) Y
932	,,	1021 Mihr	اکبر شاہ نگیر شاہ	مالا مهر الهي
	-		جــهــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	احمد اباد ضرب
			<b>s.</b> ·8.	
933	,,,	1022 8 Tīr	As on No. 932. W. 175.	ماة تير م الهم احمد اباد ١٠٢٢
		111	AA " TiO.	ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> <b>934</b>	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1022 Āzar	As on No. 932.	ماة اذر الهم احمد اباد ۱۰۲۲ ضرب
935	,,	1024 Shah- rewar	بنام شکاه نور الدین نگیر ۱۰۲۴ <b>W.</b> 175.	ماه شهریور الهی مزین باد احمد اباد ضرب
936	"	1026 Āzar	As on No. 935. 1.17 W. 176.	As on No. 935, but month اذر
937	) ) ·	1027 12	گیر بادشاه جهان In the seven climes for eve	Contained as obverse  بادشهای بادشهای بادشهای بادشهای بادشهای باده باده باده باده باده باده باده باده
988	**	1027	As on No. 937.	As on No. 937.
939	"	,, 13	W. 168.  As on No. 929.  1.rv  W. 174.	As on No. 929, but استه to left of second line.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 940	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1030 15	As on No. 939.  1  W. 175.	As on No. 939.
941	<b>3</b> 3	1031 <b>16</b>	"."" W. 175.	37   7
9 <b>42</b> Ram	22	1027 13	بادشاه ۱۰۲۷ اکسسر جهانگیر بادشاه ب ضر احمداباد	In triple circle, a ram sitting to left; behind it the rising sun. In exergue
<b>943</b> Bull	>>	>>	W. 171. S. ·8.  As on No. 942.  W. 174. S. ·75.	Forepart of bull, charging to right; behind it the rising sun. In exergue
<b>944</b> Crab	>>	33	اکبر المستفر	In triple circle, a crab, with sun and stars in background. In exergue
			'Gave beauties to the	زر احمداباد , زر احمداباد , جهانگیر شاه ش gold of Aḥmadābād, the Shāh of Shāhs Akbar.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
##R 945 Lion	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1027 13	As on No. 944. 1.rv  W. 172. S8.	In triple circle, a lion standing to left with uplifted paw; behind it the sun.  In exergue
946	احمدنگر Aḥmad- nagar	1027	The Kalima, and احمد ضرب نگر  W. 175.	غازے جہانگیر باد
			<b>S.</b> ∙75.	
947 948	>>	*	The Kalima, and احمد نگر ضرب <b>w</b> . 176. <b>s</b> 8.	غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محسمد نور الدین
949	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1014	The Kalima, and ضرب ۱۰۱۴ اکبرنگر <b>W.</b> 171. (Worn.) <b>S.</b> -8.	As on No. 948.
950	>>	1016	مهر و مانا نگف ساخت نورا بر روی زر را نے نصرب اکبرنگر ضرب اکبرنگر <b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> .8.	شاه ابن اکبریاد نگریاد نور الدین جها شر
			Couplet as on No. 911.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 951	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1017 Tīr	With arabesque design اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جه نور الدین نور الدین W. 176. S. ·8.	In octagon surrounded by arabesques  ماه تیر الم ماه کیر الم ۱۰۱۷
952	>>	1024 Far- wardī	As on No. 951.  W. 172. S75.	As on No. 951, but mont! فروردى, and year ۱۰۲۴
953	>>	13 Far- wardī	M. 37. <b>W</b> . 174.	فروردی ۱۳ M. 3.
954	<b>55</b>	18 Dī	M. 37. <b>W</b> . 173.	دی دی ۱۸ M. 3.
955	25	20 Amar- dād	M. 37. *** <b>W.</b> 175.	امرداد ۳۰ M. 36.
956	<b>33</b>	22 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>.</b> , <b>.</b>	." خورداد ۲۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 957 958	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar		بارگاه گردون شساه نگر زد اکسبر اکسبر سکه در <b>W.</b> 178.	In double circle  اکسبسر  نگیر بن  جهسسا  نور الدین  شسساه
			ا د شاه گردون بارگاه نگیر بن اکبر بادشاه	سکه در اکبرنگر ز
			'Struck coin in Akbarnage	ar, with his Court like the son of the emperor Akbar.
959	اً گره Āgra	1014	On a flowered field, the Kalima, and  ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا	On flowered field.  غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
960	,,	1015	As on No. 959. 1.10  W. 209. S85.	As on No. 959.
961	27	" <b>2</b>	.,, 1.10 <b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> .9.	27 T
962	,,	1017 4	As on No. 892.  1.1v  W. 220. S. 1.	As on No. 892.

Metal	*h # 1	Doto	Obverse	Reverse
No.	Mint	Date	-	
### ##################################	آگرة Āgra	1019 5 Isfan- dārmuz	On flowered field, bounded by a triple square, in a multifoil circular figure  در آگره زد بر زر  سکه را این ار مز در اسفند	Situate as obverse  شاه اکبر  نگیر ابن  جه  زمان شاه  شهنشاه
			<b>W.</b> 220. <b>S.</b> ⋅75.	Pl.
			که را در آگره زد بر زر هانگیر ابن شاه اکبر	در اسفندارمز این سک شهنشاه زمان شاه ج
			'In Isfandārmuz struck this King of kings of the age, S Akbar.'	coin on gold in Āgra, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh
			Cp. Coins Nos.	1100 and 1103.
<b>964</b> sq.	33	6	In inner foliated square, contained in an outer square, on flowered field  اکبر شاه  شبانگیر ه	arch in middle of each side, its sides produced to meet those of an outer square, on flowered field
			<b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	سنة اگرة ضرب Pl.
<b>965</b> sq.	»	1022 8 Ardī- bihisht	Within quadruple square  نگير شاه اکبر شاه  جه  نور الدين  W. 175. S8.	Situate as obverse بهشت ماه أردى الهر ضرب أكره سنه
966	79	1022 8 Amar- dād	Within quadruple circle, as on No. 965.  W. 167. S. 1.	1.77

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 967 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1022 8 Shah- rewar	As on No. 965. W. 173.	As on No. 965. شهریور
<b>968</b> sq.	>>	1023 9 Dī	As on No. 965.  W. 156. S75.	As on No. 965. ۱۰۳۳ ۹
969	<b>,,</b>	1025 11 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	Within double circle, as on No. 965.  W. 176. S. 85.	In double circle, as or No. 965. 1.70
970 sq.	22	Tîr	As on No. 965.  W. 175. S75.	As on No. 965.
971	>>	Āġar	but circular."  W. 168. S9.	اذّر
<b>972</b> sq.	,,	1026 12 Tīr	<b>W.</b> 173. <b>S.</b> -75.	۰٬ ۱۰۲۲ ۱۳ تیر
978 sq.	>>	Āģān	w. 175. s75.	ابأن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 974	آگرة Āgra	1032 17	In triple circle  زر زیورے  در آگرة رو  یافت	In triple circle اکبر ۱۰ شـــاه نگیر شاه جـهـا
			w. 175. s85.  الا شاء اكبر  'The face of gold ga From Jahängir Sh	یافت در آگره از جهانگیر ش ained beauty in Āgra āh, son of Shāh Akbar.'
975	>>	,, 18	", "r"  ₩. 174. \$8.	77 1 A
976	الة اباد Ilahābād		هميشه نور زر اله اباد <b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ·75.	رنام الا جهانگیر شاه آکبسر باد PI.
			رشاہ اکبر باد	همیشه نور زر س زنام شاه جهانگیر معدمه مدی و در تام شاه م
٠٥ .			over he	ld of the stamp of Ilahābād Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Shāh.'
977 978	ایل <del>چ</del> پور Elichpür	1016	The Kalima.  W. 175. S. ·75.	نور الدین محمد جہانگیر بادشاہ غاز ضرب ایلچپور Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 979	برهانپور Burhān- pūr		The Kalima, and ضرب برهانپور <b>W.</b> 205. <b>S.</b> -85.	غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
980			دین پناه شسساه برهانپور شهسر سکه زد در <b>W.</b> 220. <b>S.</b> -85.	بادشاه اکبر نگیر ابن خه نور الدین شـــاه  سکه زد در شهر بره شاه نور الدین جهانگ
			'Struck coin in the city religion's refuge,	of Burhänpür, the king
981	77	977-4	As on No. 980.  W. 176. S8.	As on No. 980.
982	**	8 Ābān	On flowered field  الكبر الكبر الكبر الكبر الدين الور الدين الكبر الدين الكبر الدين	On flowered field ابان الهرور برهانپور ب
988	75	11 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 176.	" ۱۱ تير

Metal No.	Mint	. Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 984	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	15 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 982. W. 174.	As on No. 982, but date 10, and month اردى بهشت
985	19	1037 <b>22</b> Mihr	but date rr to left of last line.  W. 176.	and date i.rv to left of last line.
986	22	Āzar	<b>w.</b> 175.	but date rr to left of last line, and month
987	پتنه Patna	1014	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and  ا ا ا ا پتنه  w. 211. \$95.	Situate as obverse  غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین ا
988	75	1021 7 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	In triple circle اکبر شاه شاه نگییر نگییر نور الدین جها نور الدین جها س. 170. S85.	Contained as obverse مالا خورداد الهرم ۱۰۲۱ پتنه ضرب  M. 6.
989	,,	Ābān	As on No. 988. W. 175.	As on No. 988. ابان M. 6.
990	>>	1025 Dī	<b>w</b> . 178.	،، ۱۰۲۰ دی M. 6.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 991	پتنه Patna	1027 13 Ābān	As on No. 988.	As on No. 988. ۱۰۲۷ ابان
992 993	77	Ā <u>z</u> ar	<b>w.</b> 175.	۱۰۳۷ ۱۳۳ اذر M. 8.
994	>>	1028 14 Ardī- bihisht	,, W. 178.	۱۰۳۸ ۱۳۹ اردی بهشت M. 19.
995	77	<u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 178.	خورداد M. 8.
996	***	1030 15 Āzar	w. 168.	" ۱۰۳۰ ۱۵ اذر
997	**	16 Far- wardīn	<b>W</b> . 165.	'' ۱۰۳۰ ۱۲ فروردین
,998	>>	1031 17 Amar- dād	<b>W</b> . 172.	1.71 1 v 1 ancele
999	,,,	1034 19 Bah- man	<b>W.</b> 172.	بهون ۱۹ بهون بهمون

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1000	بتنه Patna	1036 <b>22</b> Tīr	As on No. 988.  W. 170.	As on No. 988. ۱۰۳۱ ۳۲ تیر
1001 1/2	پنج نگر Panjnagar		The Kalima, and پنج نگر پنج 86.	غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد
			<b>S.</b> ·6.	Pl.
1002	تتـــــ Tatta	1015 <b>2</b>	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ ضرب تته	In triple circle, as No. 987.
		*'	<b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> ·8.	
1003	>>	1016 3	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	יק יין
			<b>s.</b> -8.	
1004	39	1017 4	" 1·1·V <b>W.</b> 209.	بر بر
			<b>S.</b> -9.	
1005	,,,	1018 <b>5</b>	32 1 • 1 A	,. o
			<b>W.</b> 208.	
1006	,,,	1019 <b>5</b>	" 1 • 1 9	», o
			<b>W.</b> 209.	1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1007	تة Tatta	1025 11 Āzar	اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جـهــــــــ نور الدین <b>W</b> . 176. <b>S.</b> ·75.	مالا اذر الهي تت ١٠٢٥ ضرب
1008	,,	1027 12 Dī	,, w. 171.	،, ۱۰۲۷ ۱۲ دی
1009	93	,, 13 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 175.	۰٬ ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ خورداد
1010	27	,, <b>13</b> Mihr	₩. 175.	1.rv 1r 2/a
1011	>>	15 Khūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 169.	ماة خورداد الهي تته ١٥ ضرب
1012	"	17 Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w</b> . 174.	" اسفندارمز
1013	"	18 Khūr- dād	<b>w</b> . 176.	۱۶ ۱۸ خورداد
1014	**	20 Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 175	" ۲۰ اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1015	sz: Tatta	1037 <b>23</b> Ābān	As on No. 1007. W. 175.	As on No. 1007. ۱۰۳۷ ۲۳ ابان
1016	جالنة پور Jalnapūr		The Kalima, and ضرب جالنه پور <b>W.</b> 178. <b>S.</b> ·85.	As on No. 979.
1017	جلير Jaler	1031 Āzar	اكبر شاه نگير شاه جه نور الدين نور الدين <b>W.</b> 173.	ماة اذر الهي جلير ١٠٣١ ضرب M. 38.
1018	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	14 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1017.  W. 176. S65.	بهشت ماه اردی الهم ۱۴ جهانگیرنگر سنه ضرب
1019	"	<b>20</b> Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 172.	"·
1020	دهلی Dehlī	1021 Ā <u>z</u> ar	<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	ماه اذر الهم سنه ضرب دهلی ۱۰۲۱
1021	<b>,</b> ,	17 Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 172.	بهشت ماة اردى الهم ۱۷ سنة ضرب دهلى ۱۰۱۲ فرب دهلى (8ic)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1022	دهلی Dehlī	1021 17 Dī	As on No. 1017.  W. 175.	As on No. 1021, but ۱۰۲۱ ۱۷
1023	<b>37</b>	1022 8 Amar- dād	», <b>W.</b> 176.	۰, ۱۰۲۲ ۸ امرداد
1024	27	1024 9 Bah- man	<b></b>	بهمن ۱۰۳۶ پهمن
1025	59	1025 Amar- dād	<b>w.</b> 173.	۱۰۲۵ امرداد
1026	<b>)</b> )	1033 Far- wardī	<b>w</b> . 168.	فروردی الہے دھلی ۱۰۳۳ ضرب
1027	<b>)</b> )	Ābān	<b>w.</b> 170.	As on No. 1026. ابان
1028	,,	1035 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 172.	" ۱۰۳۰ خورداد
1029	"	1036 Far- wardī	<b>w.</b> 176.	۰٫ ۱۰۳۲ فروردی
1030	>>	Ďī	<b>w.</b> 177.	,, ۱۰۳۲ دی L

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1031	دهلی Dehlī	1037 Mihr	As on No. 1017. <b>W.</b> 176.	As on No. 1026, but ۱۰۳۷
1032	سورت Sūrat	17 Ābān	نور الدين جهـــــا بادشاه نگـــيــر نگـــيــر نگـــيــد عند نگــــيــد عند عند عند عند عند عند عند عند عند عن	ماة ابان الهي ۱۷ سنة سورت شرب
1033	"	Bah- man	As on No. 1032.  W. 176. S. ·8.	As on No. 1032, but month بهمن
1034	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar		The Kalima, and ظفرنگر ضرب <b>w.</b> 173. <b>s.</b> .75.	جهانگیر بادشاه محمد PI
1035	قندهار Qandahār	1020	The Kalima, and قندهار ۱۰۲۰ ضرب خسرب <b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> ·8.	In double circle, as or No. 987.
1036	22	1021 7	ابن اکبر باد نگریاد نور الدین جها نور الدین جها <b>W.</b> 209. <b>S.</b> .85. Couplet as on No. 911.	برنگ مهر و ماه نے زر را ساخت نورا ہے ضرب قندهار رو

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1037	قندهار Qandahār	1023 ·8 Isfan- dārmuz	On flowered field  شاه  آکبر  نگیر شاه  جنگیر شاه  نور الدین  نور الدین  W. 176.  S85.	In double circle, on flowered field  ماه اسفندارمز اله وقندهار قندهار فرب فرب
1038	>>	'' <b>9</b> <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w.</b> 177.	but year and month خورداد
1039	>>	9 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 176.	٬٬ ۹ تیر
1040	,,	9 Shah- rewar	<b>w</b> . 176.	۰,۰ ۹ شهریور
1041	"	9 Mihr	<b>w.</b> 172.	ه مهر
1042	"	1023 9 Āzar	,, w. 176.	1.rr 9 16ر
1043	,,	9 Dī	<b>w.</b> 174.	،, ۹ دی
1044 1045	,,	10 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	<b>w</b> . 170.	۰٬۰ ۱۰ خورداد
1046	)·	Shah- rewar	<b>w.</b> 175.	۱۰ ۱۰ شهریور ۲۰ ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1047	قندهار Qandahār	10 Mihr	As on No. 1037. W. 177.	As on No. 1037, but date
1048	,,	$ {D}_{ar{1}}$	" <b>W.</b> 174.	،، ۱۰ دی
1049	>>	Bah- man	" <b>W.</b> 175.	» ۱۰ بہمن
1050	>>	Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w.</b> 170.	" ۱۰ اسفندارمز
1051	>>	11 Far- wardī	" <b>W.</b> 172.	;، ۱۱ فروردی
1052	>>	1025 11 Tīr	<b></b> 175.	" ۱۰۲٥ ۱۱ تير
1053	>>	11 Ābān	" <b>W.</b> 174.	۰, ۱۱ ابان
1054	,,,	1025 11	ســــــکة قندهار شــــد دلخواة <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> .75.	شاه آکبر شاه سنه نگیر از جها از جهانگیر ش
			'The coin of Qandahār l	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1055	قندهار Qandahār	1026 <b>12</b>	As on No. 1054. 1.17 W. 176.	As on No. 1054.
1056	,,	1027 12	", "·rv <b>W</b> . 175.	75 7 1
1.057	<b>&gt;</b> >	,, 13	"····· W. 167.	[m   53
1058 1/2	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	,,,	.,, w. 84. s. ⋅65.	77   FT
1059	99	1028 <b>13</b>	"," 1. FA W. 174.	" ! "
1060 1061	23	,, 14	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	· // // // // // // // // // // // // //
1062 ½	,,	>>	w. 89. s65.	1 la 22
1063	,,	1029 <b>14</b>	>> 1 • 1" <b>1</b>	1)**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1064	قندهار Qandahār	1029 15	As on No. 1054. 1.19 W. 178.	As on No. 1054, but date
1065	>>	1030 <b>15</b>	" W. 178.	" 10
1066	2)	,, 16	", I·"· <b>W.</b> 175.	,, 1 Å
1067	,,,	1031 17	", 1·"1 <b>W.</b> 176.	" ! V
1068 <sup>1</sup>	کابل Kābul	1014 1 Amar- dād	In circle the Kalima, and ادل ۱۰۱۴ ضرب <b>W.</b> 115. <b>S.</b> •75.	غازے غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ معدد معدد معدد الدین ۱۰۱۵ سند ۱۰۱۵ معدد الدین امرداد
1069 ½	>>	1015	w. 115. S. ·75.	In double circle  غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ معمد معمد نور الدین

This strange coin bears dates 1014 and 1015, and also the month Amardad, but is not of the Ilāhī types. It, and the two following coins, must be halves of heavy rupees.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1070 ½	كابل Kābul		As on No. 1068, but cut.  W. 101. S75.	As on No. 1069.	
1071 <sup>1</sup>	27	4	In double circle  سلیم  بنام  شاه  عا  عرب	In quadruple circle ابداً ملكة الله خلد	
	TORNING MILLION DELICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		<b>W.</b> 87. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.		Pl.
				خلد الله . his kingdom for ever.'	
1072	>>	1020 6	As on No. 892, but کابل in place of اگرة and date ۱۰۲۰ w. 220. s95.	As on No. 892.	Pl
1073	>>	1027 Bah- man	In circle بادشاه آکسبر آکسر ابن نگیر ابن	In triple circle ماه بهمن الهر کابل ضرب	
			نور الدين <b>W.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> -85.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers read the obverse inscription on this interesting coin, which is still unique, as ضرب کابل جهانگیر شاه سلیم, but I think there can be no doubt that my

Metal	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
No.	کشمیر Kashmīr	1019	مهر و ماه ساخت نورا روی زر را نے بر ۱۰۱۱ کشمیر	شا ابن آکبر باد نگسیسر نور الدین جها شسساه
1075	>>	1020	S. ·8.  Couplet as on No. 911.   W. 209. S. ·85.	22
1076 1077	>>	1021	,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,
1078	23	1022 8 Ardī- bihisht	نگير شاه اكبر شاه جـــهــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	بهشت ماه اردی الهی م سنه کشمیر ۱۰۲۳ ضرب
1079	<b>)</b>	Shah- rewar	₩. 178.	" شهریور
1080	,,,	Mihr	<b>w.</b> 174.	,, apr

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse .	Reverse
Æ 1081	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 8 Isfan- dārmuz	As on No. 1078. W. 170.	As on No. 1078, but date ۱۰۲۳ مفندارمز
1082	,,,	" 9 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 175.	،٬ ۱۰۳۳ ۹ تیر
1083	,,,	1024 10 Āzar	<b>w</b> . 174.	۱۰۳۴ ۱۰ اذر
1084	;;	1026 <b>12</b> Far- wardīn	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	۱۰۳۲ ۱۳ فروردین
1085	21	1027 13 Āzar	<b></b> 172.	۱۰۳۷ ۱۳ اذر
1086	79	1031 17 Far- wardī	,, <b>W</b> . 174.	۰٫۰ ۱۰ ۱۷ فروردی
1087	لاهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and	Situate as obverse غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ محسید نور الدین
			<b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> 1.	دور ۱۱دین ا سته

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088	لأهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field  جرنگ مهر و ماه نوح  زر را ساخت نورا  ضرب لاهور ۱۰۱۰ رو  W. 211.  S. 1.  Couplet as on No. 911.	Situate as obverse  ابن آکبر باد  نگییر  نور الدین جها  شسند ۱
1090 sq.	,	2	In triple square, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ضرب ١٠١٥ لاهور <b>w.</b> 211. <b>s.</b> .9.	Situate as obverse  سنه غازے جہانگیر بادشاہ معــــد نور الدین
<b>1091</b> sq.	>>	1016 <b>2</b>	In triple square, on flowered field, as on No. 1088.  1.17  W. 210. S95.	Situate as obverse, in scription as on No. 1088.
<b>1092</b> sq.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1017 3	As on No. 1091.  1.17  W. 210. S9.	As on No. 1091.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1093	لاهور Lāhor	1017 3 f	In triple circle, on flowered field  دور  بود در  تا فلسك  باد روان  بدهر ۳	Situate as obverse  i.l.v.  iiia mis   l.a.v.  kiaec
			<b>S.</b> 1.	
			فلك بود در دور گمير سكه لاهـور	بدهر باد روان تا نشام شاه حماناً
				revolve, in the world may
1094	<b>&gt;</b> 7	,, 4.	As on No. 1093. <b>w</b> . 220.	As on No. 1093.
1095 1096	77	1018 <b>5</b>	,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	27 1 • 1 A
1097	***	1019 · <b>5</b>	<b>W.</b> 220.	97 1 - 1 9

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1098¹ 1099	لاهور Lāhor	1019 <b>5</b> Bah- man	Within circular ornamentation, on flowered field  زر لاهور شرد چون مه انور در ماه بهمن ه در ماه بهمن ه  W. 218. S. 1.	Situate as obverse  in the second of the sec
			مة انور شد زر لأهور مهانگیر ابن شاة اكبر In the month of Bahman th the shining moon,	•
1100 1101 sq.	39	Isfan- dārmuz	انگیر ابن شاہ اکبر 'In Isfandārmuz struck th	اکبر این جهانگیر این شد شاه امم ۱۰۱۹ شهنشاه امم ۱۰۱۹ در اسفندارمز این سک

¹ Commencing from the month Bahman of the fifth regnal year, we have heavy Lähor rupees issuing every month, alternately round and square, and each bearing a different couplet. These continue till month Tīr of the sixth regnal year, and are all represented in the Lähor Museum except the very rare round rupee of month Khūrdād. In Amardād begins a long series of round rupees of the usual Ilāhī type, and of the ordinary weight and size.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1102	لأهور Lāhor	1020 6 Far- wardīn	Withintriple square, sur- rounded by scroll-work  i, لاهور بغروردین بغروردین مه انور ۱۰۲۰  W. 218. S. 9.	Situate as obverse  Richard Republic Re
				Lāhor became an object of noon,
1103 sq.		Ardī- bihisht	بر زر لاهور زد بهشت این بهشت این مه ارد ۱۳۰۰ <b>W.</b> 217. <b>S.</b> .8. انگیر ادن شاه اکبر انگیر ادن شاه اکبر 'In the month of Ardībihis on gold,	Situate as obverse    Part

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 1104 sq.	لاهور Lāhor	6 Tīr	In foliated circular figure, within triple square را برزری د این در لاهور زد این بماه تیر	Situate as obverse  اکبر  شیاه  جهانگیر ابن  ملک دین
			w. 217. s. ٠8.  این سکه را بر زر مهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر  'In month Tir in Lahor str King and asylum of the f Shah Akbar.'	
1105	"	Amar- dād	In regular octangular figure, within a circle, on flowered field  نگیر شاه اکبر شاه جه نور الدین  نور الدین  W. 175. S9.	In foliated diamond, sur-rounded by scroll-work, on flowered field  ماة امرداد الهي للهور ت
1106	<b>&gt;</b> >	,, Mihr	As on No. 1105. W. 175.	As on No. 1105, but month
1107	>>	Ābān	<b>w.</b> 175.	ابأن
1108	>>	Bah- man	<b>w</b> . 177.	بر دیمهن
1109	"	Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w.</b> 175.	اسفىندارمز

# JAHĀNGĪR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1110	لاهور Lāhor	7 Far- wardīn	As on No. 1105. <b>W.</b> 174.	As on No. 1105, but date v فروردین
1111	99	Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 176.	'' اردی بهشت
1112	,,	Khūr- dād	<b>w</b> . 175.	ر. ۷ خورداد
1113	99	,, Tīr	<b>w.</b> 175.	» ۷ تیر
1114	,,,	Shah- rewar	<b>w.</b> 175.	" ۷ شهریور
1115	22	Mihr	<b>w.</b> 174.	" " ~
1116	>>	Āzar	<b>w.</b> 175.	", ۷ اذر
1117	>>	Bah- man	<b></b> 175.	بہمن دہمن
1118 1119	,,,	Isfan- dārmuz	<b>w</b> . 175.	" اسفندارمز
1120	"	8 Tīr	<b>w.</b> 175.	،, ^ تير

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1121	لأهور Lāhor	8 Amar- dād	As on No. 1105. W. 177.	As on No. 1105, but date
1122	"	Shah- rewar	», <b>w.</b> 176.	"، ^ شهريور
1123	,,	Mihr	<b></b> 175.	», ^ »
1124	,,	Ābān	" <b>W.</b> 175.	"، م ابان
1125	"	Ä <u>z</u> ar	<b>w.</b> 175.	 ۱ اذر
1126 1127	"	Ďī	<b>w.</b> 173.	,, ^ دی
1128	"	8 Bah- man	» <b>W.</b> 175.	,, ۸ بهمن
1129 ¹	2)	9 Far- wardīn	<b>w.</b> 175.	،، ۹ فروردین
1130	<b>&gt;</b> >	Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 175.	'' اردی بهشت
1131	<b>&gt;</b> >	$\frac{Kh}{d\bar{a}d}$	". 178.	و. ع خورداد

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Every month of the ninth year is represented.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1132	لاهور Lāhor	9 Tīr	As on No. 1105. W. 178.	As on No. 1105, but date ۹ تیر
1133	"	Amar- dād	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	?; 9 امرداد
1134	,,	Shah- rewar	<b></b> 171.	ور ۹ شهریور
1135	<b>,</b> ,	,, Mihr	<b>w.</b> 173.	9 9 Ha
1136	"	Ābān	,, <b>w.</b> 175.	',' ابان
1137	,,	Āzar	<b></b> 177.	بر ۹ اذر
1138	"	Ďī	<b>w.</b> 176.	", ۹ دی
1139	,,	Bah- man	w. 173.	د. بمهمن
1140	"	Isfan- dārmuz	,, <b>W.</b> 173.	° اسفندارمز
1141	,,	10 Far- wardīn	,, <b>W.</b> 175.	"، ۱۰ فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1142	لاهور Lāhor	10 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1105. W. 178.	As on No. 1105, but date اردی بهشت
1143	,,	$\frac{Kh}{dad}$	,, <b>W.</b> 174.	٬٬ ۱۰ خورداد
1144	,,	Tīr	<b>w.</b> 178.	ده ۱۰ تیر
1145	**	,, Mihr	;; <b>W.</b> 178.	در ۱۰ مهر
1146	,,,	$ar{ ext{Aban}}$	<b>w.</b> 175.	" ا بان
1147	, 27	Āzar	<b>w.</b> 175.	۰۰ ۱۰ اذر
1148	,,	,, Dī	₩. 173.	،, ۱. دی
1149		Bah- man	,, <b>w.</b> 178.	,, ۱۰ بهمن
1150	"	Isfan- dārmuz	" <b>W.</b> 178.	۰٫ ۱۰ اسفندارمز
1151	,,	11 Ardī- bihisht	<b>w.</b> 178.	ر. ۱۱ اردی بهشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1152	لاهور Lāhor	11 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	As on No. 1105. W. 177.	As on No. 1105, but date  ا ا خورداد
1153	"	Bah- man	<b>w.</b> 170.	ده ۱۱ دمهن
1154	27	1025 11	In circle on flowered field  المور المحالة ال	In circle on flowered field
1155	>>	1026 11	As on No. 1154.  W. 176.	As on No. 1154.
1156	>>	12	,, 1.17 <b>W.</b> 176.	) ; 1 ° 7
1157 1158	27	1027 <b>12</b>	707. 175.	;; 1 °
1159	,,,	13	,, i.rv <b>W.</b> 171.	( ) m
1160 1161	>>	1028 14	", 176.	1 Je
	1	1	4 W K A 1 C/4	*W* 2:

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>A</b> 1162	لأهو <i>ر</i> Lāhor	1029 <b>14</b>	As on No. 1154, but arranged thus  الهور  ا	نور اكبر جهانگير شاه شــــــاه ز نام ا
1163	**	15	As on No. 1162.  1.19  W. 175.	As on No. 1162.
1164	>>	1030 15	As on No. 1162, but again a different arrangement  سکه لاهور و بادا بر رو ممیشه	شاه آکبر نور نگسیسر ز نام شاه جها ۱۰۳۰
1165	19	,, 16	As on No. 1164.  W. 176.	As on No. 1164.
1166	21	1031 17	As on No.1164, but word سنة under ال	As on No. 1164.
1167	"	1032 17	" I v <b>W.</b> 175.	>> 1 • 1™ ľ

Metal No.	$\mathbf{Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1168	لأهور Lähor	1032	As on No. 1164.	As on No. 1164, but date
			<b>W.</b> 176.	
1169 1170	,,	1033 <b>19</b>	> 9 1 9	1 · h·h >>
			<b>W.</b> 178.	
1171	,,	1034 <b>19</b>	;; 1 9	1 • LI.e. >>
			<b>W.</b> 177.	
1172	27	1036 <b>21</b>	22 71	50 FM- }
			<b>W.</b> 178.	
1173 1174	**	,, 22	در ۲۲	ec   •   •   •
			<b>W.</b> 175.	
			Small pieces o	of Lāhor mint
$\frac{1175}{\frac{1}{2}}$	"	1015	The Kalima, and ۱۰۱۵ لاهور ضرب	As on No. 1087.
			<b>W.</b> 101. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.	
1176 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	>>	1035 <b>20</b>	In double circle on flowered field	Situate as obverse
			اکبر ۱۰ شاه نگسیب	ضرب ۱۰۳۵ ستسه
			Aut. 03	
			<b>W.</b> 83. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				f Nűr Jahān	
1177	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1037 2-	On flowered field جهانگیر بخکم شاه صد زیور یافت ضرب احمداباد	On flowered field شاه باد جهان	
			يافت ضرب احمداباد <b>W.</b> 173.	بنام نور بیگم زر ۱۰۳۷ ۲- سنه	
			S. ·8.  Couplet as on No. 919.		Pl.
1178	آگرة Āgra	,, 22	In triple circle ۲۲ بحکم شاہ جہا	In dotted circle زنام شسسا	
			بحکم شاہ جہا نگــــــر یافت صد زیور سـنـــــه ۱۰۳۷	In dotted circle ز نام شــاه نور جهان بارد زر بــیـام ضرب آگره	
			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.		
			Couplet as on No. 919.		PI.
1179	پتنه Patna	"	As on No. 1178, but no date at top.  W. 176.	ز <sup>نام</sup> اه نور جهان بـــــــــــــــــــــــم باد	
			<b>S.</b> •8.	بــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
1180	سورت Sürat	1035 <b>20</b>	As on No. 1177, but instead of بحكم, and	شاہ باد جھاں	
			in exergue ضرب سورت. <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> -8.	جهان بشام نور بسیسگم زر ۱۰۳۵ سنه	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1181	سورت Sūrat	1036 <b>21</b>	As on No. 1180.  W. 175. S. ·8.	As on No. 1180.
1182	لاهور Lāhor	1034 19	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue	Intriple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue
			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	Pl.
1183	77	1035 <b>20</b>	شاه جهانگیر بعد کم یافت صد زیور ۲۰ سنه جلوس جلوس <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ·8.	شساه ۱۰۳۵ نور جهان بادرز بسید ضرب لاهور
			Niṣārs and oth	er largesse money
1184	اجمير Ajmer	1024 10	In triple circle جہانگیر نے نثار	In triple circle اجمیر ضرب سنة ۱۰۳۴
			<b>W.</b> 14. <b>S.</b> ·35.	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1185	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1027 13	In triple circle on flowered field جهانگیری جهانگیری جلوس جلوس	In triple circle on flowered field احمداباد ب نسر ۱۰۲۷
			<b>₩.</b> 43. <b>S.</b> •7.	Pl.
1186	آگرة Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1028 <b>14</b>	In triple circle on flowered field جهانگیری نام نام نام نام نام نام خیا نام نام خیا نام نام خیا نام نام خیا خیا نام خیا	Situate as obverse  الكلافة  دار  دار  ضرب  ۱۰۲۸  سنه
1187 sq.	کشمیر Kashmir	1023 10	شاه نگسیسر جها ۱۰۲۳ <b>w.</b> 20. <b>s.</b> ·35.	الله اکبر کشمیر ۱۰ ضرب
			$N ar{u} r$	$Afshar{a}n$
1188	آگرة Āgra	1025 11	On flowered field  اگره  ضرب ۱۱ <b>W.</b> 10. <b>S.</b> ·3.	In triple circle  افشا  نور ۱۰۲۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1189 ¹	اجمیر Ajmer	1024	In triple circle جهانگیرے روان <b>W.</b> 142. <b>S.</b> .7.	In triple circle اجمیر ضرب ۱۰۲۴
1190	آگرۆ Āgra	1018 <b>4</b>	In triple circle  ۱۰۱۸  سند  ب اگره  ضر  ۳. 85.	In triple circle within outer circle  به سنه
1191	71	1020 <b>B</b>	S. ·6.  On flowered field  آگرة  ب	In triple circle on flowered field
			سنة <b>W.</b> 311. <b>S.</b> -9.	سنه
1192	"	77	As on No. 1190. 1.1. W. 72. S6. (Worn.)	As on No. 1190.
1193	7)	1021 7	As on No. 1191.  W. 305. S95.	As on No. 1191.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This is coin No. 18 on page 158 of the Rodgers Collection Catalogue. Mr. Rodgers read the mint as Agra, but it is undoubtedly Ajmer.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1194 1195 1196	آگرة Āgra	1022 8	In triple circle جهانگیر _  هلوس سنه  W. 305.  S. 1.	In triple circle  اگرة  ضرب  ۱۰۲۲  سنة
. 1197	,,	,,	<b>w.</b> 315. <b>s.</b> ⋅75.	>>
1198 ¹ 1199	<b>,,</b>	,,	<b>₩.</b> 306. <b>S.</b> ·9.	99
1200	بيرات Bairāt	4	۰۰۰۰ سنه بیرات ب ضر <b>W.</b> 312. <b>S.</b> •8.	ر <u>وا</u> نے عب سنھ -
1201	دهلی Dehlī	1021 7	۱۰۲۱ سنه ضرب دهلی <b>W.</b> 36. <b>S.</b> ·45.	سنه نيم راثيج
1202	,,	,,	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	" Pl

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Coins Nos. 1198 and 1199 are struck on Sūrī  $d\bar{a}ms$ 

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1203	دهلی Dehlī	1023	۱۰۲۳ سنه ضرب دهلی <b>W.</b> 37.	نيم رائج
1204	<b>,</b> ,	<u> </u>	Corroded.  W. 40.	۱۱ سنه نيم رائيج
1205	"		As on No. 1201, but date cut.  W. 37.	As on No. 1201, but date cut.
1206	,,	1029	جهانگیرے فلوس شنه <b>W.</b> 37.	۱۰۳۹ سنه دهل ضرب
1207	قندهار Qandahār	1019 <b>5</b>	Within eightfoil figure surrounded by the usual triple circle	Situate as obverse شد ه روان
			<b>w</b> . 129. <b>s</b> . ⋅9.	Pl.
1208	کابل Kābul	6	In triple circle, on flowered field جهانگيرے ٢	Situate as obverse کابل فلوس
		Approximation of the state of t	<b>W.</b> 222. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1209			In triple circle جهانگیر × فلوس سنه	In triple circle, as on obverse.
1210			<b>W.</b> 145. <b>S.</b> ∙7.	Corroded.
			× فاوس سنة <b>W.</b> 35. <b>S.</b> .45.	

 Accession
 20: VI: 1014 (Wednesday, October 23, 1605).

 Death
 28: II: 1037 (Monday, October 29, 1627).

 Earliest known coin
 N 1014
 R 1014
 E 1014.

 Latest
 N 1037
 R 1037
 E 1034.

#### Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Ahmadnagar, Urdū, Jahangīrnagar, Kashmīr.

A Urdū dar rāhi Dakhan, Ujain, Bairāta, Rohtās, Katak.

Æ Ahmadābād, Udaipūr, Sūrat.

### DĀWAR BAKHSH

А. н. 1037.

A. D. 1627.

Dāwar Bakhsh (Bulāqī) was the son of Khusrū, eldest son of Jahāngīr.

Accession in II, 1037 (October, 1627).

Deposition 2:V:1037 (Sunday, December 30, 1627).

Death 26: V: 1037 (Wednesday, January 23, 1628).

Earliest known coin AR 1037.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection. Only four rupees known, all of the same type and of Lahor mint. One is in the British Museum Collection.

## $\mathbb{V}$

# SHĀH JAHĀN

А. н. 1037-1068. А. р. 1628-1658.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1211	اکبراباد Akbar- ābād	1042 6	Within triple circle, in a diamond, the Kalima; margins starting from lower left  الزم عثمان الله على الله وعلم على الله بصدق ابى بكر الله وعدل عمر الله وعدل عمر الله وعدل عمر الله . 167.  S95.	Within triple circle  شهاب الدین نے محمد صاحبقران ثا محمد حاحبقران ثا محمد حاحبان بادشاہ غاز محمد حاحبان بادشاہ غاز محمد حاحبان بادشاہ غاز
1212	,,,	1048 <b>12</b>	As on No. 1211.  W. 167. S95.	Within triple circle, in a diamond  بادشاه غاز الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
1213	آگره Āgra <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1038	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and  ۱۰۳۸  ضرب  دار الخلافة اكره  w. 166. ع. 8.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	$\mathbf{Re}\mathbf{verse}$
A/ 1214	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1037 1	On flowered field, the Kalima, and  ضرب  برهانپورے  برهانپورے ۱۰۳۷  W. 168.	On flowered field, as on No. 1213.
			<b>S.</b> 8.	Pl.
1215	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1061 <b>24</b>	In dotted square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۲۱  Margins  Left وعلم على  بصدق ابى بكر Top  بصدق ابى بكر Right وعدل عمر  W. 168. S. 85.	
1216	دولت اباد Daulat- ābād	1062 <b>25</b>	In diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۰۹۲  Margins starting from lower left  ا بمدق ابی بکر ا وعدل عمر ا بارزم عثمان ا وعلم علی ا وعلم علی ا  W. 168. S85.	In diamond  بادشاه غاز  شاه جهان  Margins starting from lower left  شهاب الدین ا محمد صاحب ا قران ثانی ا ضرب دولت اباد ا
1217	سورت Sūrat	<b>5</b> Isfan- därmuz	In triple circle, the Kalima, and  ضرب  سنة سورت اله المندار ماة  W. 167. S85.	In triple circle, as on No. 1213.

## SHĀH JAHĀN

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1218	کابل Kābul	1040	The Kalima, and  قصرب  خرب  کابل ۴۰۰  کابل ۴۰۰  کابد ۱۰۶۰ <b>W.</b> 165. <b>S.</b> ۰8.	صاحب قران ثا شاه جهان بادشاه 
1219	***************************************	1048 <b>11</b>	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۸  Left margin وعلم على Rest cut.  W. 164. S8.	In square, with loops at the corners  بادشاه غاز عادشاه غاز شاه جهان ۱۱ شاه جهان ۱۱ ضرب کابل Bottom margin
1220	گلکنده Gulkanda		The Kalima, and ب ضر گلکنده <b>W</b> . 163. <b>S</b> 85.	شاہ جہان شہاب الدین محمد نے صاحبقران ثا
1221	لاهور Lāhor	1053	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima.  Margins Left عدل عمر  Top بارزم عثمان Right ۱۰۰۳ علم علی علی Bottom بصدق ابی بکر Bottom  س. 168.  S85.	In square, with knots at the corners  بادشاه غاز عاز ماه
1222	لکہنو Lakhnau	1051 15	As on No. 1215. 1.01  W. 167. S85.	As on No. 1215, but date in area, and bottom margin ضرب لكهنو

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1223		9	In square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 168. S. ·8.	In square بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہاں ۹ Margins cut.
1224		1049	As on No. 1215.  W. 168. S. ·75.	As on No. 1215. محمد صاحب Top margin قران ثانی Right margin
Æ 1 <b>225</b> ¹	اوجین Üjain	4	The Kalima, and ضرب ۱ م وجین ۲۰۰۰ <b>W.</b> 177. <b>S.</b> ·85.	بادشاه قران ثانی شاه جه شهاب الدین محمد
1226	>2	23	In square, with loops at the corners, the Kalima.  Margins Right بصدق ابا بكر Bottom و عدل عمر  W. 175. S. 9.	In square with loops at the corners  بادشاه غاز عاز ماه جهان ماه جهان الله ماه معمد ماحب هما الدين Bottom ۲۳ معمد صاحب الدين الله الدين الله قران الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
1227 ½	>>		As on No. 1226.  Margins cut.	As on No. 1226, but in bottom margin ضرب اوجين Left شهاب الدين

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There is something at the bottom of the obverse of this coin which I cannot decipher.

Aḥmad- ābād	1040 — Dī  Isfan-dārmuz	The Kalima, and  ضرب  احمداباد الهـ  عدی ماه  W. 173. S85.  Ason No.1228, but month  اسفندارمز  W. 176. S8.	بادشاه غاز عاد الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
	dārmuz 1041	اسفندارمز <b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> •8.	As on No. 1228.
,,,	i i		
	Far- wardīn	As on No. 1228, but	As on No. 1228, but date
>>	1041	As on No. 1230, but month cut.  W. 176.	As on No. 1230.
22	Dī	As on No. 1228.  W. 176.	As on No. 1228, but date cut.
,,	1044	In square, the Kalima, and 1.88  Margin as on No. 1221.  W. 178. S9.	In square  بادشاه غازی شاه جهان  Margins  Top شهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قران ثانی لوژن ثانی حرب احمداباد P1.
	>>	" — Dī	## 1041 As on No. 1230, but month cut.  ## 176.  ## 176.  ## 176.  ## 176.  ## 176.  ## 176.  ## Margin as on No. 1221.  ## 178.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1235	احمدایاد Aḥmad- ābād	1044	As on No. 1234.  W. 174. S. •9.	As on No. 1234, but date
1236	"	1048 12	۰٬۰ ۳. 176.	ec 7 1
1237	احمدنگر Aḥmad- nagar	1068 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1234, but date  1.71  W. 175.	Area as on No. 1234, but date mr in right bottom corner.  Margins as usual, beginning with شهاب الدين in lower one, and finishing with ضرب احمدنگر in right.
1238	اکبراباد Akbar- ābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1038 <b>2</b> Tīr	The Kalima, and ضرب دار الخلافة اكبراباد الهم سنة تير بماة <b>W.</b> 175.	بادشاة غازے شاہ جہان ۱۰۳۸ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا
1239	27	1039 2 Shah- rewar	As on No. 1238. شهريور <b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> •9.	As on No. 1238.
1240	Akbar- ābād	3	In two lines, the Kalima, and المرابع above it بصدق ابى بكر وعدل عسر عسر Below it علم عثمان وعلم بارزم با	بادشاہ غازے الدین محمد شاہ جہان ب صاحب قران ثا شہا نے ضرب اکبراباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1241 1242	Akbar- ābād	1040 3	In circle, the Kalima; round it margins as on No. 1211: date in an upper margin.  W. 178. S. 9.	As on No. 1240.
1243	<b>,</b> ,,	" 4	As on No. 1241, but Kalima in a foliated diamond-shaped figure; date 1.5. in area.  W. 172.	As on No. 1241.
1244	22	1041 4	As on No. 1241.  1.41  W. 172.	le 21
1245	<b>&gt;</b> ;	,,	As on No. 1241, but Kalima in an eightfoil circular figure	77 Je
1246	77	1042 2 (sic)	W. 176.  As on No. 1243.  1.Fr  W. 172.	شهاب الدین محمد ماحبقران ثا ماه جهان بادشاه غاز ضرب اکبراباد
1247	"		As on No. 1241, date illegible.  W. 175.	As on No. 1246, but apparently dateless.
	1	1	AR R T. C.	N 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1248	Akbar- ābād	1043	As on No. 1243.	In foliated diamond- shaped figure
			<b>W.</b> 172.	شاه غازے جہاں جہاں معروب میں
1249	77	1054 18	On flowered field, in square, the Kalima, and المرز الم المرز الم المرز	بادشاه غاز
1250	77	27	In dotted square, the Kalima; margins as usual with بصدق ابی بکر in right; date الله in top margin.  W. 172. S85.	As on No. 1215; date
1251	,,	1059 <b>23</b>	As on No. 1250, but in top margin and date 1.09 in left.  W. 175.	
1252	27	1061 <b>25</b>	As on No. 1251.	As on No. 1251.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 1253	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1037 1	The Kalima, and ب ۱۰۳۰ ب خر اکبرنگر ۳. 178. <b>S.</b> .85.	شهاب الدین معیمی می صاحب قران ثانی شاه جهان باد غاز سنه احد
1254	22	1038 2 Amar- dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and  ب  ضر اكبرنگر الهم سنة  ماة امرداد  W. 174. S. 1-1.	In triple circle, as on No. 1238.
1255	27	1039 2 Ābān	As on No. 1254, but month ابان <b>W.</b> 171. <b>S.</b> -9.	As on No. 1254.
1256	77	3 Far- wardī	The Kalima, and  ب  ضر اكبرنگر ٣ الهي  ماه فروردي <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> .85.	6 de 1
1257	,,	Khūr- dād	۳ خورداد <b>W.</b> 178. <b>S.</b> ·85.	1.rs Pl.

Metal			01	Reverse
No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	179.49129
<b>A</b> R <b>1258</b>	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1041 5 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1256. ه اردی بهشت <b>W.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> 1.	As on No. 1256.
1259	<b>37</b>	1043 6 Isfan- dārmuz	'' اسفندارمز <b>W</b> . 175. <b>S.</b> ·85.	1 · Jah
1260	27	1044 7 Ardī- bihisht	ردی بهشت <b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ·9.	but date ۱۰۴۴ over شهاب.
1261	<b>37</b>	" 7	In square with knots at corners, the Kalima, and 1.55; margins as on No. 1251.  W. 172. S9.	in area; in left margin
1262	<b>,</b> ,	1045 8	", 1.۴0 <b>W.</b> 172.	,, ,
1263	"	" 9	.,, v. 173.	,, q
<b>1264</b>	<b>,,</b>	1047 10	" 1.⊬v <b>W.</b> 178.	" [•

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1265 1266	آگره Āgra Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1037	The Kalima, and  ا ١٠٣٠ ضرب  دار الخلافة اَكره  W. 172. S85.	احد سنة غازے شاة جہان بادشاة محصد محصد شهاب الدین نے ماحب قران ثا
1267 1268	27	1038	As on No. 1265.  1. ma  W. 178. S. ·9.	احد بادشاہ غازے احد شاہ جہان سنہ مسلم مسلم مسلم شماب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا
1269	اله اباد Ilahābād	1039 <b>3</b> Far- wardīn	The Kalima, and  ضرب  اله اباد الهي ٣  فروردين بماه  w. 172. s9.	As on No. 1267; date 1.79 to left of second line.
1270	<b>37</b>	1041 4 Amar- dād	امرداد <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> •95.	), 1 • 1° 1
1271	,,	5 Far- wardīn	ة قروردين	), 1.1°1 Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 1272	الع اباد Ilahābād		In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as on No. 1251.  W. 168. S. 85.	In square with knots at the corners  بادشاهٔ غازے شاهٔ جہان  Margins  Bottom ضرب اله اباد
1273	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1037	The Kalima, and  ضرب  برهانپور ۱۰۳۷  سنه هجر <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> .9.	As on No. 1267.
1274	"	1038 1	», ••™∧ <b>W.</b> 176.	25
1275	,	" 2	" "·" <b>W.</b> 176.	, c
1276	22	2 Ardī- bihisht	The Kalima, and ضرب برهانپور الهي ماه اردى بهشت <b>W.</b> 169.	>>
<b>1277</b>	21	1040 <b>3</b> Mihr	The Kalima, and ضرب برهانپور الهي مهر ماه ۳	ייי to left of second line.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1278 1279	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1040	In foliated diamond, the Kalima, and ۱.۴۰; margins starting from lower right بصدق ابی بکر, &c.  W. 178. S. ·85.	بادشاہ غازے الدین محمد شاہ جہان ب صاحب قران ثانے شہا ضرب برھانپور
1280	22	1041	As on No. 1240.  1.41  W. 176. S. •9.	22
1281 1282	75	1042		,,
1283 <sup>1</sup>	,,,	5	As on No. 1272.  1.47  W. 172. S9.	In square  بادشاء غازے شان جہان  Margins  Bottom قران ثانی  Top عمد شہاب الدین محمد  Left ملکه ملکه ده Right
1284	,,	77	As on No. 1272.  1.#r  W. 171. S. •9.	As on No. 1215; in bottom margin ضر برهانپور date o in right margin.
1285	22	8	w. 176. S85.	ንን ካ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The margins on the reverse of this coin do not read clockwise as usual; the top margin reads against the directions of the other three.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1286	برهانپور B <b>ur</b> hān- pūr	1043	As on No. 1272.	As on No. 1215.
1287	بکر Bakkar	1040 — Far- wardī	The Kalima, and  ب  ضر بكر بماة اله  فروردى  قروردى  W. 174.  S. ·8.	As on No. 1267, but date المداه عنهان of شاء جهان
1288	77	1040	The Kalima, and ب  ضر بكر اله <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> .85.	>>
1289	بہکر Bhakkar	1044 7 Ābān	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as usual with بصدق ابى بكر to the left; date المجة in bottom margin.  W. 172. S85.	the corners  بادشاہ غازے  ساہ حمان ب
1290	>>	1049 12	As on No. 1289. 1.49  W. 175. S8.	As on No. 1289, but in lower margin  الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1291	Bhakkar	1059 <b>23</b>	As on No. 1290.	As on No. 1290.
1292	8سليرب Bhīlsa	1063	As on No. 1261.  1.17  W. 176. S85.	As on No. 1234; ضرب بهيلسه in left margin. Pl.
1293	'',	1066 <b>29</b>	,, 1.44 <b>W.</b> 170.	rq in area.
1294	پتن دیو Pattan Deo	1047 10	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; margins as usual with ۱۰۴۷ وعدل عمر to left.	As on No. 1234, but date ا ضرب پتن ديو in left margin.
1295	پتنه Patna	1037 1	W. 172.  The Kalima, and  ۱۰۳۷  ضرب  پتنه  W. 168.	شهاب الدین محصد محصد صاحب قران ثانی هماب بادشاه جهان بادشاه عاز سنه احد
1296	77	1038 <b>2</b> Amar- dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب  پتنه الهي سنه امرداد ماه	
			<b>w</b> . 173. <b>s</b> . 1·1.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1297	پتنه Patna	1041 4 Mihr	In triple circle, the Kalima, and ضرب پتنه الهي ۴ مهر ماه  ۳. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 1296.
1298	>>	1042 5 Shah- rewar	ه شهریور <b>W.</b> 176.	77 1 • 1 <sup>2</sup> • 1
1299	"	Mihr	", ა ატი <b>W.</b> 175.	ec 734-1
1300	"	1047	As on No. 1294, margins as usual with وعلم على ١٠٤٠ to left.  W. 175. S. •9.	As on No. 1234; date ۱۱ in area; in left margin ضرب پتنه
1301	27	13	As on No. 1300. W. 168.	As on No. 1300.
1302	"	14	<b>w.</b> 170.	1 J <sub>C</sub>
1303	"	25	<b>w</b> . 177.	,, ro

## SHĀH JAHĀN

		,		
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1304	Tatta	1038 2 <u>K</u> hūr- dād	The Kalima, and	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان ۱۰۳۸ محصد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا
1305	22	2 Tīr	The Kalima, and  ب  ضر ۲ تنه اله  تبر ماه <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> •75.	As on No. 1304, but dateless.
1306	,,	1042 6 Ardī- bihisht	As on No. 1305. اردی بهشت <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> -85.	As on No. 1304; date المهاب of بالم
1307	27	1045 8 Dī	،, می <b>W.</b> 175.	1.F0
1308	77	1049 12 Ardī- bihisht	ر. اردی بهشت <b>W.</b> 177.	1 • 1º 9
1309	27	1050 13 Amar- dād	ر, ۱۳ امرداد <b>w.</b> 176.	;; [•0•

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1310	تته Tatta	1063 <b>26</b> Far- wardī	As on No. 1305. ۲۶ فروردی <b>W</b> . 177.	As on No. 1304, but date
1311	. >>	1065 <b>29</b> Amar- dād	۲۹ ۲۹ امرداد <b>W.</b> 173.	0 F • 1
1312	"	1068 <b>31</b> Ā <u>z</u> ar	ادر اذر <b>W.</b> 170.	) 7 A K • 1
1313	جونة كرة Jūnagarh (Jūna- gadh)	1054	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima.  Margins  Bottom بصدق ابی بکر  وعدل عمر  Left وعدل عمر  Top بارزم عثمان  Right وعلم علی  W. 172.  S9.  By the truth of Abū Bal modesty of 'Uṣmān, a	In square with knots at the corners  بادشاه غاز الدين الدين Margins  Top شهاب الدين المجمد ماحب Right محمد صاحب قران ثاني Left قران ثاني Left ضرب جونه گره the justice of 'Umr, the nd the wisdom of 'Alī.'
1314	25	1055	As on No. 1313.  1.00  W. 176. S95.	As on No. 1313.
1315	22	1062	77 1.11	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1316	جونة گرة Jūnagarh (Jūna-	1064	As on No. 1313.	As on No. 1313.
- 1317	gadh) جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	104 – <b>3</b> Far- wardī	The Kalima, and ضرب جهانگیرنگر الهے سنه	As on No. 1304; date over ش of ش.
1318	77	1041 4 —	w. 170. s9.  The Kalima, and ضرب ضرب المهربائر ع المهربائر ع المهربائر ع المهربائر على 175. s85.	As on No. 1304; date ا۱۰۴، منهاب of ب
1319 1320	77	1043 7	As on No. 1313, but margins start with بصدق ابی بکر at top, and date معدد w. 175. S95.	As on No. 1313, but in left margin  ضرب جهانگیرنگر  Date v in area.  Pl.
1321	,,	1052 <b>16</b>	As on No. 1320. 1.07  W. 170. S85.	As on No. 1320.
1322	دولت اباد Daulat- ābād	1057	As on No. 1320; date i.ov in area.  W. 172. S. •9.	As on No. 1313, but margins start with شهاب الدین at bottom; in right margin ضرب دولت اباد

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
دولت اباد Daulat- ābād	1061 24	As on No. 1322.	As on No. 1322; right margin ۲۴ ضرب دولت اباد
>>	1062 <b>25</b>	" W. 174.	,, ro
,,	1067	", 1.4v <b>W.</b> 175.	As on No. 1322.
دهلے Dehlī	1037 1	The Kalima, and هلے ۱۰۳۷ ضرب د <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> .85.	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثانے شاہ جہان بادشاہ غاز سنہ احد
29	1038 2 <u>Kh</u> ūr- dād	In triple circle  U lla IV lla  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L  L	In triple circle, as on No. 1304; date مراب of شهاب.
"	1041	خورداد ماه هاي خورداد ماه هاي خورداد ماه هاي خورداد ماه هاي خورب د توريد د ي توريد د	
	Daulat- ābād " " ي ي Dehlī	Daulat- ābād     24       " 1062 25       " 1067 —       " 1037 —       Dehlī 1       " 1038 2 Khūr- dād       Khūr- dād	Daulat- ābād  W. 171.  1062 25 25 1.77  W. 174.  " 1067  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1330	دهلی Dehlī	1043	As on No. 1328.	As on No. 1328.
1331	سورت Sūrat	1037 1	The Kalima, and ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا	رائج باد که شاه جهان ب ضر سورت
1332	<b>3</b> 7	>>	In triple circle, the Kalima, and  ضرب  سورت على  ۱۰۳۷  سنه هجر  W. 178. S85.	In triple circle بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان سنہ احد محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا
1333	,,	1038	As on No. 1332.  1	As on No. 1332, but without date.
1334	"	1040	,, (.)°· ₩. 172.	"
1335	,,,	1042	,, (.⊬r <b>W.</b> 173.	77
1336	>>	1043	1 • l <sup>a</sup> l"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 1337	سورت Sūrat	1045	As on No. 1313, but date in area.	As on No. 1313, but in left margin ضرب سورت
1			<b>W.</b> 174. <b>S.</b> ∙9.	
1338	39	1046	As on No. 1337.	As on No. 1337.
			। . ৫৭ <b>W.</b> 174.	
1339	<b>33</b>	1051	" 1 • 0 1	>>
•			<b>W.</b> 176.	
1340	,,	1053 17	1 • 0 M	but in area iv
		erican de la companya	<b>W.</b> 174.	
1341	**	1055 18	,, 1.00	As on No. 1340.
1342	,,	1057 <b>20</b>	,, 1.0v	,, r.
			<b>W</b> . 176.	
1343	>>	,,	In diamond, the Kalima.  Margins as usual begin- ning with بصدق ابى بكر in lower right.  Date ماه الماه الم	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان
			<b>₩.</b> 175. <b>s.</b> ·9.	فرب سورت in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1344	سورت Sūrat	1057 <b>21</b>	As on No. 1343. 1.00 W. 168.	As on No. 1343.
1345 ½	"	<u>-</u> 21	», w. 86. <b>s. ∙7</b> 5.	97 7
1346	2)	1058 <b>21</b>	As on No. 1341. 1.00	As on No. 1341.
1347	>>	1059 <b>22</b>	" " <b>W.</b> 174.	" "
1348	<b>99</b>	1061 <b>24</b>	,, (.1) <b>W.</b> 176.	ንን <b>የ</b> ነድ
1349	,,	1063 <b>26</b>	", □ · ir <b>W.</b> 172.	" "
1350	"	1067 <b>30</b>	", 1.∀∨ <b>W.</b> 174.	"·
1351	>>	31	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins as usual commencing with upper left	In circle بادشاه غازے ۳۱ شاه جہان Margins as usual ;
			<b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> ⋅95.	in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1352	سورت Sūrat	1068 : <b>31</b>	As on No. 1351.  1.74  W. 175.	As on No. 1351.
1353	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1058 22	ثانی صاحب قران May the coin of Shāhja world	In diamond  بادشاه غازے  شاه جہان  Margins  Lower left اللہ علم اللہ  اللہ حاودان بادا بنام Upper left اللہ  اللہ عاحب قران اللہ  Lower right اللہ  سکہ شاہ جہان اباد بنام اللہ  جاودان بادا بنام اللہ  جاودان بادا بنام اللہ  hānābād be current in the of the second Lord of the
1354	<b>39</b>	1065 28	Inside outer triple circle, as on No. 1353.  1.10  W. 171. S. 1.1.	As on No. 1353, but circle instead of a diamond.
1355	Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1069 <b>32</b>	In circular figure, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 1353.  1.19  W. 176. S9.	بادشاه غا:

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 13 <b>56</b>	ظفر اباد Zafar- ābād	10 <b>6</b> 9 <b>32</b>	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima.  Margins as on No. 1319, date 1.79 in right margin.	As on No. 1313; date mr in area, left margin ضرب ظفر اباد
			<b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	Pl.
1357	ظفرنگر Zafar- nagar	— Āzar	The Kalima, and ضرب ظفرنگر ماه اذر اله سنه	As on No. 1332, but without date.
			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	P1.
1358	فتحبور Fatḥpūr Dāru-s- salṯanat	1038 <b>1</b>	In triple circle, the Kali- ma, and ا ۱۰۳۸ ضرب دار السلطنة فتحپور	In triple circle as on No. 1332.
			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S</b> . ⋅9.	Pl
1359	قندهار Qandahār	1048 12	As on No. 1353, but margins start with  المحدق ابى بكر	In circle  المناه غازے اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ الل
1360	,,	,,,	<b>w.</b> 174.	As on No. 1359, but date ir on left of second line in area.
1361	,,	1049 12	As on No. 1319. 1.49 W. 176. S85.	As on No. 1319; date e in area, and in left margin ضرب قندهار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1362	قندهار Qandahār	1050 13	As on No. 1361.	As on No. 1361.
1363	"	 15	<b>w.</b> 175.	", 10
1364	27	1052 16	,, t.or <b>W.</b> 176.	77 1 T
1365	2)	1053 <b>17</b>	" " <b>W.</b> 175.	)) ( V
1366	27	1055 <b>18</b>	", 1.00 <b>W.</b> 176.	" 1A
1367	2)	", 19	1 : 00	>>   9
1368	27	1056 <b>20</b>	W. 177. "1.01 W. 175.	,, r.
1369 1370	کابل Kābul	1041 <b>4</b>	The Kalima, and ضرب کابل ۱۹۰۱ <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> .85.	شاہ جہان باد نے صاحب قران ثا محمد شہاب الدین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1371	کابل Kābul	 16	As on No. 1319; date not visible.  W. 177. S85.	As on No. 1319; date ان مرب کابل in bottom margin.
1372	. ,,,	<u> </u>	As on No. 1371, but بصدق ابی بکر in right margin. <b>W</b> . 176. <b>S</b> . ·8.	As on No. 1371.
1373	کتك Katak	1037 1 Bah- man	The Kalima, and  ۱۰۳۷  احد  سنة بهمن ماة الهي  ضرب كتك  خرب كتك  W. 168.  S. ·9.	غازے جہان بادشاہ شحمد صاحبقران ثانے شہاب الدین
1374	کشمیر Kashmīr	 Amar- dād	The Kalima, and  الهم  کشمیر امرداد  ضرب  W. 176. S8.	As on No. 1332; date invisible. Pl.
1375	22	_ 18	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima; in left margin بارزم عثمان  W. 169. S8.	In square  بادشاه غازے  شاه جہان ۱۸  Margins  Left شهاب الدین  Bottom

S. I

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1376 ¹	کشمی <i>ر</i> Kashmīr	1065	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and 1.10  Margins as usual, commencing with  بصدق ابی بکر in lower margin.  W. 176. S85.	Contained as obverse  بادشاه غازے  شاه جہان  Marginal inscriptions as usual, beginning with  شهاب الدین  on the left; in lower margin  ضرب کشمیر ۱۰۱۵
1377	کهنبایت Kham- bāyat	1068	As on No. 1376; date 1.74 in left margin.  W. 176. S. 85.	As on No. 1376, but in left margin ضرب کهنبایت
1378 1379	,,,		,, w. 172.	>>
1380 1381 1382	گلکنده Gulkanda		The Kalima and ب ضر گلکنده  W. 176. S9.	شاہ جہان باد غازے شہاب الدین محمد نے صاحبقران ثا
1383 1384	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salţanat	1037 1	The Kalima, and  ضرب دار السلطنة لأهور ع ١٠٣٧  سنة هجر  W. 172.  S9.	شهاب الدین محصد صاحب قران ثانے شاہ جهان بادشاہ احد غاز سنہ

<sup>1</sup> The Hijri date is on both sides, which is most unusual.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1385 ¹	Lähor	2 Ardī- bihisht	In triple circle, the Kalima and  المعرب ضرب للمحر المحر المحر المحت ال	In triple circle, as on No. 1332; year
1386 1387	7)	r041 4	In circle, the Kalima.  Margins as usual, the right lower one containing  المانية الم	بادشاہ غازے الدین محمد شاہ جہان ب ماحب قران ثانے شہا ضرب لاھور
1388	27	" <b>5</b>	As on No. 1386.  1.41  W. 175. S9.	As on No. 1386.
1389	27	1042 B	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima; marginal inscriptions begin with  عصدق ابی بکر  at bottom; date ۱۰۴۲ in right margin.  W. 172. S9.	In square with knots at the corners  بادشاء غازے  شاہ جہان  Marginal inscriptions begin with  شہاب الدین  at top; in left margin

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The dies from which this coin was struck do not match.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1390	Lähor	1042 7	As on No. 1389.	As on No. 1389, but  سنة  ضرب لاهور  in bottom margin.
1391	"	1043		); Y
1392 1393	<b>,</b> ,	1045 8	", 1.4°0 <b>W.</b> 170.	", A
1394	<b>7</b> 7	1046 9	" 1.1°1 <b>W.</b> 175.	)) q
1395	25	1048 11	₩. 175.	>> 11
1396	<b>&gt;</b> >	", <b>12</b>	", 1 ⋅ ۴ ^ <b>W.</b> 174.	77
1397	>>	1052 <b>15</b>	", W. 168.	As on No. 1390, but lower marginal inscription
1398	27	,, 16	" ( • or	", 17

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1399 1400	Lāhor	1055 18	As on No. 1397.	As on No. 1397.
.401	22	,, 19	,, 1.00	>> 1 9
1402	<b>&gt;</b> >	1056 <b>20</b>	W. 169.	>> *•
1403	"	1057 20	W. 174.	" "·
1404	,,	1059 <b>22</b>	W. 172.	77 F F
1405	"	1062 <b>25</b>	W. 172.	,, ro
1406	"	26	W. 175.  W. 176.	יי דיז
1407	"	1063 <b>27</b>	₩. 176. ₩. 176.	", "Y
1408	"	1066 <b>29</b>	,, ,, (+11	ንን ሆ <b>ቫ</b>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1409	Lähor	1066 <b>30</b>	As on No. 1397.	As on No. 1397.
			<b>W.</b> 174.	
1410	7)	1068 <b>31</b>	), 1•¶∧	»₁ إ۳إ
			<b>W.</b> 168.	
			Small pieces of	
$\frac{1411}{\frac{1}{12}}$	>>	1044 7	In triple circle	In dotted circle قارب ثانہ علامیں
12		-	شاہ حمان	قران ثانے ۱۰۴] صاحب
			بادشاه غازے شاه جهان ضرب لاهور سنه	
			لاهور سنه	•
			<b>₩.</b> 15. <b>S.</b> ·5.	
1412	Lāhor	1050	قران ثانم	لأهور
$\frac{1}{12}$	Dāru-s- saltanat	15		ضرب
	Sancaran		۱۵ صاحب	دار السلطنة ۱۰۵۰
			<b>W.</b> 15. <b>S.</b> ·45.	هئس
			77 7.110	A NT 1410
1413 <del>1</del>	23	1056 <b>20</b>	As on No. 1412.	As on No. 1412.
			W. 44.	Pl.
			<b>S.</b> ·7.	
1414	ملتان	1038	In triple circle, the	In triple circle
	Multān	Khūr-	Kalima, and ضرب	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان ۱۰۳۸
		dād	ملتان الهم سنة خورداد ماة	محسحا
			خورداد ماه	شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران ثا
			<b>W.</b> 173. <b>S.</b> -9.	صاحب قران ثا

## SHĀH JAHĀN

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1415	ملتان Multān	1038 <b>2</b> Ābān	As on No. 1414. וبأن <b>W.</b> 172.	As on No. 1414.
1416	77	1039 2 Dī	S. ·85.  " دی دی W. 176.	6 - Ld 22
1417 1418	>>	Bah- man	،, ۲ بہمن	. 99 - 100 G
1419	22	1040 3	W. 176.  In circle, the Kalima; and نابة.  Margins as usual beginning with  بصدق ابى بكر in upper right.  W. 174. S85.	بادشاہ غازے سنہ الدین محمد شاہ جہان ب صاحب قران ثانے شہا ملتان ضرب
1420 1421	,,	,, 4.	As on No. 1419.  1.4.  W. 173.	ضرب As on No. 1419.
1422	,,,	1041	", (⋅°) <b>W.</b> 173.	"
1423	27	10 <b>4</b> 2 <b>5</b>	₩. 176.	" 6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1424	ملتان Multān	1042 5	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and  ۱.۴۲  Margins as usual,  بصدق ابی بکر  being at the top.  W. 172. S85.	Contained as on obverse بادشاہ غازے ہ شاہ جہاں Margins as usual, ضرب ملتاں being on the left.
1425	"	6	As on No. 1424.  1.Fr  W. 173.	As on No. 1424.
1426	<b>,,</b>	1043	", 1.1°™ <b>W.</b> 174.	¥ **
1427	>>	1044 7	", " 1. " <b>W.</b> 169.	>> Y
1428	,,	1045	", 1.⊬o <b>W.</b> 175.	>> ^
1429	>>	1046	" 1.۴ч <b>W.</b> 174.	27 9
1430	22	1042 (sic) 9	", 1.۴° <b>W</b> . 175.	35 9
1431	>>	1047 10	1 • Æ A 33	" 1 •

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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1432	ملتان Multān	1047 11	As on No. 1424.  1. Fv  W. 175.	As on No. 1424.
1433	29	,, 12	,, 1.⊬∨ <b>W.</b> 172.	) 7 T
1434	"	1050 13	,,, w. 174.	,, ir M. 40 in area.
1435	55	1051 14	" " <b>W.</b> 175.	m. 40.
1436	33	1054 <b>18</b>	,, 1.0° <b>W.</b> 175.	33 1 A
1437	27	1066 <b>29</b>	over 3.55°  W. 176.	M. 41.
1438	27	30	As on No. 1437.  1.17  W. 166.	M. 41.
1439	<b>33</b>	1068 <b>31</b>	,, 1.∀∧ <b>W.</b> 172.	M. 41.
1440	,,	33	W. 175.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1441		1069 ' <b>33</b>	Mint n In square, the Kalima; left margin و علم على <b>W.</b> 160. <b>S.</b> ·75.	In square بادشاه غازے شاه جہان شاه جہان Lower margin قران ثانی In right margin ۱۰۶۹
1442 <sup>1</sup> sq.	<u> </u>	Q.	In square, the Kalima, and rr Margins cut.  W. 173. S. ·7.	In square بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہاں Margins cut.
1443 18			In square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  W. 22. S. ·45.	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہان
1444 16		1049	In dotted square, the Kalima, and 1.59  W. 9. S5.	In dotted square بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہاں
1445 ½		18	As on No. 1443.  Margins cut.  W. 88.  S. ·7.	In square as on No. 1443.  Margins cut.  Date IA in area.
1446 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			<b>w.</b> 87. <b>s.</b> ⋅75.	ንን የው

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An imitation, probably contemporaneous.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1447 ½			As on No. 1443; quatre- foil in area.	As on No. 1443.
			₩. 87. S. ·7.	* ,
1448		<u></u> 13	,, <b>W.</b> 86. <b>S. ∙7.</b>	As on No. 1443; ir in right margin.
Tute- nag. 1449 <sup>1</sup> 1450 sq.			In square, the Kalima.  Margins cut.  S75.	In square بادشاه غازے شاه جہان Margins cut.
<i>R</i> 1451	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1060 <b>24</b>	الم In triple circle  الم تاني ماحبقران ماحبقران نشار نشار بحوس ۲۴ جلوس ۳۰. 42.	يقيةs  In triple circle جهان اباد شماه دار الخلافة ضرب نا۲۰
1452	کابل Kābul	1049 <b>9</b>	قران قران حب نثار صا نثار صا <b>W.</b> 40. <b>S.</b> ·7.	کابل ضرب سنه ۹ سنه P1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These tutenag coins are alluded to in a foot-note on page 10 of Dr. G. P. Taylor's 'Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1453	کشمیر Kashmīr		In triple circle  بادشاه غازے  شاه جہان  نشار  نشار <b>W.</b> 40. <b>S.</b> ·65.	In triple circle کشمیر ب ضر
1454	לפּפָּנ Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1048 12	In triple circle  بادشاه غازے  شاه جهان  نشار  سنه ۱۲  W. 40.  S7.	Tn triple circle
1455	>>	30	قران ثانے ساحب ساحب نثار نثار <b>W.</b> 42. <b>S.</b> -65.	لاهور ضرب دار السلطنة P1.
1456	>>	1068 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1455. rr W. 42. S. ·7.	As on No. 1455; in exergue 1.7A
Æ 1 <b>457</b> sq.	اوجین Ujain		جهان شــــاه <b>W.</b> 103. <b>S.</b> .55.	۰۰۰۰ ا <b>وج</b> ین ب ضر

Metal No.	Mint	Date .	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1458	اود <i>ی</i> پور Ūdaipūr	<u> </u>	 قر حب صا ثا س. 303.	 اودی ب ضر ۳ فر ۳
1459 1460	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād	1044 7	<ul> <li>S. ·9.</li> <li>In triple circle</li> <li>شاه نے</li> <li>سام ب</li> <li>W. 39.</li> <li>S. ·45.</li> </ul>	In triple circle اکبر اباد ضرب ۱۰۴۴
1461	27	8	As on No. 1459.    W. 38.	As on No. 1459; date off the coin.
1462	>>	<u> </u>	In triple circle شاه جهانے فلوس	اکبر اباد ضرب
1463	"	15	W. 38.  As on No. 1462; date 10 to left of فلوس W. 40.	" Pl.
1464	>>		As on No. 1459. W. 38.	As on No. 1459.
1465	بيرات Bairāt	- Age magnin	شاه جهان فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 305. <b>S.</b> .95.	سنة هجر <u>ے</u> بیرات ب ض

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1466	بیرات Bairāt	7	شاه ۷ جهان سکه <b>W.</b> 40. <b>S.</b> ·45.	بیرات ب ضر
1467	دهلی Dehlī	104 <b>-</b> 7	شاة جهان <u>ے</u> فلوس ۷ فلوس ۷	- ۱۰۴ هل ضرب د
1468	>>	12	شاہ نے ۱۲ جہا <b>W.</b> 37.	As on No. 1467.
1469	"		As on No. 1467. W. 39.	''
1470	سورت Sūrat	1042 7 (sic)	شاة جهان فلوس v فلوس w. 315. <b>S.</b> .85,	ت سور ۱۰۴۲ ب ضر
1471	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat		بادشاه غاز ے شاه جهان نے صاحب قران ثا W. 310. S. •9.	دار لخلافة ضرب اباد ۴ سنه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1472			شاه جهان	• • • •
			<b>W.</b> 38.	

Accession

18: VI: 1037 (Thursday, February 14, 1628).

Deposition

17: IX: 1068 (Tuesday, June 8, 1658).

Death

26: VII: 1076 (Monday, January 22, 1666).

Earliest known coin

AV 1037 AR 1037

Æ 1037.

Latest ,, ,,

AV 1069

AR 1069

Æ 29 julūs.

#### Unrepresented mints and metals:

M Aḥmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ūjain, Balkh, Bhīlsa, Pattan Deo, Patna, Tatta, Jahāngīrnagar, Shāhjahānābād, Kashmīr, Khambāyat, Multān.

A Ajmer, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, Aurangnagar, Peshāwar, Lakhnau.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Elichpūr, Patna, Dogāon, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Nārnol.

#### MURĀD BAKHSH

л. н. 1068.

A.D. 1658.

<b>Æ</b> <b>1473</b>	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1068 1	In square, the Kalima.  Margins  Left بارزم عثمان  Top و علم علے  W. 175. S9.	In square  بادشاه غازے محمد مراد بخش  Margins  Right ابو المظفر Bottom مروج الدین Left ضرب احمد اباد
				Pl.
1474	سورت Sūrat	1068	As on No. 1473.  Margins begin with  بصدق ابی بکر  on right; date ۱۰۲۸ in top margin.  W. 172. S. 9.	As on No. 1473; top margin cut; in left margin of مرب سورت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1475	کہنبایت Khambā- yat	1	As on No. 1473, but date not visible.  W. 170. S85.	As on No. 1473; in left margin ضرب کهنبایت

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Arrested

4:X:1068 (Friday, June 25, 1658).

Died

21:IV:1072 (Wednesday, December 4, 1661).

Earliest known coin

W 1068

ÆR 1068

Æ 1 julūs.

Latest

22 27

**X** 1068

AR 1068 (2 julūs)

Æ

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Ahmadābād, Khambāyat.

Æ Sūrat.

#### SHĀH SHUJĀ'

а. н. 1068-1070.

A. D. 1657-1660.

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068. Defeated in IX, 1070 (May, 1660). Died in 1071 (1660-1661).

Earliest known coin Latest ,, ,, } AR 1068.

#### Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; only five rupees known at present of two different types, two in the British Museum, one in the Lucknow Museum, and two in private Collections. The mint on one of these has been read as Akbarnagar. The tentative mint readings given in the British Museum Catalogue are incorrect.

## VI

### AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR¹

А. н. 1068-1118. А. р. 1658-1707.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1476	احس اباد Aḥsan- ābād	1118 <b>50</b>	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۱۱۸ شرد چو مهر منیر زد چو مهر منیر در جهان در جهان	مانوس میمنت ۰۰ سنه جلوس ضرب احسن اباد
			<b>S.</b> -8.	Pl.
			The couplet is	
			ن چو مهر منیر	سکه زد در جهار
			ب عالم گير	شاہ اورنگ زیـ
			'Struck coin in the wor Shāh Aurangzeb 'Alan	old like the shining sun,
			The inscription on the re	everse side is
				سنه جلوس می
			'The year of the accession	associated with prosperity.
			This reverse formula was its use continues, with fe of the dynasty.	adopted by Aurangzeb, and w exceptions, till the close
1477	اسلام اباد	1102 38	As on No. 1476.	جلوس
	Islām- ābād	90	<b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	جلوس میمنت سنه مانوس ضرب اسلام اباد

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are omitted. The reason is given on p. viii of the Preface.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
· A/ 1478	اورنگ اباد Aurang- ābād	1075 7	As on No. 1476.  1.vo  W. 170. S85.	اورنگ اباد مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت سنه جلوس
1479	77	1077 9	<b>w.</b> 169. <b>s.</b> -8.	. 99 9
1480	برهانپور Burhān- pūr	1115 <b>48</b>	" 1110  W. 170. S88.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۴۸</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب برهانپور
1481	تته Tatta	1075 8	,,, 1.∨∘ <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	As on No. 1476, but mint قتة, and date م
1482	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1082 14	In square with knots at the corners  عالم گیر  زیب  شاه اور نگ  Margins  Lower  در جمان  Left  چو	Contained as obverse  المجلوس ۱۴  سنه  Margins  Top ۱۰۸۲ جلوس ۱۸۸۲  Right  ضرب  Bottom جهانگیرنگر
			<b>W</b> . 168. <b>S</b> . ⋅8.	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1483	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1107 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1476.  11.7  W. 170. S85.	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه جلوس ضرب جهانگیرنگر
1484	حيدر اباد Haidar- ābād Dāru-l- jihād	1102 <b>35</b>	As on No. 1476.  11.7  W. 172. S88.	جلوس میمنت ۳۵ دار الجهاد مانوس ضرب حیدر اباد
1485	خبسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1113 <b>45</b>	As on No. 1476.  1117  W. 168. S85.	مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
1486	سورت Sūrat Bandar i mubārak	1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ا زد چو بدر منیر در جهان در جهان ۳. 173. 89.	بندر مبارك سورت ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد P1.
<b>1487</b>	Sūrat	1075	As on No. 1476. 1.vo  W. 168. S9.	× سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس سورت ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1488	شاہ جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1096 <b>29</b>	As on No. 1476. 1.97 W. 168. S85.	فة جها اباد دار لخلا شاة ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة ٢٩
1489	,,	1101 33	,, (1 • 1	<b>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</b>
			<b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ·9.	
1490	شولاپور	1080 <b>12</b>	As on No. 1476.	شولاپور
	Sholāpūr	1.21	<b>W.</b> 172.	مانوس ضر
			<b>S.</b> -85.	شولاپور ب مانوس ضر میمنت مینه ۱۲ سنه جلوس
1491	>>	1085 18	" 1•^0	سنه ۱۸ جلوس
			<b>W</b> . 168. <b>S</b> 85.	میمنت مانوس ضر ب شولاپور
1492	ظفر اباد	1080	, ,,	
	Zafarābād	13	<b>w</b> . 170.	میمنت ۱۳ سنه حامی
			<b>S</b> 85.	مانوس میمنت ۱۳ سنه جلوس ضرب ظفر اباد P1.
1493	ظفرپور	1098 <b>31</b>	>> 1 • ¶ A ·	مانوس
	<b>Zafa r</b> pūr		<b>W.</b> 169. <b>S.</b> ·9.	۳۱ سنه جلوس
			<b>19.</b> 13.	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ب ضر ظفرپور
	1	1		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1494	عالم گير ڊور Alam- gīrpūr	1106 <b>43</b>	As on No. 1476.  W. 165.  S. ·8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب عالم گیر پور
1495	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1110	As on No. 1486.  W. 170. S8.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب كابل
1496	,,		<b>w.</b> 172. <b>s. ⋅</b> 9.	"
1497	کهنبایت Kham- bāyat	1	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر چو مهر منیر سسکه زد  <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> .8.	کهنبایت ب مانوس ضر میمنت جلوس احد سنه P1.
1498	کلبرگه Gulbarga	1105 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1476.  11.0  W. 168. S8.	مانوس میمنت ۴. سنه جلوس ضرب گلبرگه
1499	کلکنده Gulkanda	1086 <b>20</b>	As on No. 1476.  W. 172.	As on No. 1498, but mint گلکند، and date r.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1500	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1097 <b>29</b>	As on No. 1476. 1.9v W. 173. S8.	لأهور دار السلطنة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة ٢٩
1501	محمد اباد Muḥam- madābād	1100 <b>32</b>	<b>W.</b> 166. <b>S.</b> •95.	As on No. 1498, but mint محمد اباد, and date mr
1502	ملتان Multān	1077 10	", 1.√√ <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> -85.	As on No. 1498, but mint ملتان, and date ۱۰ M. 41.
1503	22	1078 11	w. 168. S. ·85.	
1504	27	1082 15	w. 167. S. ⋅8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۱۵ سنه ضرب ملتان ملتان M. 43.
1505	22	1088 <b>20</b>	₩. 168. <b>S</b> . • <b>7</b> 5.	M. 44.
1508	***	1094 <b>26</b>	.,, 1.91° <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ∙8.	As on No. 1502.  M. 44.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A <sup>7</sup> 1507	ملکه نگر Malika- nagar	1090 <b>22</b>	بادشاہ ہے زیب بہادر غاز دین محمد اور م	جلوس ۲۲ ضر ب ملکه نگر ۱۰۹۰
Æ 1508	اتاوة	1099	. <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> .75. اورنگ زیب عالم گیر ۱۰۹۹	Pl. مانوس
	Itāwa	31	شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوه
			This is the typical s'moon', being substituted f	silver couplet, the word بدر for مهر 'sun'.
1509	>>	1101 <b>34</b>	,, 11•1	hete 11
1510	,,	1103 <b>35</b>	7.7 \$ 1 • }***	", ro
1511	>>	36	" " [ ] + P"	kd 23
1512	>>	1104 <b>36</b>	" 11• <del>1</del> °	77 MA
1513	>>	1105 38	" 11.0	" "^
1514	,,,	1106 <b>39</b>	"" !!• "	,, 1~d
1515	,,,	1107 <b>39</b>	" ! [ • v	,, r-9

35.1				
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1516	اتاوه Itāwa	1107 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1508.	As on No. 1508.
1517 1518	<b>&gt;</b> >	1108 40	))     • A	ie.
1519	<b>3</b> 3	,, <b>41</b>	" 11•A	; <b>c</b>
1520	"	1109 41	>> 11•9	) e 1
1521	اتاوا Itāwā	1110 42	" 111•	نج بند but اتاوه is now and after written اتاوا.
1522	,,	" 43	,, 111.	le h.
<b>152</b> 3	,,	1111 43	,, 1   1   1	let. ss
1524	21	,, 44	" "	iele
1525	"	1112 <b>44</b>	57 111 M	iele 33
1526	>>	,, <b>4</b> 5	" 1117	;e o
1527	25	1113 45	;; [[]]**	,, 100
1528	,,,	,, <b>46</b>	27 1 1 1 PT	1 <del>6</del> Å
1529	***	1114 <b>46</b>	;; 1111°	led ''

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1530	اتاود Itāwa	1114 <b>47</b>	As on No. 1508.	As on No. 1521.
1531	>>	1115 <b>47</b>	27 {	} <b>c</b> ∨
1532	,,	,, <b>48</b>	" 1110	ic v
1533	"	1116 <b>48</b>	,, 1117	)°
1534	"	,, <b>49</b>	', [	fe d ,,
1535	,,	1117 <b>49</b>	"; !!!*	ic d
1536	27	,, 50	" !!!v	" O•
1537	>>	1118 <b>50</b>	" 1114	" O•
1538	جمير Ajmer Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> air	1107 39	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شسساه زد چو بدر منیر در جهان در جهان	دار لخیر اجمیر ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۹
1539	,,	1109 41	''' 11-9	72 76 1
1540	27	1110 <b>42</b>	,, 111•	i,
1541	"	,, 43	32 111.	icim 35

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1542	اجمير Ajmer Dāru-l-	1111 43	As on No. 1538.	As on No. 1538.
1543	$rac{kh}{,,}$	1112 44	55 	lele 12
1544	. ,,	1113 46	" 1111	fe d
15 <b>4</b> 5 15 <b>4</b> 6	21	1114 <b>46</b>	111ke	\$€.Å 3)
1547	,,	1115 47	,, [	, he∧ γ,
1548	37	,, 48	" (110	ic V
1549	22	1118 50	" [11^	), 0.
1550	"	,, 51	,, [[[A	», o I
1551	اوجین Ujain	1097 <b>29</b>	,, [•9v	مانوس میمنت ۲۹ سنه جلوس ضرب اوجین
1552	Ujain	1102	3, 11.7	'' اجين but

				- V
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1553	Ujain Dāru-l- fatḥ	1108 41	As on No. 1538.	مانوس میمنت ۱ <sup>۹۱</sup> جلوس سنه ضرب ضرب دار الفتح اجین
1554	<b>&gt;</b> >	<u></u> 46	"	مانوس میمنت ۱ <sup>۲۹</sup> سنة جلوس ضرب دار الفتے اجین
1555	27	1116 <b>49</b>	)) 	le d
1556	احسن اباد Aḥsan- ābād	1115 <b>47</b>	" 1110	ماذوس میمنت ۱۹۵۷ سنه جلوس ضرب احسن اباد
1557	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1075	» 1•vo	but mint احمد اباد
1558	,,	1080 12	>> 1 • ^ •	99 1 1
1559	>>	1108	», 11•^	"
1560	77	1118 <b>51</b>	77 1114	», o1

			1	
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1561	احمدنگر Aḥmad- nagar	1070 1	ابو الظفر محى الدين محى الدين محمد محمد بهادر عالم كير اورنگ زيب مادشاه غاز بادشاه غاز	احمدنگر ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
1562	19	106 – (re- versed)	>> r - 1	" Pl.
15631	,,,	1095 <b>28</b>	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شــــاه زد چو بدر منیر ســــکه در جهان	مانوس میمنت ۱۰۹۵ سنه جلوس ضرب احمد نگر
1564	,,	1118 <b>50</b>	99 111A	); 0.
1565	اسلام اباد Islām- ābād		As on No. 1563.	اسلام اباد ب مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت جلوس
1566 1567	,,,	1107 39	" 11•v	جلوس میمنت ۱۳۹ سنه مانوس ضرب اسلام اباد
1568 1569	,,	,, 40	" 11•Y	}e •

<sup>1</sup> Note the unusual arrangement of the dates on this coin.

# AURANGZEB A ALICAR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	${f Reverse}$
Æ 1570	اسلام اباد Islām- ābād	1108 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1563.	As on No. 1566.
1571	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād	1069 <b>1</b>	ابو الظفر محى الدين محى الدين محمد بهادر شاء عالم كير ١٠٢٩ اورنگ زيب م	اکبر اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه P1.
1572	77	1071 <b>3</b>	In square  بادشاه غازے شاه عالم گیر شاه عالم گیر Margins  ابو الظفر Top محمد محی الدین محمد الونی محمد Right ابرانگ زیب Bottom بہادر سنی	In square اکبر اباد ضرب Margins Left جلوس حمیمنت Right مانوس Bottom
1573	"	" 4	99 1 • V 1	,, re
1574	,,	1086 <b>18</b>	35 1 • A Y	) A
1575	,,	1088 <b>21</b>	انمری Word محمد in right margin.	) 7 1 7
1576	Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> īlāfat	1101 <b>34</b>	As on No. 1563.  Date 11.1 to left of bottom line.  M. 22.	اکبر اباد ضرب مستقر الخلافة میمنت میمنت جلوس مانوس ۳۴ Q 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1577	Akbar- ābād Musta- girru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1103 <b>35</b>	As on No. 1576.  II.F  M. 22.	As on No. 1576.
1578	22	<u>-</u> 41	,, M. 45.	ب <del>ر</del> (
1579	>>	1109 <b>42</b>	», 11.9 M. 45.	دد ۲۰ عا
1580	>>	1110 <b>42</b>	", M. 45.	१९ पञ्
1581	,,,	1111 43	", 1111 M. 45.	i <del>o</del> lm 33
1582	"	27	M. 40.	>>
1583	22	1112 44	", 1117 M. 45.	lele 3,
1584	,,,	,, 45	", 1117 M. 45.	۴٥ ن
1585	>>	1113 <b>45</b>	,, 1117 M. 45.	), 160
1586	<b>32</b>	1115 48	M. 45.	<sup>1</sup> 6∨ 33

Metal	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
No.	Akbar- ābād Musta- yirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1116 48	As on No. 1576.  1117  M. 45.	As on No. 1576.
1588	,,	,, <b>49</b>	M. 45.	ie d 33
1589	2)	1117 <b>49</b>	" M. 45.	اوعا وعا
1590	>>	,, 50	M. 45.	», ••
1591	>>	1118 <b>50</b>	); 1114 M. 45.	,, o.
1592	,,,	,, 51	,, 1114 M. 45.	27 0 (
1593 1594	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1070	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شرح منیر چو مهر منیر سر منیر در جهان	جلوس میمنت مانوس ۳ سنه ضرب کبرنگر ۱۰۷۰
1595	"	10 <b>7</b> 1	>>	))  **   • V
1596	27	1072 4	. ,,	1 - V L

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1597	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1081 13	As on No. 1593.	As on No. 1593.
1598	,,,	1083 <b>15</b>	>>	))   0   • ^[**
1599 1600	12	<u> </u>	>>	", "•
1601	"	<u> </u>	27	>> r (
1602	22	<u> </u>	>>	,, ro
1603	,,	<u> </u>	25	ינ ץ
1604	27	<u>-</u> 27	"	" "
1605	22	1099 <b>32</b>	>>	, c 7 <sup>m</sup> 1 • 9 9
1606	<b>33</b>	 32	>>	۲۰۳ م دد
1607	<b>33</b>	1101 <b>33</b>	>>	))       •
1608	"	 38	>>	™A
1609	<b>,</b>	<u>-</u>	ر, مهر in place of بدر	felm 33

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1610	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1112 <b>44</b>	As on No. 1609.	As on No. 1593.
1611	"	<u> </u>	>>	" 60
1612	الة اباد Ilahābād Town	1071 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شدر چو مهر منیر سدر جهان ۱۰۷۱	بلدة اله اباد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۴
1613	Ilahābād	 24	As on No. 1612, but بدر in place of مهر	مانوس میمنت ۳۴ سنه جلوس ب ضر اله اباد
1 <b>614</b>	امتياًزگره Imtiyāz- garh		As on No. 1613.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب امتیاز گره
1615	اورنگ اباد Aurang- ābād	1073 <b>5</b>	As on No. 1613.	اورنگ اباد ب مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت سنه جلوس
1616	,,	1099 <b>31</b>	,,, ,, 99	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ضرب اورنگ اباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 1617	برهانپور Burhān- pūr <i>Baldat-i</i> fā <u>kh</u> ira		ابو الظفر محى الدين محمد بهادر عالم كير اورنگ زيب	جلوس مانوس میمنت فاخره برهانپور ب ضر بلدة ضر بلدة
1618	Burhān- pūr	<u> </u>	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1616, but mint برهانپور, and date ۳
1619	"	1087	Date at left of bottom line.	72
1620	"	1091 <b>23</b>	1.91	7 <b>7</b>
1621	,,	1111 43	Date in top line.	leh. 23
1622	,,	1112 <b>4</b> 5	יי 1 ו ו ۳	", Fo
1623	<b>,</b> ,	1115 <b>4</b> 7	" 1110	" 1 <sup>c</sup> v
16 <b>2</b> 4	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	1116 <b>49</b>	77 	<i>ာ</i> မှ <b>င်ရ</b>
1625	<b>33</b>	1117 50	" 111v	); 0 +
1626	بریلی Barelī	1100 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1613, but date in top line.	As on No. 1616, but mint بریلی, and date ۳۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1627	بریلی Barelī	1107 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1616.
1628	,,	1108 <b>41</b>	)) 11•A	1 <del>6</del> 1 22
1629	21	1111 <b>44</b>	>> 1	<i>ե</i> ե
1630	2)	1112 <b>45</b>	>> 1   1   1	<b>بر</b> ه م
1631	>>	1113 —	39 1 1 11 <sup>111</sup>	29
1632	2)	1114 <b>47</b>	ه ۱۱۱۶ <sub>۵</sub> دد	λe.^ 33
1633	>>	1115 <b>48</b>	,, 1110	} <sub>C</sub> ∀ 33
1634	33	1118 <b>50</b>	35 111A	)) 0.
1635	بہکر Bhakkar	1083 <b>16</b>	عالم گیر زیبب شاه اورنگ <sup>ی</sup> چو بدر منیر ۱۰۸۳ سبب زد در جهان	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۱۲ ب ضر بهکر
			زد در جهان	P1.
1636	Bhilsa		As on No. 1612.	مانوس میمنت بهلسه جلوس ضرب
				Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1637	بيجاپور Bījāpūr Dāru-z- zafr	<u>-</u> 31	As on No. 1613.	جلوس میمنت مانو سنه ۳۱ سنه ۳۱ الـظـفـر الـظـفـر دار بیجاپور دار فر
1638	>>	1113 <b>4</b> 6	Date in top line.	مانوس میمنت جلوس دار الظفر نصرب ضرب بیجاپور
1639 1640	>>	1115 48	37 11,10	λ <sub>ε</sub> ν 33
, 16 <b>4</b> 1	22	1116 48	)) 	); FA. Pl.
1642	پتنه Patna	10	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint and date ۱۰,
1643	77	17	<b>3</b> 7	);   V
1644	,,	_ 18	>>	1^
1645	77	19	>9	77
1646	,,	1095 <b>28</b>	Date in top line	" "A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>1647</b>	پتنه Patna	1099 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1642.
1648	"	1106 38	55 [ ] • Y	>> MA
1649	>>	,, 39	33 11.4	اس ط دد
1650	>>	1112 <b>4</b> 6	29 1117	<i>l</i> е.д ээ
1651	29	1115 48	;; (110	<i>t</i> e∨ ,,
1652	تتــــــ Tatta	1070 1	ابو الظفر محى الدين ١٠٧٠	مانوس میمنت تـــّـه جلوس
	•		محمد بہادر عالم گیر اورنگ زیب بادشاہ غاز	ب احد ضر سنه
1653	>>	4	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint
1654	"	<u> </u>	but word " to left of bottom line.	» o
1655	<b>, ,</b>	1073 <b>6</b>	Date to left of bottom line.	" "
1656	"	1085 17	Date to left of middle line.	?? [ <b>v</b>
1657	2)	1090 <b>22</b>	Date in top line.	°°°

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1658	تتـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	1097 <b>29</b>	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1653.
1659	>)	1100 <b>33</b>	" 11••	<b>Julu</b> 33
1660	,,	1101 <b>34</b>	,,,   [   •   [	<b>عاسا</b> دد
1661	"	1103 <b>35</b>	>> 1 1 • 1™	,, ro
1662	12	1105 <b>37</b>	37 11•0	", ™v
1663	>>	1106 <b>38</b>	;;   [ • Y	)) MV
1664	5>	1108 <b>41</b>	" 11•∧	l <sub>o</sub> l
1665	,,	1117 <b>4</b> 9	;, 111v	<b>हि. वे</b> १२
1666	جونة كدة Jūnagadh	1071 <b>3</b>	In square with knots at the corners  عالم گیر  زیب اورنگ  شاه  Margins  Bottom منیر جہاں  در جہاں  Top چو بدر  Right	Contained as obverse مانوس ميمنت ميمنت جلوس جلوس Maryins Top ضرب Right جو نه Bottom گده Left ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1667	جونة كدة Jūnagadh	8	As on No. 1666.  Margins cut. In top margin ^	As on No. 1666.  Margins cut.
1668	,,	", 10	Margins " Right نا که زد Bottom در جہان	Top margin 1
1669	"	1080 12	Date in top margin.	Date ir in top margin.
1670	Jūnagarh	31	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint and date ۳۱ جونة كرة
1671	,,	1100 33	Date in top line.	hoho 2.3
1672	<b>&gt;</b> ,	1101 <b>34</b>	11.1	Luc 22
1673	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr nagar	1094	Date to left of middle line.	As on No. 1616, but mint مانگیرنگر, and date ۲۶
1674		31	"	ا ۳ ا در
1675	>>	1100	,, 11••	"
1676	,,	1114 <b>46</b>	Date in top line.	le.d.
1677	7 ,,	47	111kc	., ,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1678	چیناپتن Chīnā- patan	 42	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613, but mint چیناپتن, and date ۴۲
1679	,,,	<u> </u>	>>	" 0 •
1680	حيدر اباد Haidar- ābād Dāru-l- jihād	1099	Date in top line.	دار <sup>الجهاد</sup> مانوس ضرب حيدر اباد Pl.
1681	17	1114 <b>46</b>	29 1 1 11 <sup>©</sup>	جلوس میمنت دار للجهاد مانوس ۴۲ ضرب
16821	25	;, <b>4</b> 7	111kg	As on No. 1681, but word حیدر اباد visible in bottom line.
1683	خجسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1101 <b>34</b>	As on No. 1613. Date in top line.	As on No. 1616, but mint خجسته بنیاد, and date ۳۴
1684	,,,	1115 <b>47</b>	" 1110	<i>l</i> e∧ ,,
1685	,,	,, <b>4</b> 8	" 1110	), 1° V
1686	سورت Sūrat Bandar-i mubārak	1070 1	As on No. 1486. Date to left of bottom line.	As on No. 1486.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The mint of this type was read by Colonel Vost as Dāru-l-jihād Tatta, see J.A.S.B., 1895, but this coin disposes of any uncertainty as to the correct attribution.

## AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1687	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No. 1686. Date to left of middle line.	۹ سنه جلوس میمنت ماذوس سورت ضرب
1688	77	1079 <b>11</b>	))   • v 9	>> 1 1
1689	22	1080 <b>12</b>	" "	), 11
1690	79	1082 <b>15</b>	" 1 • A ľ	,, 10
1691 1692	27	1083 <b>15</b>	», 1 +∧٣	)) 1 0
1693	"	1101 (sic) 15	Date 11.1 in top line.	>> 1 O
1694	27	1083 <b>16</b>	As on No. 1687.	در ۲ ا
1695	>>	20	,,	"· " •
1696	"	1089 <b>21</b>	but date 1.19 in top line.	" "
1697	12	1090 <b>22</b>	As on No. 1696.	مانوس میمنت ۲۲ سنه جلوس صرب سورت
1698	"	1091 <b>23</b>	" 1 • 9 1	39 PP

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1699	Sūrat	1091 <b>24</b>	As on No. 1697.	As on No. 1697.
1700	13	1092 <b>24</b>	,, 1 • 9 °	51.1 CC
1701	"	,, 25	,, 1 • 9 °	" "
1702	"	1093 <b>25</b>	, c , e , e , e , e , e , e , e , e , e , e	,, ro
1703	**	,, 26	°° 1 • 9 m	); P7
1704	,,	1094 <b>26</b>	1 • 81 <del>c</del>	); P7
1705	,,	1095 <b>27</b>	,, 1 • 9 o	33 TV
1706	,,	,, 28	1.90	33 7 A
1707	>>	1096 <b>28</b>	79 1 • 9 Y	" "A
1708	<b>33</b>	29	7.7 1 • 9 T	77 P 9
1709	99	1097 <b>29</b>	17 1 • 9 v	ec Pr
1710	>>	" 30	. ,, 1 • 9 v	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1711	"	1098 <b>30</b>	,, 1 • 9 ^	), m.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1712	Sūrat	1100 33	As on No. 1697.	As on No. 1697.
1713	"	1101 33	,, 11 • 1	h.h. 2,
1714	99	,, 34	,, [	lufe >>
1715	,,	1102 <b>34</b>	99 ¶ ¶ • ٣	h√le >>
1716	29	 36	<b>&gt;</b> >	lwd 33
1717	,,	1106 <b>38</b>	,, [1•1	" "^
1718	,,	1107 <b>39</b>	" 11•v	1m d
1719	<b>)</b> )	,, 40	>> 11•∨	,,
1720	,,	1109 <b>41</b>	" * [ • 9	. Le 1
1721	27	1110 <b>42</b>	" []]+	اء جا در
1722	***	,, <b>43</b>	" !!!•	icim 3,
1723	,,	1111 <b>43</b>	,, 1111	řeh.
1724	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	44	27 1111	lele 31

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1725	Sūrat	1112 <b>44</b>	As on No. 1697.	As on No. 1697.
1726	39	,, <b>45</b>	;; [	₽°0
1727	>>	1113 45	» 1111™	λε <b>0</b>
1728	,,	", 46	" !	fe.A
1729	,,	1114 46	1111°	le A
1730	>>	,, <b>4</b> 7	1111 <sub>6</sub>	<b>te^</b> 31
1731	,,	1115 <b>47</b>	", 1110	27 PG V
1732	"	,, 48	3) 1110	۶, ۴۸
1733	22	1116 <b>49</b>	°°° 1111	γε <b>q</b> γ,
1734	>>	1117 <b>4</b> 9	,, 111 V	te d
1735	,,	,, 50	" 111v	", 0•
1736	>>	1118 <b>50</b>	" 1114	· ••
1737	"	,, 51	27 111A	", 61

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1738 ½	Sürat		As on No. 1696.	As on No. 1696.
$1738a$ $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	1090 <b>23</b>	As on No. 1697.	As on No. 1697.
1739	سہرند Sahrind	1106 <b>38</b>	As on No. 1613. Date in top line.	As on No. 1616, but mint مارند, and date مارند
1740	>>	1107 <b>39</b>	>> 11•V	,,, mg
1741	22	1108 <b>40</b>	77	}e •
1742	77	,, <b>41</b>	"" 11•A	<i>l</i> e l 33
1743	55	1109 <b>41</b>	27 1 1 • 9	}° (
1744	<b>)</b>	,, <b>42</b>	,, 1 1 • 9	ich 22
1745	29	1110 <b>43</b>	" 111•	leh. 33
1746	23	1116 48	,, 1114	?? 1 <sup>©</sup> A
1747	27	1117 5 <b>0</b>	" ""	" • •
1748	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شرخو بدر منیر سرخهان ۱۰۷۱	فة جها اباد دار لخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ٣

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1749	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1072 <b>4</b>	As on No. 1748.	As on No. 1748.
1750	<b>,,</b>	1075 7	but date in top line.	" V
1751	"	1077 10	As on No. 1750.	); 1.
1752	,,	1082 1 <b>4</b>	), 1.65	lle 33
1753	<b>,</b>	1083 <b>16</b>	))   • A **	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
1754	,,	1084 <b>17</b>	)) 1 • Al <sup>©</sup>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1755	<b>,</b> ,,	1088 <b>20</b>	;; 1 • ^ ^	)
1756	,,,	1089 <b>21</b>	1.49	27 F1
1757	,,	1090 <b>23</b>	,,	35 PP
1758	,,	1096 <b>28</b>	,, 1.97	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
1759	22	29	,, 1.97	;; r9
1760	,,	1097 <b>29</b>	) v P • 1	. r9
1761	55	30	" 1•9×	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1762	شاهٔ جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1099 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1750.	As on No. 1750.
1763	"	1101 34	), 11 - 1	lmle 23
1764	"	1103 35	>> 1 1 • 1™	", ro
1765	55	1104 <b>36</b>	,,	124 22
1766	"	1105 <b>37</b>	" ! ! • ٥	" "
1767	,,,	1106 <b>38</b>	22 [ ] • Y	" "
1768	"	,, 39	,, 1 • 1	. p~9,
1769	<b>37</b>	1107 <b>39</b>	" 11•v	jw <b>g</b> ,
1770	>>	1108 <b>40</b>	" "	i ye.
1771	;;	,, 41	" 11•A	}€ 1 >>
1772	,,,	1110 <b>42</b>	, 111•	let.
1773	,,	1111 43	,, 1111	je ju
1774	,,	1112 44	;; 1117	lete 3.5

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1775	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1115 <b>47</b>	As on No. 1750.	As on No. 1750.
1776	,,	1116 <b>48</b>	;; [[]]	۰, ا <sup>د</sup> ۸
1777	,,	1117 49	" !!!V	te d
1778	"	" 50	,, 111v	,, o.
1779	>>	1118 <b>50</b>	,, 1114	,, o.
1780	>>	,, <b>51</b>	,, 1114	", <b>o</b> 1
1781	>>	1119 <b>51</b>	,, 1119	,, 0 (
1782	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1096 <b>29</b>	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شــــاه ژد چو بدر منیر ســـد جهان در جهان	مانوس میمنت ۲۹ سنه جلوس ضرب شولاپور
1783	ظفر اباد Zafarābād	8	As on No. 1782, but بدر in place of	As on No. 1782, but mint ظفر اباد, and date ۸
1784	,,	12	,,	,, (r
1785	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1099 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1782. Date in top line.	مانوس میمنت ۳۲ سنه جلوس ب ضر ظفر پور
				ضر ظفر پور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse .	Reverse
Æ 1786 1787	ظفرپور Zafarpūr	1100 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1782.	As on <b>No. 1785.</b>
1788	عالم گیر پور Alam- gīrpūr	<b>4</b>	As on No. 1782.	عالم گیرپور ب مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت سنه جلوس
1789	,,,	1096 <b>29</b>	Date in top line.	مانوس میمنت ۲۹ سنه جلوس ضرب عالم گیرپور
1790	"	1097 <b>30</b>	,, 1 • 9 v	". Pl.
1791	>>	44	>>	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب عالم گیرږور
1792	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1118 <b>51</b>	As on No. 1789.	مانوس سنه میمنت اباد جلوس عظسیسم ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1793	کابل Kābul	1092 <b>24</b>	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شسست زد چو بدر منیر ۱۰۹۳ سستکه در جهان	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب کابل ۳۴
1794¹	Kābul <i>Dāru-l-</i> mulk	1094 <b>27</b>	As on No. 1793, but date 1.95 on left of middle line, and regnal year rv in top line.	جلوس ۲۷ میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب کابل ۱۰۹۴
1795	27	1098	As on No. 1793, but date	As on No.1794, but without dates.
1796	"	1099 <b>31</b>	As on No. 1795.	As on No. 1794, but date to left of bottom line.
1797	21	1102 <b>34</b>	32 1 [ • 1"	lmle 33
1798	>>	1104 <b>36</b>	1 1 • 1¢	۲۳۹ دو
1799	<b>)</b>	1105	" 11•0	but date 11.0 to left of bottom line.
1800	»,	<u></u>	Date illegible.	,,
1801	"	1107 40	but date (1. v in top line.	); ;;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note the unusual positions of the dates on Coins Nos. 1794, 1799, and 1803.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1802	Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	<u> </u>	As on No. 1795.	سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب كابل ه
1803	>>	1118	but date illy to left of middle line.	As on No. 1799.
1804	کتك Katak	<del></del> 35	As on No. 1793.	مانوس میمنت ۳۵ سنه جلوس ب ضرکتك
1805	"	<u> </u>	<b>27</b>	<b>~∨</b>
1806	"	1110 43	Date to left of bottom line.	lelm 33
1807	"	<u>-</u>	39	<b>1</b> ε.λ 33
1808	,,	1117 <b>49</b>	but date my in top line.	λε d 13
1809	,,	" 50	1117	" O·
1810	کشمیر Kashmīr	32	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شرخو بدر منیر زد چو بدر منیر سرجهان	مانوس میمنت ۳۲ سنه جلوس کشمیر ضرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 1811	کشمیر Kashmīr	1105 3-	As on No. 1810.  Date 11.0 to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت ۳ – ۳ سنه جلوس ب ضر کشمیر
1812	,,,	<u> </u>	27	", Fo
1813	,,,	<u>-</u> 46	>>	,, 1 <sup>2</sup> 4
1814	,,	1115 <b>4</b> -	1110	,,
1815	,,	1116 <b>49</b>	but date IIII in top line.	ት <b>d</b> ንን
1816	>>	1117 50	عالم گیر یب اورنگ ز شدو ندر منیر زد چو بدر منیر سدر جهان ۱۱۱۷	مانوس میمنت ۰۰ سنة جلوس ب ضرکشمیر P1.
1817 1818 1819	کهنبایت Khambā- yat	1070	As on No. 1497, but date	کهنبایت ب مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت جلوس احد سنه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1820	Kambā- yat (Cambay)	1081 13	As on No. 1810.  Date 1.1 in bottom line.	مانوس میمنت ۱۳ سنه جلوس ب ضرکنبایت
1821	>>	1086	),   • ٧	<b>,</b> ,
1822	,,	1091 <b>23</b>	))   • • •	,, ,,
1823	,,	1101 <b>33</b>	>> 1 1 • 1	hin 33
1824	,,	1102 <b>34</b>	>> 11•٢	lule ,,
1825	,,	1107 <b>40</b>	" ! ! • V	te • 37
1826	"	1115 <b>48</b>	but date 1110 in top line.	" ℃∧
1827	,,	1118 <b>50</b>	97 111^	ò.
1828	گلبرگة Gulbarga	1098 <b>31</b>	As on No. 1810, but date	As on No. 1810, but mint گلبرگه, and date ۳۱
1829	گلکنده Gulkanda (Golconda)	1	بادشاہ غازے بہادر عالم گیر ۱۰۲۹ زیب	گلکنده ضرب سنه احد جلوس میمنت مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1830	گلکنده Gulkanda (Golconda)	1071 <b>5</b>	As on No. 1810.  Date I.VI to left of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضرگلکنده
1831	"	" 6	))   • V	>> 7
1832	"	1076 14	)	1 le 33
1833	,,,	,, 18	) + V Y	" 1^
1834	"	 24	,,	22 *** ********************************
1835	77	30	>'	"·
1836	كواليار Gwāliār (Gwalior)	1101	As on No. 1810. Date in top line.	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب کوالیار
1837	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1072 4	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شرد چو مهر منیر در جهان ۱۰۷۲	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة ۴
1838	,,	1079 <b>11</b>	As on No. 1837, but بدر in place of مهر	>> 1 1

	_			
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1839	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	13	As on No. 1838.	As on No. 1837.
1840 ¹	"	1085 18	As on No. 1837.	57 1 A
1841	"	 20	As on No. 1838.	>> ►+
1842	,,	1088 <b>21</b>	>>   + ^ ^	77   7
1843	"	1090 <b>22</b>	but date 1.9. in top line.	" ""
1844	e 12	1095 <b>27</b>	,, 1.90	" "
1845	"	1096 <b>28</b>	,, 1.97	,, ra
1846	77	29	,, 1 • 9 4	,, rq
1847	<b>&gt;</b> ;	1097 <b>29</b>	" 1•9∨	,, r9
1848	"	30	" 1•9v	", "·
1849	"	1098 <b>30</b>	1.9^	۳. است.
1850	25	", 31	7.7 1 - 9 A	» "(

<sup>1</sup> A temporary revival of the original type.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1851	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1099 <b>31</b>	As on No. 1838.	As on No. 1837
1852	"	1100 <b>32</b>	))     • •	,, 1 <sup></sup> L
1853	,,	", 33	" 11••	); pmpm
1854	"	1101 33	)) 1   •	, c
1855	22	1102 <b>34</b>	) ) ) ] ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) )	h.tc 31
1856	27	" 35	" !   •   r	", "o
1857	27	1103 <b>35</b>	, 1 1 • μ <sub>ν</sub>	mo 1,
1858	77	1104 <b>36</b>	11 • Je	hA.
1859	,,	37	11•te	 rv
1860	22	1105 37	" 11.0	,, rv
1861 1862	"	38	>> 1 1 • 0	" "^
1863	,,	1106 38	,,, 11•7	,, m

	,			
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1864	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salţanat	1106 <b>39</b>	As on No. 1838.	لاهور دار السلطنية ضرب سنه ۳۹ ميمنت جلوس ماذوس
1865	"	1107 39	)) 1 1 • V	As on No. 1864.
1866	"	,, <b>40</b>	,,   { • V	بو. ب
1867	22	1108 40	" 11 • A	λε. 33
1868	29	;; 41	" 11•^	lal o
1869	,,	1109 <b>41</b>	37 11•9	17 17
1870	"	", <b>42</b>	>> 1 1 • 9	124 ''
1871	"	1110 <b>42</b>	))       •	1.01 1.01
1872	,,	,, <b>43</b>	;; [11•	18hm 33
1873	21	1111 <b>43</b>	1111	tem 19
1874	2)	,, 44	); 1111	kete 33
1875	22	1112 44	))   1117	hele 33

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1876	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	1112 45	As on No. 1838.	As on No. 1864.
1877	"	1113 46	" 1111	he.A >>
1878	22	1114 <b>4</b> 6	" 1111 <sup>©</sup>	, he d
1879	72	,, <b>47</b>	" 1111 <del>2</del>	,, ',
1880	22	1115 <b>47</b>	99 1110	₽°V
1881	,,,	" 48	" 1110	,, Fe V
1882	"	1116 <b>48</b>	,, 1111	}° ∧
1883	,,	,, 49	,, 	γέ <b>q</b>
1884	73	1117 <b>49</b>	" 111 <b>v</b>	Je d
1885	,,	50	" !!!v	" "
1886	"	1118 50	,, 111A	", 0•
1887	* >>	,, 51	" 11{A	,, 01

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1888	لکهنو Lakhnau	 23	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شرزد چو بدر منیر سرد چر اور منیر در جهان	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب لکهنو
1889	>>	1097 <b>29</b>	As on No. 1888, but date	,, r 9
1890	,,	1101 <b>33</b>	,, 1   •	l~ <b>l~</b> ,,
1891	,,,	1102 <b>34</b>	As on No. 1890, but date	lmlc 
1892	"	1103 <b>36</b>	>> 1 1 • 1 <sup>™</sup>	7.7
1893	,,	<u></u> 42	, ,,	اعة ن،
1894	,,	<u></u> 47	ייי	le^ 17
1895	,,	49	71	<i>27</i> የ¢ ዓ
1896	"	<u> </u>	"	•, ••
1897	مچہلی پتن Machhlī- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 <b>50</b>	As on No. 1889.	جلوس میمنت . مانوس سنه ضرب مههلی پتن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1898	مچہلی پتن Machhlī- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 51	As on No. 1897.	As on No. 1897.
1899	مخصوص اباد Ma <u>kh</u> ṣūṣ- ābād	1116 49	)        Y	مانوس میمنت <sup>۱۶۹</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب مخصوص اباد
1900	مراد اباد Murād- ābād	1097 <b>29</b>	,, 1 • 9 v	جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب مراد اباد سنه P1.
1901	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1117 49	" 1117	As on No. 1899, but mint مرشد اباد and date ۴۹
1902	"	1118 <b>51</b>	,, 111A	)) 01
1903	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1069	ابو الظفر محى الدين محمد محمد بهادر عالم كير اورنگ زيب بادشاء غاز	دار الا مان ملتان ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد P1.
1904	25	1071 3	اورنگ زیب عالم گیر شد چو مهر منیر سکه در جهان ۱۰۷۱	ملتا دار الامان ن ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنه M. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1905	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1072 4	As on No. 1904.	As on No. 1904. M. 41.
1906	ملتان Multān	" 4	As on No. 1904, but بدر in place of مهر, and date ۱۰۷۲ in top line.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۱۹</sup> سنه جلوس ب ضر ملتان
1907	22	" 5	,, 1 . v L	" M. 41.
1908		1073 <b>5</b>	) + v [**	M. 41.
1909	,,	6	37 1 • V  <sup>M</sup>	M. 41.
1910	,,	1074 <b>6</b>	" 1 • v 1°	M. 41.
1911	>7	1075 8	" 1.vo	M. 41.
1912 1913	,,,	1076 8	;; 1 • ٧ ٦	M. 41.
1914	>>	1077 9	),  •vv	M. 41.
1915	,,	1078 10	33 1 • V A	M. 41.

700				
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1916	ملتان Multān	1081 14	As on No. 1906.	مانوس میمنت ۱۴ جلوس سنه ب ضر ملتان ضر ملتان M. 43.
1917	"	1082 <b>15</b>	99 1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	As on No. 1916.  M. 43.
1918	,,	1084 <b>16</b>	ንን 1 • ላዮ	,, ! Y
1919		1089 <b>21</b>	), 1 • V d	مانوس میمنت ۲۱ سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان
1920	25	;; 22	,, 1 • ^ 9	As on No. 1919.
1921	,,	1090 <b>22</b>	,, 1 . 9 .	M. 46.
1922	,,	1093 <b>26</b>	3 • 91~	M. 47.
1923	27	,, 20 (sic)	, sec.	"· r·
1924	"	1096 <b>28</b>	,, 1.94	", "A M 47

THE PROPERTY OF

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1925	ملتان Multān	1099 <b>31</b>	As on No. 1906.	As on No. 1919. M. 47.
1926	<b>,,</b>	1100 32	17 1 1 • •	,,, M. 47.
1927	>>	1101 33	,, 11 • 1	" M. 48.
1928	>>	1104 (sic) 34	11.12	", M. 48.
1929	23	1103 <b>35</b>	مرد ۱۱۰۳	"。 M. 48.
1930	,,,	1104 <b>37</b>	), 11•}¢	,, M. 49.
1931	,,	1106 <b>39</b>	99 1   • Y	m. 49.
1932	>>	1108 <b>40</b>	,, 11•A	,, F. M. 49.
1933	,,	1109 <b>41</b>	11.9	" <sup>°</sup> 1 M. 49.
1934	,,	1110 42	111+	M. 49.

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1935	ملتان Multān	1110 <b>43</b>	As on No. 1906.	As on No. 1919. Fr M. 49.
1936	,,	1111 44	97 1111	,, <sub>pep</sub> M. 49.
1937	21	1117 50	;; [	,, M. 50.
1938	میلاپور Mailāpūr	1118 <b>51</b>	As on No. 1906.	مانوس میمنت ۱۵ سنه جلوس ضرب میلاپور
1939	نارنول Nārnol	1099 31	99   • <b>9 9</b>	مانوس میمنت ۳۱ سنه جلوس ضرب نارنول
1940		", 32	,, 1 • 9 9	,, ,,
1941	,,	1100 <b>33</b>	))   1 • •	mh.
1942	"	1101 33	11.1	hoho 33
19 <b>4</b> 3 1944	"	1102 <b>34</b>	); 1[+r	k-le 22

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1945	نصرت اباد Nuṣrat- ābād	1114 <b>47</b>	As on No. 1906, but date	مانوس میمنت ۱ <sup>۴۷</sup> سنه جلوس اباد ضرب نصرت	Ĺ.
			Ni	ṣārs	
1946	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād	1073 <b>6</b>	بادشاه غازے عالم گیر نسانه ۲ سنه ۲	اکبر اباد ضرب ۱۰۷۳ سنه P	1.
			<b>S.</b> ·5.		
1947	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat		غازى شــــــاه عالم گير باد نـــــــــار ۴ <b>w.</b> 22. <b>s.</b> .55.	جهان اباد شــــاه دار لخلافة ضرب نسرب	
1948	,,	1082 14	w. 43. <b>s.</b> ⋅65.	), [•^L	Pl.
1948	<b>9</b> ,,		(Cut.)  W. 10. S4.	(Cut.)	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 1950 sq.	ر لأهور Lāhor	1092 24	Legal d لاهور ب ضر ضر <b>W.</b> 46.	rachm ا شرع ۲۴ شرع درهم درهم (۱۰)۹۲
1951	Lachī (?)		S. ·5.  Mint not As on No. 1906.	t certain مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب
1952	Kirkī (?)	1100 <b>32</b>	As on No. 1906, with addition of مسند to right of bottom line.	مانوس میمنت سبه جلوس ضرب کرکی
Æ <b>1953</b> rect.	اوجین Ujain		عالم گیر شــــاه فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 90. <b>S.</b> ·4 × ·6.	P1
1954	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād	1074 7	۱۰۷۴ سنه اکبر اباد ب ضر <b>W.</b> 201. <b>S.</b> .9.	Within triple circle  سنه مبارك  سبارك  سباو

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For meaning of the term 'Legal drachm', see Glossary in the Appendix.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1955	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād		As on No. 1954. Dates cut.  W. 209.	As on No. 1954.
1956 rect.	ایلچپور Elichpūr	_attenden	عالم كير باد[شاه]  <b>W.</b> 300. <b>S.</b> ·7 × ·9.	سنه س ایلچپور فلو
1957 rect.	. ,,		As on No. 1956, but beneath مبارك w. 307.	As on No. 1956. Pl.
1958	,,,		As on No. 1956.  W. 290. S9.	;; distinct.
1959		and personal for	,, <b>W.</b> 306. <b>S.</b> ⋅85.	word ضرب legible in upper part of field.
1960 rect.	>>		<b>w</b> . 285. <b>s</b> . ⋅8 × ⋅6.	>,
1960 a	بيجاپور Bijāpūr Dāru-z- zafr		[ اورنگ ] شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	الظفر دار بيجاپور ۱۰۰۰

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1961	بيرات Bairāt		In circle بیرات ب ب س <b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> •9.	In double circle مبارك جلوس
1962 1963 1964	>>		As on No. 1961.  W. 200-215. S. ·8.	As on No. 1961.
1965	حيدراباد Haidar- ābād		Within triple circle حیدر  w. 208. s75.	۰۰۰۰ سنه مبارك جلوس
1966 1967	سورت Sūrat	<u> </u>	In triple circle  اورنگ زیب هے  فلوس شا <b>W.</b> 320. <b>S.</b> ·9.	ت سور <sup>۱۹</sup> سنه ضرب
1968	,,	5	As on No. 1966.  W. 316. S. •9.	As on No. 1966, but date o
1969	21		۰۰۰۰ سنه سورت ب ضر	 سنه مبارك جلوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1970	سورت Sūrat		As on No. 1966.  W. 150. S75.	As on No. 1966.
1971 1972	شاء جہاں اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1074	In triple circle ۱۰۷۴ سنه اباد شساه جهان ضرب	In triple circle  سنه مبارك جلوس
			<b>W.</b> 212. <b>S.</b> ⋅9.	Y
1973	27	1076 8	As on No. 1971.  1.v1  W. 209. S85.	As on No. 1971.
1974	;;	14	,, <b>w.</b> 208. <b>s.</b> -9.	l læ
1975 1976		1084 16	w. 212. s. ⋅85.	99 1 H
1977	, ,,		<b>w.</b> 210. <b>s.</b> ·8.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1978¹	شاء جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1072 <b>5</b>	In triple circle عالم گیر مالوس ۱۰۷۲ فلوس ۳. 310. S85.	جهان اباد ش ه ه ضرب
1979	کتك Katak	<u>—</u> 16	In triple circle عالم کیر شـــاه فلوس باد فلوس باد <b>w.</b> 212.	In triple circle  المنه  سنه  کتك  ضرب
1980	لاهور Lāhor	1075	In circle لاهور ب ضر ۱۰۷۵ <b>w.</b> 30. <b>s.</b> .45.	In circle سنه مبارك جلوس
1981	,,,	1084 <b>16</b>	لاهور ب ضر ۴ ضر ۲۵. <b>w.</b> 210. <b>s.</b> .75.	سنده مبارك جلوس
1982	22	39	In triple circle هور ب لا ضر	As on No. 1981.
			<b>w.</b> 217. <b>s.</b> ⋅85.	

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  A full  $d\bar{a}m$  of Shāhjahānābād mint. This specimen shows that I. M. Cat., No. 2260, is really a coin of Aurangzeb.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1983	لاهور Lāhor		لاهور ب ضر <b>w.</b> 210. <b>s.</b> -8.	As on No. 1981.
1984	23	7	As on No. 1983.  W. 210. S85.	,,, V
1985	مچہلی پتن Machlī- patan	1117 <b>4</b> 9	سنه ۱۴۹ ضرب مچهلی پشن <b>W.</b> 200. <b>S.</b> .75.	سنة مبارك ١١١٧ جلوس
1986 1987	ملتان Multān	1073	اورنگ شا فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 61. <b>S.</b> ·6.	ملتان ب ضر ۱۰۷۳ P1.
1988	27	1107	In triple circle  عالم گیر  شاه اور  ۱۱۰۷  ماهوس اور	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارك
1989	<b>37</b>	,, <b>4</b> 0	W. 205. S. ·9.  As on No. 1988.  11.  W. 212. S. ·85.	As on No. 1988, but in exergue

Metal No.	${f Mint}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1990	ملتان Multān	1108 <b>40</b>	As on No. 1988.	As on No. 1988.
			<b>W.</b> 203. <b>S.</b> -9.	
1991	نارنول Nārnol		عالم كير	نارنول ب ضر
			<b>W.</b> 37. <b>S.</b> ⋅5.	Pl.
1992	>>		 8.m.	۰۰۰ نعشه
*			سنه نارنول ب ضر	سنة ميارك جلوس
			صر <b>W</b> . 213. <b>S</b> 75.	

 Accession
 1:XI:1068 (Wednesday, July 21, 1658).

 Death
 28:XI:1118 (Thursday, February 20, 1707).

 Earliest known coin
 X 1070
 R 1068
 E 1068.

 Latest
 X 1118
 R 1119
 E 1119.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Itāwā, Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ujain, Bījāpūr, Patna, Toragal, Jaunpūr, Jūnagarh, Chīnāpatan, 'Azīmābād, Katak, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Murshidābād, Nuṣratābād.

Æ Adonī, Islām Bandar, A'zamnagar, Elichpūr, Bankāpūr, Purbandar, Peshāwar, Toragal, Jinjī, Jaunpūr, <u>Khairnagar</u>, Ranthor, Sāmbhar, Sahāranpūr, Karpā, Karīmābād, Gūtī, Muḥammadābād, Maḥmūd Bandar, Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, A'zamnagar, Akbarnagar, Aurangābād, Burhānpūr, Sholāpūr, 'Azīmābād, Kābul, Gulbarga, Lakhnau, Mailāpūr.

## A'ZAM SHĀH

А. н. 1118-1119.

A.D. 1707.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1993	سورت Sūrat	1119 1	ممالك ۱۱۱۹ اعظم شا « شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	جلوس اشر ف سنه احد ضرب سورت P1.
			اعظم شاه	سکه زد در جهار بادشاه ممالك d with might and majesty, am Shāh.'

Rebelled

10:XII:1118 (Tuesday, March 4, 1707).

Defeat and death

18: III: 1119 (Sunday, June 8, 1707).

## Unrepresented mints and metals:

N Ahmadnagar, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.

A Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.

## KĀM BAKHSH

А. н. 1119-1120.

A.D. 1707-1708.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1994	بيجاپور Bījāpūr Dāru-z- zafr	1	دين پناه باد كام بغش شــــــاه خورشيد و ماه ســـــد	As on No. 1637, but year سنه احد Pl.
				سکہ زد در دکن بادشاہ کام بخہ an on the sun and moon, asylum of the Faith.'

Rebelled in beginning of A. H. 1119.

Defeat and death XII: 1119 (January, 1708).

Unrepresented mints and metals:

N Haidarābād.

R Aḥsanābād, Toragal, Ḥaidarābād, Gulbarga, Gokulgarh, Nuṣratābād.

VII SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR'

А. н. 1119-1124.

A.D. 1707-1712.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1995	اوجين Ujain Dāru-l- fatḥ	1122 —	عالم بهادر شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب ضرب دار الفتح اوجین
1996	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- girru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1119	عالم گیر ثانی ه ۱۱۱۹ صاحب قرانی بهادر ساحب قرانی بهادر <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> .85.	جلوس مانوس ميمنت مستقر الخلافة احد سنه سنه ضــــرب اكبر اباد
1997	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1	بادشاه شاه عالم سکه مبار <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> .85.	جاوس مانوس میمنت احد سنه دار السرور ضرب برهانپور

<sup>1</sup> The Shāh 'Ālam who reigned from A. H. 1173 to A. H. 1221, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shāh, have become stereotyped under the respective appellations of Shāh 'Ālam II and Bahādur Shāh II. The question arises—Who are the first 'Ālam, and the first Bahādur? As a matter of fact they are one and the same ruler, the emperor who is generally known on his coins as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Sometimes the name Shāh 'Ālam occurs alone as on coins Nos. 2002, 2016, and 2029. Again the name 'Ālam is absent from the couplet on coins Nos. 1996 and 2015, and the emperor is called Bahādur Shāh. But a convention which requires that one and the same emperor should be labelled Shāh 'Ālam I, and also Bahādur Shāh I, is clearly inadvisable. If he were invariably known as Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the distinctive numerals could be dropped from the names of the second 'Ālam, and the second Bahādur.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A7 1998	تورگل Toragal	4	باد غازی ش شاه عالم بهادر شاه عالم بهادر <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ·85.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۱۶</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب تورکل P1.
1999	حيدر اباد Ḥaidar- ābād Far- <u>kh</u> unda Bunyād	1123 5	شاه غاز عالم بهادر  <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ·85.	جلوس میمنت مانوس حیدر اباد ضرب فرخنده بنیاد
2000	فيروزگرة Fīrozgarh	1122 3	بادشاه غازے عالم بهادر ش شکه مبارك سکه مبارك <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> .85.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فیروزگره
2001	محمد اباد Muḥam- madābād	1	عالم غازی شــــــاه بادشاه بهادر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	محمد اباد ضرب احد سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس
Æ 2002 2003		1119	غازی شـــاه شاه عالم باد سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا
<b>2</b> 004	<b>,</b> ,,	1120 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2002, but date	As on No. 2002, but date

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2005	اتاوا Itāwā	1121 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2002, but date	As on No. 2002, but date
2006	,,	3	55	» »
2007	"	" 4	",	<i>31</i> 55
2008	اجمير Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1119 1	۱۱۱۹ غازی شــــــاه عالم بهادر باد شـــــاه سکه مبارك	مستقر لخلافة اجمير ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنه
2009	,,,	<b>)</b>	but date on left of last line.	"
2010 2011	اجین Ujain Dāru-l- fatḥ	2	بادشاہ غازے شاہ عالم بھادر ك سكہ مبار	As on No. 2002, but mint دار الفتح اجين and date
2012	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1121 8	As on No. 2010.	As on No. 2002, but mint احمد اباد and date ۳
2013	احمد نگر Aḥmad- nagar	2	بادشاہ غازے عالم بہادر شکہ مبارك	احمد نگر ضرب سنه مانوس میمنت جلوس
2014	ارکات Arkāt	1122 4	بادشاہ غازے ۱۱۲۲ عالم بہادر	مانوس میمنت به سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات T 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2015	اکبر اباد Akbar- āhād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1119	عالم گیر ثانی شــــاه ۱۱۱۹ قرانی بهادر صاحب صاحب	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر لخلافة سنة احد ضرب اکبر اباد
			type, in which Shāh 'Ālam 'Ālamgīr; the last line is m full couplet is something lil صاحب قرانی	سکه زد چو ۰
		•	'Struck coin like t	بهادر شاه عا he Ṣāḥib i Qirān, gīr, Bahādur Shāh.'
2016	77	. 3)	غازی شـــاه بادشاه عالم سنه ۱۱۱۹	As on No. 2015.
2017	"	<del>_</del> 1	غازی شاه عالم باد سسسکه	>>
2018	Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	1	بادشاه بهسا شاه عالم در ك سكه مبار	مستقر الملك but
2019	23	1120 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2018, but top line	As on No. 2018, but date

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2020	Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	3	As on No. 2019.	As on No. 2019.	
2021	,,	4	<b>5</b> 5	<i>le</i> 23	
<b>2022</b>	اکبر نگر Akbar- nagar	1120 <b>2</b>	شاة عالم باد كة سنة ١١٢٠	سنه جلوس ضرب اکبر نگر	
2023	,,	2	As on No. 2022, but top line شاه غازے		Pl.
2024	ایل <del>چ</del> پور Elichpūr	1122 5	باد غازی شــــاه عالم بهادر شــــداه	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب ایلچپور	Pl.
2025	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr		غازے بادشاہ بہ۔۔۔ادر شاہ عالم ك مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد سنه دار السرور ضرب فرب برهانپور	
2026	,,	2	>>	)? Y	
2027	7 ,,	1121 <b>3</b>	to right of top line.	In Sta	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2028	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	5	As on No. 2027.	As on No. 2027.
2029	بریلے Barelī	1119 1	غازی شسساه شاه عالم باد سسسسکه	مبارك <u>سنة احد يل</u> ضرب بر
2030	>>	1120 <b>2</b>	72 {	>, r
2031	77	1121 3	), [   T	12 pw
2032 2033		1122 4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	اد در
2034	پربندر Purban- dar	1123 5	بادشاہ غازے ۱۱۲۳ عالم بہادر شسکہ مبارك	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب پربندر P1.
2088 2036		1121 3	شاه غازے ۱۱۲۱ شاه عالم باد ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت جلوس جلوس ضرب نیشاور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2037	Tatta	1	بادشاه بادشاه معظم معظم نخ جهان سلطان نخ زد بر مهر و ماه ثا الله مبار در هفت کشور الله Alam Bahādu Shāh Jahān, and uses hi Mu'azzam Shāh; the coupled الله كشور بر مهر و ماه	t runs: سکه مبارك زد در هفه
			and moon	the seven climes on the sun e emperor, sultan Mu'azzam.'
2038 2039	37	3	غازی شساه عالم باد سساه عالم باد	27 F
2040	,,	5	In hexagon as on No. 2038.	", o
2041	جونة گر Jūnagar	1120	بادشاہ غازے شاہ عالم بہادر سلمان ۱۱۲۰	مانوس میمنت * سنگ جلوس ضرب جوذه گر
2042 、	مهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr nagar	1 0	بادشاء غازے شاء عالم س	As on No. 2041, but mint جهانگیرنگر and date r
2043	,,	1122 <b>4</b>	under last line.	lo 32

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2044	چیناپتن Chīnā- patan	1119 1	شاہ غازے شاہ عالم باد س	س احد سنه جلو ضرب چیناپتن
2045 2046	,,	1121 <b>3</b>	)) 	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
2047	,,	4	,,	", F
2048	نیاد خجسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1119 1	بادشاہ غازے ۱۱۱۹ عالم بہادر شسکہ مبارک	ماذوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2049 2050	22	1120 <b>2</b>	22 11	) p
2051	,,	1122 4	رد ۳۲۱۱	λ <del>ε</del> 33
2052	سورت Sūrat	1	غازے بادشاہ بھے۔۔۔ادر شاہ عالم ک سکہ مبار	احد سنة جلوس مانوس ميمنت ضرب سورت
2053	27	2	59	" "
2054	,,	6 (sic)	"	3) Y

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2055	سهرند Sahrind	1119	غازی شــــاه عالم باد شـــــاه سکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2056	>>	1121 3	59 1 1 1 1	" "
2057	22	1120 (sic) 4	;;           +	le 11
2058	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1119 1	غازی شــــاه شاه عالم باد ســــه سنه ۱۱۱۹	جهان اباد دار الخلافة شاه ضرب احد احد سنة مبارك
2059	"	1120 2	غازی شـــاه عالم باد شـــاه سکه سنه ۱۱۲۰	" Pl.
2060	"	1121 <b>3</b>	), 1171	رد س
2061	,,	" 4	,, 11 <b>7</b> 1	łe 23
2062	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1119	عالم شــاه بادشاء غاز سکه ۱۱۱۹	اباد عظیم احد سنة جلوس ضرب
2063	17	1120 3	55 11 °C •	۳. در

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2064	عظیم اباد Azīm- ābād	1122 <b>4</b>	As on No. 2062.	As on No. 2062.
2065 2066	>>	1123 <b>5</b>	,, 1   MM	,, o
2067	فيروز گر <sub>ة</sub> Fīrozgarh	,,	بادشاه غازے عالم بہادر شسکه مبارك	مانوس میمنت ه شنه جلوس ضرب فیروز گره اL.
2068	كابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1122	غازی شسساه عالم بهادر باد شسکه مبارك	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب كابل شنه
2069	,,,	1123 5	;, !   rr	" ° Pl
2070 2071	کریم اباد Karīm- ābād	3	شاہ غازے شاہ عالم باد س	سنة جلو س كريم اباد ضرب
2072 2073 2074	,,	4	,,	<i>l</i> e 33
2075 2076	کشمیر Kashmir	2	بادشاہ غازے عالم بھادر شکام میارک سکہ میارک	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#8. 2077	کنبایت Kambāyat	1119 1	غازی شاه عالم باد شسکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفر احد جلوس سنه ب ضركنبايت ضركنبايت
2078	,,	2	As on No. 2052.	As on No. 2052, but date r, and mint كنبايت.
2079	,,,	4.	,,	le 
2080 2081	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	1119 1	غازی شاه عالم باد ۱۱۱۹	لأهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد ميمنت جلوس مانوس
2082	21	", <b>2</b>	,,	,,, r
2083	,,	1120 2	), [[r.	" r
2084	. ,,	" 3	77	ابر در
2085	5 ,,	1121 3	" 1171	"
2086	3 ,,	,, <b>4</b> .	>>	<i>le</i> 3,
208'	7 ,,	1123	" "	,,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 20881	لکہنو Lakhnau	1119 1	غازی شاه عالم باد ساه عالم ۱۱۱۹	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب کمهنو
2089	"	4	,,	le ''
2090	محمد اباد Muḥam- madābād	1121 3	بادشاہ غازے ۱۱۲۱ عالم بہادر شکہ	محمد اباد ضرب سنه مانوس میمنت میمنت جلوس
2091	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1	ر المنافي الم الله عالم معظم معظم ماحب قراني مله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب مرشداباد P1.
			This is a second couplet containing the name of Mu'azzam Shāh, the name of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur before he succeeded to the throne. The word on the obverse now read by me as عالى, was read by Mr. Rodgers as عالى, but there can be no doubt that عالى is correct. The completing part of the couplet, which is off the coin, must be گير ثانى, and the couplet itself is something like this:  معظم شاه عالم گير ثانى  'Struck coin on gold like the Sāḥib i Qirān, Mu'azzam Shāh, the second 'Ālamgīr.'  Cp. couplets on Coins Nos. 1996, 2015, and 2766.	

A similar coin in the British Museum Collection—B. M. Cat., No. 1184—has been

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2092 2093	ملتان Multān	1120 3	بادشاه غاز ۱۱۲۰ - سکه شاه عالم	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان M. 51.
2094	نارنول Närnol	1122 <b>4</b>	غازی بادشاه عالم بهادر شـــــــاه سکه ۱۱۲۲	مانوس میمنت ۴۰ سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب نارنول
2095 1	Probably Aḥmad- ābād	1119	غازی شاه باد شکه ۱۱۱۹	مانوس ظفــر احد سنة جلوس ضرب ۲۱.
Æ <b>2096</b>	Probably Jahāngīr- nagar		شاه عالم باد <b>W.</b> 315. <b>S.</b> ·9.	ب ب ۳ ضر سنة

attributed to Shah 'Alam II, but it has been recognized that these coins of Lakhnau mint are really of Shah 'Alam I, and this particular specimen clears up all ambiguity as it contains

the Hijri date 1119.

1 Mr. C. J. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Zafarābād, and made no further comment on the unusual reverse inscription. Dr. G. P. Taylor rightly pointed out that in reality this piece exhibited a variation from the usual reverse formula, the word, ظفر The inference to be 'victory', appearing in place of ميمنت, 'prosperity'—see N. S. XI. drawn from this ingenious explanation was that the mint-name was contained in the last line under the word ضرب. As a matter of fact the tops of letters can be seen, and I have little doubt that the mint-name terminates in Ji, and is Ahmadabad. Dr. Taylor wrote his paper, this was the only known coin of the type, but in March, 1912, Coin No. 2077 was discovered in a large consignment of treasure trove. It bears the 'zafr' formula, and is of Kambāyat mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2096 a	شولاپور Sholāpūr	2	عالم شــــاه مبارك [فىلوس]	شنا شولاً پور ضرب P1.

 Accession
 30:I:1119 (Tuesday, April 22, 1707).

 Death
 21:I:1124 (Monday, February 18, 1712).

 Earliest known coin
 N 1119
 R 1119
 E 1119.

 Latest
 N 1124
 R 1124
 E 1124.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

N Itāwā, Peshāwar, Tatta, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Sīkākul, 'Azīmābād, Kambāyat, Lāhor, Multān, Mailāpūr.

Æ Aḥsanābād, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ausā, Bankāpūr, Bahādurgarh, Bījāpūr, Toragal, Ḥaidarābād, Sholāpūr, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Fīroznagar, Gūtī, Murādābād, Mailāpūr, Nuṣratābād.

Æ Aḥmadābād, Aḥmadnagar, Elichpūr, Bījāpūr, Ḥaidarābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Kambāyat, Machhlīpatan.

## 'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN

а. н. 1124.

л. р. 1712.

Contested the succession on the death of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. Defeat and death, II, 1124 (March, 1712).

Earliest known coin Latest ,, ,,  $\mathbb{R}$  1124.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; represented by a unique rupee of Jahangirnagar mint in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII, 903. See N. S. XVII, § 103.

# VIII JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

А. н. 1124.

A. D. 1712.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2097	اتاوا Itāwā	1	جهاندار شاه	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2098	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1	غازی جهاندار چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتے  <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> .8.	جلوس مانوس میمنت احد سنه دار السرور ضرب فرب برهانپور
2099	شاه جهان اباد Shālija- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1124 1	جهاندار شاه Struck coin in the horiz The victorious Jahāndār	جهان اباد دار لخلافة شاه خرب ضرب مانوس سنه احد ميمنت ميمنت جلوس جلوس جلوس الماد عليه الماد الماد عليه الماد الماد عليه الماد الما
			Sometimes, as on the بر مهر و ماه is met with.	above com, the variation

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2100	اتاوا Itāwā	1124 1	صاحبقران ۱۱۲۴ جهاندار شه بادشاه سیست	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2101	<b>&gt;</b> >	"	As on No. 2100, but bottom line برد بر مه چو	As on No. 2100.
			This couplet runs:	
			چو صاحب قران	بزد سکه بر مه
			بادشاه جهان	جهاندار شه
			Struck coin on the moon (s Jahāndār Shāh, Lord of th	ilver) like the Ṣāḥib i Qirān, e World.'
			Instead of برمه, we usual	lly have the complementary
2102	77	,,	جهاندار شاه م ۱۱۳۴ مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز	As on No. 2101.
2103	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	,,	As on No. 2102, but last line افاق زد چون	As on No. 2102, but mint احمد اباد
2104	اركات Arkāt	1	غازی جهاندار شـــــــــــاه مهر و ماه ابو الفتح ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	As on No. 2102, but mint ارکات Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date *.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2105 2106	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	1124	ابو الفتح غازی شرص مهر و ماه جهاندار می سیست که سیست که در افاق زد چون	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملك سنه احد ضرب اكبر اباد P1.
			Of a similar coin Mr. C. 'Mustaqirru-l-mulk is the titit to Patna mint—Lahore But the epithet also belong No. 2018—which is the cor	Museum Catalogue, p. 200. gs to Akbarābād—see Coin
2107	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1	As on No. 2098.	As on No. 2098.
2108	,,	,,	جهان بادشاه قران جهاندار شه حب بر مه چو صا ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	As on No. 2107.
2109	بریلے Barelī	1124 1	بادشاه جهان شـــــاه ۱۱۳۴ قران جهاندار ســـــده بزد بر مه چو صاحب	مانوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس یلے ضرب بر
2110	بهادرگره Bahādur- garh	1	As on No. 2099.	As on No. 2100, but mint بهادرگره
2111	22	1123 (sic) 1	۰۰۰ جهان ۱۱۲۳ قران جهاندار حب سکة بر مة چو صا	As on No. 2110.
			<del>-</del> · -	TT

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2112	پیشاور Peshāwar	1124 1	جهاندار شـــــاه ابو الفتع غاز <u>۱۱۲۴</u> ع چون مهر و ماه	As on No. 2100, but mint پیشاور
2113	ratta	,,	As on No. 2111, but date	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنہ ضرب تنتہ
2114	نیاد بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	,,	جہاندار شاہ ہے چون مہر و ماہ ابو الفتے غاز ۱۱۲۴ سے کہ زود در افاق	As on No. 2100, but mint خجسته بنیاد
2115	سورت Sūrat	.1	ابو الفتح غازی جهاندار شر و ماه چون مهر و ماه که سر و ماه که در افاق زد	As on No. 2100, but mint سورت
2116	"	1124	جهاندار شه بادشاه جه صاحب قران ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	As on No. 2115. M. 14.
<b>2117</b>	سهرند Sahrind	,,	جهان شــــاه ۱۱۲۴ قران جهاندار شه باد حب حب بزد سکه بر مه صا	As on No. 2100, but mint سهرند Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2118 2119 2120	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1124 1	As on No. 2099.	As on No. 2099.
<b>2</b> 121	>>	,	جهان شــاه ۱۱۲۴ جهاندار شه باد حب حو صا قران پوو صا قران بزد بر زر	احد مبارك سنة جهان اباد شــــاه دار الخلافة ضرب
2122	,,,	,,,	As on No. 2121, but date to right above second line.	As on No. 2121.
2123	>>	,,	جہاندار ۱۱۲۴ ابو الفتح غاز بر مہر و ماہ سسسکھ	As on No. 2121.
2124	کنبایت Kambāyat	1	جهاندار شاه ع چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتے غاز	احد سنه جلوس مانوس میمنت ب ضرکنبایت
2125 2126 2127 2128	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	1024 1	غازے  الفجہاندار شاہ الفجہاندار شاہ الفجہاندار شاہ ابو چون مہر و ماہ در افاق زد در افاق زد The above reading is tall four specimens.	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد ميمنت ميمنت جلوس مانوس he result of a comparison of
		I.	lam iour abcomiens.	TT 2

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#### MUGHAL EMPERORS

All Control of the Co				
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ÆR 2129	لکہنو Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100.	As on No.2100, but mint لکهنو
Æ <b>2129</b> a	Bījāpūr Dāru-z- zafr	1	غازی شــــاه [جم-]اندار باد 	دار احد الظـــفر بيجا پور

Accession 14: III: 1124 (Thursday, April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16: XII: 1124 (Saturday, January 3, 1713).

Death 17: I: 1125 (Monday, February 2, 1713).

Earliest known coin

At 1124 At 1124.

Latest 1124.

#### Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Akbarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwāliār, Mu'azzamābād.

A Ajmer, Ahmadnagar, Akbarpūr, Akbarnagar, Ujain, Aurangābād, Elichpūr, Bhakhar, Bījāpūr, Ḥaidarābād, Fatḥābād, Karārābād, Gwāliār, Murshidābād, Multān.

Æ Ahmadābād, Sūrat, Kābul, Mu'azzamābād.

IX FARRU<u>KH</u>SIYAR

А. н. 1124-1131.

A.D. 1713-1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2130	الع اباد Ilahābād	1131	رد از فضل حق که  ۱۱۳۱  بحر و بر فرخ سیر  بر سیم و زر باد  The couplet goes: حق بر سیم و زر  عن در سیم و زر  Struck coin on silver and a Monarch of sea and land, I	gold by grace of the Truth,
2131	خجسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1129 6	بیحر و بر فرخ سیر بادشـــــاه حق برسیم و زر ۱۱۲۹ فضــــــل سکه زد از	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2132	سیکاکل Sīkākul		In circle   lipidity  lipidity	In circle with one of dots outside it  مانوس میمنت میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب سیکاکل

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2133	شاه جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1124 1	بعر و بر فرخ بادشــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	فة جها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه احد
2134	22	1125 1	<b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ٠8.  شرخ سیر هر شده از فضل باد بمحرو بر مر در سیم و زر زد بر سیم و زر <b>W.</b> 168. <b>S.</b> ٠85.	جهان اباد دار لمخلافة شاه ضرب احد سنه مانوس میمنت جلوس
2135		1131 7	As on No. 2134, but date under سير.  W. 168. S8.	As on No. 2133, but date
2136	کشمیر Kashmïr	1130 7	As on No. 2131, but date  11".  W. 167. S. •9.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضرکشمیر P1.
2137	هرشداباد Murshid- ābād	1127 4	As on No. 2130, but date irry to left of last line.  W. 170. S. ·7.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب مرشداباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2138	معظم اباد Muʻaz- zamābād	112-5	فضل حق بر سیم و زرک بحر و بر فرخ سیر شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب معظم اباد
Æ 2139	اتاوا Itāwā	1	از فضل حق شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ماذوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2140	,,	1125 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2139, but date	", r
2141	,,,	3	As on No. 2139.	27 77
2142	,,	1128 5	>>   [   " A	)) 0
2143	,,	1129 5	Within triple circle, as on No. 2131.	Within triple circle, as on No. 2139.
2144	"	,,	);   [ ] 9	יי יי
2145	,,,	1130 7	); 11٣-	>> V
2146	Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1125 <b>2</b>	حق بعر و بر فرخ سیر شر سیم و زر باد سر سیم و زر باد سر د از فضل سنه	مستقر لخلافة [اجمير] ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ٢ سنسه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2147	اجمير Ajmer Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	5	حق فرخ سیر شـــــــاه باد بمحرو بر ســــکه زد از فـضل بر سیم و زر	As on No. 2146, but mint- name unmistakable. o
2148	>>	6	As on No. 2131.	), Y
2149	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> air	1130 7	39   [] <sup>m</sup> •	As on No. 2146, but date v, and top line دار لخير [اجمير]
2150	اجین Ujain Dāru-l- fatḥ	6	As on No. 2131.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب دار الفتے اجین
2151	>>	7	"	>1 V
2152	احمداباد Aḥmad- ābād	1	بحر و بر فرخ سیر شـــــــاه حق بر سیم و زر باد ســــــد زد از فضل	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب احمداباد
2153	اركات Arkāt	1	حق فرخ سیر شــــــاه از فضل باد بحر و بر د بر سیم و زر زد بر سیم و زر Date to right of top line, but cut.	ارگات مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت جلوس سنه P1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2154	ارکات Arkāt	1123 (sic) 2	حق فرخ سیر ســـــکه زد از فضل بر سیم و زر شــــــاد بحر و بر ۱۱۲۳	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ارکان
2155	>>	4	حق فرخ سیر شــــــاه و زر باد بحر و بر ســــــکه زد از فضل بر سیم	<del>1</del> 6
2156	<b>)</b> 1	,, 4	As on No. 2155; date to right of top line, but cut.	ře 33
2157	>>	7	As on No. 2156.	" *
2158	"	1130 8	>> 1 1 1 ~ •	,, A
2159	اسلام اباد Tslām- ābād	8	As on No. 2131.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب اسلام اباد
2160	,,,	7	33	>> *
2161	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	1	As on No. 2153.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الملك سنه احد ضرب ضرب [اكبر اباد]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2162	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	2	As on No. 2153.	As on No. 2161.
2163	27	3	<b>&gt;</b> >	<b>بر</b> ه
2164	,,	1128 4	irn at top of coin.	<i>t</i> e 33
2165	"	<u> </u>	,,	3) 20
2166	>>	1128 5	" 11 ° ^	93
2167	Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1129 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2131.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر لمانلافة سنه ۲ ضرب اکبر اباد
2168 2169	77	1130 7	" 111" •	As on No. 2167.
2170	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1129 6	77	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه دار السرور ضرب برهانپور
2171	,,	1130 7	" ! 1 m .	,,, v

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2172	برّيلي Barelī	1125 2	زد از فضل حق ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب بردیلی
2173	,,	1127 <b>4</b>	As on No. 2172.	As on No. 2172.
2174	. 77	1129 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2131.	جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۲ یام ضرب بر
2175	27	1130 7	As on No. 2134.	As on No. 2174.
2176 2177	پیشاور Peshāwar	2	As on No. 2139.	مانوس میمنت جلوس مرب ضرب پیشاور
2178	تتــــــ Tatta	1	بحر و بر فرخ سیر شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه ضرب تته
2179	"	2	As on No. 2178.	>> r
2180	,,	1126 3	urr to left of bottom line.	) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2181	تتـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	1127 4	حق فرخ سیر شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	As on No. 2178.
2182	<b>9</b> 9	1129 5	بحر و بر فرخ سیر شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	", Pl.
2183	جون <sup>ند</sup> گر Jūnagar	1129	[بحر و بر فرخ سیر] شـــــاه از فضل حق بادر ۱۱۲۹ ســــاکه زد بر سیم و زر	مانوس میمنت <sup>※</sup> نه جلوس ضرب جوذه گر
2184	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	7	شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب جهانگیرنگر
2185	چيناپتن Chīnā- patan	1126 3	شــــاه از فضل حق باد ۱۱۲۲ ســـکه زد برسیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب خیناپتن Five-rayed star over ح
2186	"	1130 7	As on No. 2185; in top line بعر و بر فرخ سير and date ۱۱۳۰	As on No. 2185.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2187	حيدراباد Haidar- ābād Far- <u>kh</u> unda Bunyād	1127 3	As on No. 2132. Date ۱۱۲۷ under فضل.	حیدراباد میمنت جلوس ۳ مانوس ضرب فرخنده بنیاد Pl.
2188	خجسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1125 1	As on No. 2146, but date  السنة (without).	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2189	>>	1126 <b>3</b>	As on No. 2188.	As on No. 2188.
2190	سرونج Sironj	7	As on No. 2153.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۷</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب سرونج Pl.
2191	سعدنگر Saʻdnagar	5	As on No. 2146, but date missing.	مانوس میمنت شنه جلوس ضرب سعدنگر
2192	سورت Sūrat	2	As on No. 2186.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سورت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2193	سورت Sūrat	1126 3	As on No. 2186.	As on No. 2192.
2194 1/2	39	4	"	<i>le</i> 23
2195	,,	1128 <b>5</b>	>> 1   MA	
2196	<b>33</b>	1129 6	;; !   P 9	M. 52.
2197	<b>,,</b>	1130 6	>>   1 m •	y M. <b>5</b> 2.
2198	<b>&gt;</b> >	", 7	,, 1 1 m •	,, M. 52.
2199	<b>&gt;</b> >	1131 7	33 1171	
2200 2201	سهرند Sahrind	1125 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2131. Date ۱۱۲۰ under word سيم	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2202	22	1127 4	As on No. 2200.	As on No. 2200.
2203	22	1129 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2131.	м. 53.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2204	سهرن <b>د</b> Sahrind	1130 6	As on No. 2131.	As on No. 2200. M. 53.
2205	<b>&gt;</b> >	7	As on No. 2153.	", V M. 53.
2206	,,	8	>>	>> ^
2207	شاه جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1125 1	As on No. 2133.	As on No. 2133.
2208	"	"	but date irro to left of last line.	>>
2209 2210	"	" 2	As on No. 2208.	>> r
2211	33	1126 <b>2</b>	25 11 <b>17</b> 1	" "
2212	,,	3	79   1 1 7 7	رد ۳
2213	22	1127 4	29 1 1 1 V	99 CC
2214	,,	1128 5	", 1174	)) 0
2215	,,	" <b>5</b>	As on No. 2131, but date سيم Large flat coin.	>> O

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2216	شاه جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1129 6	As on No. 2215.  1119  Six-foil at top of coin.	As on No. 2208.
2217	,,	"	As on No. 2131.  1119 Six-foil at top of coin.	<b>,,</b>
2218	,,	1130 <b>6</b>	)?   1   M •	" "
2219	"	,,	As on No. 2215.	" 7
2220	"	1130 7	As on No. 2215.	" Y
2221	>>	17	As on No. 2131.	>> *
2222	<b>?</b> ?	"	As on No. 2134.	" *
2223	"	"	As on No. 2134, but date	,, Y
2224	>>	1131 7	As on No. 2223.	)) V
2225	>>	" 8	), 1 1 m t	); A
2226	عالم گیرپور •Alam- gīrpūr	2	بحر و بر فرخ سیر حق شــــــاه از فضل باد ســــــکه	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ضرب

### FARRUKHSIYAR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2227	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1124 1	بر سیم و زر زد از فضل حق ســـــکه بحر و بر فرخ سیر شـــــاه باد ۱۱۲۴	مانوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس عظــیــم ضرب اباد
<b>222</b> 8	<b>?</b> 3	<u> </u>	As on No. 2227.	As on No. 2227.
2229	,,	1125 2	,, 1100	39 <b>r</b>
2230	'Azīm- ābād Musta- qirru-l- mulk	3	As on No. 2133.	عظیم اباد مستقر الملك ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنه
2231	, 27	1127 4	but date irv to left of last line.	le 33
2232	33	1128 5	As on No. 2231.	;; o
2233	>>	1129 5	As on No. 2131.	,, o
2234	33	" 6	)) 	>> Y
<b>22</b> 35	>>	7	"	>> V

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>2236</b>	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	6	As on No. 2134.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فرخ اباد
2237	,,	1130 7	27 1 [ ] " •	<b>)</b> ,
2238	"	7	**	)1 V
2239	Katak	1126 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2226.  Date ۱۱۲۱ under word فضل.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب خرب کتك
2240	کنبایت Kambā- yat	1125 1	As on No. 2134. Date IIro under word فضل.	مانو احد سنه جلوس س میمنت ضرب کنبایت
2241	>>	1127 3	As on No. 2183. Date ۱۱۲۷ under word فضل.	مانوس میمنت س <sup>م</sup> جلو <i>س</i> ضرب کنبایت
<b>224</b> 2	>>	4	As on No. 2183.	э <b>у</b>
2248	,,	1130	Date ur. to left of middle line.	" Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>2244</b>	گواليار Gwāliār	1	As on No. 2134.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب گوالیار
2245	,,	1125 <b>2</b>	Date ۱۱۲۰ under word	°¢¢
2246	<b>,</b> ,	1127 —	As on 2245.	"
2247	,,	1131 8	In triple circle, as on No. 2245.	2° A
2248	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1125 1	از فضل حق ۱۱۲۵ بادشــــاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر ســـــکه [زد بر سیم و زر]	لأهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد ميمنت جلوس مانوس
2249		", <b>2</b>	),     1   0	,, r
2250	>>	1126 2	22 1171	,, r
2251	23	1125 (sic) 3	1110	2) [**
2252	22	1126 3	))       " "	" "
2253	"	1127 3	. ,,	,, r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2254	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1127 4	As on No. 2248.	As on No. 2248.
2255	**	1128 5	27 11 PA	55 O
2256	29	1129 6	As on No. 2131.	cc Y
2257	,,	1130 7	77 1 1 P*•	99 V
2258	27	1131 7	دد ۱۳۱۱	,, Y
2259	22	" 8	22 1   1 <sup>m</sup>	57 A
2260	لکہنو Lakhnau	1126 <b>3</b>	As on No. 2139. Date التا under word فضل.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب لکهنو
2261	27	1128 <b>5</b>	As on No. 2260.	,, o
2262	"	7	As on No. 2131.	,, v
<b>226</b> 3	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1125 <b>2</b>	سیم زد از فضل حق بر شرو بر فرخ سیر بحر و بر فرخ سیر و زر باد ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2137.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>2264</b>	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	4	As on No. 2263.	As on No. 2137.
2265	"	6	,,	<b>27</b>
2266	. 20	7	<b>,</b>	,, V
2267	ملتان Multān	1125 2	حق بادشــاه بحر و بر فرخ سیر ســــکه ســــکه زد از فضل بر سیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان ملتان M. 47.
2268	27	1130 <b>7</b>	In triple circle, as on No. 2131.	In triple circle, as on No. 2267.  M. 50.
2269	17	1131	)) [[m]	M. 50.
2270	,,	8	22 	M. 50.
2 <b>27</b> ] sq.	لاهور Lāhor	1129 <b>6</b>	Within border of doubl square containing one of doubl dots	e Situate as obverse of درهم P1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2271 a	Purban- dar ?	The state of the s	فرخ سیر ســـکه بادشاه	سنة جلوس ضرب [پر]بند[ر]

 Accession
 23:XII:1124 (Saturday, January 10, 1713).

 Deposition
 8:IV:1131 (Tuesday, February 17, 1719).

 Death
 9:VII:1131 (Sunday, May 17, 1719).

 Earliest known coin
 N 1124
 R 1124
 E 1125.

 Latest
 N 1131
 R 1131
 E 1128.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Itāwā, Ajmer, Arkāt, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Barelī, Bījapūr, Patna, Purbandar, Peshāwar, Ḥaidarābād, Sūrat, Sahrind, 'Azīmābād, (fūtī, Lāhor, Machhlīpatan, Multān.

A Aḥmadnagar, A'zamnagar, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Aurangnagar, Elichpūr, Bankāpūr, Bahādurgarh, Bhakhar, Purbandar, Toragal, Fatḥābād, Kābul, Karārābād, Gulshanābād, Machhlīpatan, Mumbai.

Æ Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Akbarābād, Bahādurgarh, Bījāpūr, Sūrat, Sholāpūr, Kābul, Machhlīpatan.

 $\mathbf{X}$ 

## RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT

а.н. 1131.

A.D. 1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2272	پیشاور Peshāwar	1	رفيع ت شاهنشه الدرجا ت و بر با هزاران بركا  <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> 1.	مانوس میمنت جلوس احد ضرب ضرب پیشاور
<b>227</b> 3	خبسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1131 1	رفيع الدرجات کا شاهنشہ بحر و بر ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2274	ابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk		The couplet is  I silve in the	شاهنشه بحر و th thousands of blessings,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2275	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1	رفیع الدرجا شاهنشه بحر و بر س هزاران برکا	جاوس مانوس ميمنت احد دار السلطنة لاهور ضرب
2276	ملتان Multān	1131 1	۳. 172. ع. الدرجا الدرجا الدشاء غاز الدشاء غاز الاساء عاد الاساء الاساء الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ب ضر ملتان شر ملتان M. 54.
<b>A</b> R <b>227</b> 7	اتاوا Itāwā	<b>37</b>	۱۱۳۱ رفیع الدرجا س برکا شاهنشهٔ بحر و بر س د سکه بهند با هزاران	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2278	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād Zīnatu-l- bilād	1	As on No. 2277.	 زینت البلاد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2279	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- girru-l- khilāfat	1131	)	آکبر اباد مستقر لمظلافة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد

Metal				
No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2280	خجسته بنیاد <u>Kh</u> ujista Bunyād	1131 1	رفیع الدرجات س برکا شاهنشه آفاق س س ۱۱۳۱ زد بهند با هزاران	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
			Here we have a variation of the horizons', instead of	king of kings 'شاهنشهٔ آفاق شاهنشهٔ بحر و بر
2281 2282	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	,,	As on No. 2277.	قة جها اباد دار لخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه احد
2283	77	22	As on No. 2277, but date	. 27
<b>2284</b>	گواليار Gwāliār	1131	As on No. 2277.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب گوالیار P1.
2285 2286	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1131	رفیع الدرجا شاهنشه بحر و بر ت با هزاران برکا ۱۱۳۱ بهند بهند ند سکه	As on No. 2275.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2287	لھور Lāhor Dāru-s- sal <u>t</u> anat	1131 1	As on No. 2284.	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنه احد میمنت جلوس مانوس
2288 2289 2290	ملتان Multān	"	As on No. 2276.	As on No. 2276, but Nos. 2288 and 2289 have M. 50.
2291 <sup>1</sup>	?	1	As on No. 2277.	مانوس احد سته چلوس ب

Accession

9:IV:1131 (Wednesday, February 18, 1719).

Death

23: VII: 1131 (Sunday, May 31, 1719).

Earliest known coin Latest ,, ,, X 1181  $\mathbb{A}$  1181  $\mathbb{A}$  1181.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

N Ahmadabad, Akbarabad, Surat, Shahjahanabad, Mu'azzamabad.

A Ajmer, Ujain, Burhanpur, Barelī, Patna, Sūrat, Sahrind, Kābul, Korā, Kambāyat, Lakhnau, Murshidābād.

Æ Sūrat, Kābul.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The mint is off this coin, but after comparing the reverse with that of Tatta rupees of Shāh Jahān II, there can be little doubt that it is of Tatta mint.

XI SHĀH JAHĀN II, RAFĪ'U-D-DAULA

А. н. 1131. А. р. 1719.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ <b>2292</b>	ارکات Arkāt	1131	شاه جهان ۱۱۳۱ بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار س. 172. <b>S.</b> .8.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات
2293	نیاد <del>Kh</del> ujista Bunyād	"	As on No. 2292, but date irri to left of bottom line.  W. 168. S. 8.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب خجسته بنیاد
2294	سورت Sūrat	<b>?</b> ?	As on No. 2293.  1171  W. 170.  S. 1.	As on No. 2293, but mint سورت
2295	هاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	"	As on No. 2292, but date tire to right of middle line.  W. 172. S8.	As on No. 2281.
Æ 2296	اتارا Itāwā	1	As on No. 2292.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2297	اسلام اباد -Islām ābād	1131	As on No. 2292, but date	اسلام اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2298 2299	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	77	As on No. 2297.	As on No. 2279.
2300	بریلی Barelī	"	جہان بادشاہ غازے ۱۱۳۱ سکہ مبارك	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب بریلی
2301	rui Tatta	77	As on No. 2292, but date	مانو <i>س</i> میمنت جلوس سنه احد ضرب تته P1.
2302¹	سورت Sūrat	1	As on No. 2294.	As on No. 2294.
2303	سهرند Sahrind	1	As on No. 2292.	As on No. 2300, but mint سهرند Pl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This may be a coin of Shāh Jahān III.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2304	شاء جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1131 1	شاهجهان بادشاه غاز ۱۱۳۱ ک سکه مبار	As on No. 2281.
2305 2306	>>	"	As on No. 2292, but date	>>
2307	گواليار Gwāliār	<b>&gt;</b> >	As on No. 2292, but date	As on No. 2284. Pl.
2308 2309	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- salṭanat	"	As on No. 2292, but date	As on No. 2275.
2310	اکمهنو Lakhnau	<b>,,</b>	شاہ جہان ے بادشاہ غاز سلسکہ مبارک ۱۱۳۱	As on No. 2300, but mint لکهنو
2311	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1131	As on No. 2292, but date	مرشد "اباد but mint
2312	ملتان Multän	1131 1	بادشاہ غازے شاہ جہاں ک سکہ مبار ۱۱۳۱	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ب ضر ملتان شر ملتان M. 54.
				Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 2313	منبی Mumbai		غازی شــــاه شاه جهان باد ســـمارك	مانوس میمنت احد احد سنه جلوس ضرب
	D E	ccession eath arliest kna atest,	20:VII:1131 (Thursday, Ma 22:X:1131 (Thursday, Augu own coin , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Akbarābād, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Ḥaidarābād, Lāhor.

R Ajmer, Ahmadābād, Burhānpūr, Jūnagarh, Khujista Bunyād, 'Azīmābād, Korā, Kambāyat.

Æ Akbarahad, Sūrat.

## MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

		A. H.	1132-1133. A.D.	1720.
<b>R</b> 2314 <sup>1</sup>	شاء جہاں اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1132 1	کریم محمد ابراهیم ا شاهان بفض ل ۱۱۳۲ سکه زد در جهان The couplet is	فة جها اباد دار الخلا شاة ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد سكة زد در جها شاة شاهان
2315 2316 2317	27	***		rough grace of the Bountiful Ibrāhīm.'
	Usu	rpation	9: XII: 1132 (Saturday, Octob	ber 1, 1720).

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Earliest known coin X 1132 A 1132.

A Shahjahanabad.

Defeat

Latest

18:I:1133 (Tuesday, November 8, 1720).

X 1132 A: 1183.

<sup>1</sup> I have a coin which distinctly shows the ف of the word كريم.

XII
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH

А. н. 1131-1161.

А. D. 1719-1748.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ <b>2318</b>	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	2	صحمد شاه بادشاه غاز ماحب قران ثانع مارك مارك مارك Date to right of top line, but cut.  W. 168. S85.	أكبر اباد مستقر للخلافة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة ٢
2319	,,,	114 – 17	ادشاه غاز عادشاه غاز الادشاء غاز الادشاء غاز الله سکه مبار سکه مبار <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> -85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر الحلافة ۱۷ ضرب اکبر اباد
2320 ¹	اورنگ اباد Aurang- ābād	115 – 8 (sic)	As on No. 2318.  110 -  W. 168. S85.	اورنگ اباد ب مانوس ضر میمنت میمنت شنه جلوس P1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note this single known instance of the revival of the mint-name Aurangābād instead of Khujista Bunyād. A die of Aurangzeb was used for striking the reverse side of this coin. The Hijri and regnal dates do not agree.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2321	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1152 <b>22</b>	As on No. 2319.  1107  W. 170. S85.	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه دار السرور ضرب ضرب برهانپور
2322	پیشاور Peshāwar	21	As on No. 2319. Date cut.  W. 172. S9.	ماذوس میمنت جلوس ۳۱ ضرب نیشاور
2323	Tatta	1135 4	As on No. 2319, but date the over bottom line.  W. 165. S. •8.	مانوس میمنت جلوس <sup>عا</sup> ب ب ضر تته
2324 1/2	Sind	<u> </u>	محمد شاه بادشاه غازے صاحب قران <b>W.</b> 86. <b>S.</b> ·5.	الزمان حب الا امر صا ۱۲ ب ب ضر سند ۲۱.
2325	سورت Sūrat	 15	As on No. 2319.  W. 170. S85.	As on No. 2323, but mint سورت and date 10
2326	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	10	As on No. 2318.  W. 168. S. ·75.	As on No. 2314.

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2327	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1152 <b>22</b>	As on No. 2318.  1107  W. 167. S9.	As on No. 2314.
2328 1/2	,,		As on No. 2326, but portion of date visible to right of middle line.  W. 90. S5.	,
2329	كابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1137	As on No. 2319.  1177  W. 173. S85.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب كابل سنة ×
2330	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1156 <b>26</b>	,,, 1107 <b>W. 165.</b> <b>S.</b> ⋅8.	As on No. 2287.
2331	معظم اباد Muʻaz- zamābād	1132 2	بادشاه غاز بادشاه غاز مبارك ۱۱۳۲ <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ·85.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب معظم اباد
2332	,,	114- 11	but date 112 — to right of top line.	. 11
			<b>W</b> . 168.	V

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2333	اتاوا Itāwā	1	بادشاه غاز بادشاه غاز کادشاه میار کادشاه میار کاده میار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2334	"	2	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2333.
2335	***	1135 5	,, 1 1 mo	,, 6
2336	27	1142 11	1 1 tc L.	25 ¶ [
2337	,,	1144 14	در ۱۱ <del>۱۵ ا</del>	,, i 1º
2338	12	18	77	;, i A
2339	13	115 – <b>20</b>	,, 110—	21 ₹*
2340	19	1156 <b>25</b>	;; [10]	" " o
2341	57	115 – <b>25</b>	" 110 —	" "
2342	>>	" 26	110-	;; ۲۲
2343	>>	1157 <b>27</b>	", 110v	»; Fv
2344	,,	1158 <b>28</b>	" 1104	"7 "A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2345	اتك Atak	1158 <b>28</b>	As on No. 2333.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب اتای سنه ۲۸
2346	اجمير Ajmer Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> air	3	,,,	دار الخير اجمير ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ٣ سنــه P1.
2347	"	<u>-</u>	"	77 Y
2348	"	8	"	3) A
2349	"	<u> </u>	"	الج د:
2350	22	115 – 29	", 110—	22 <b>r 4</b>
2351	اجین Ujain Dāru-l- fat <b>ḥ</b>	8	22	مانوس میمنت شنه جلوس ضرب دار الفتے اجین
2352	>>	114-	,, 111 <del>c</del> —	,
2353	,,,		"	77 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R 2354</b> <sup>1/2</sup>	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1	As on No. 2333.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب احمد اباد P1.
<b>235</b> 5	<b>27</b>	114- 13	€ 1 læ	, c 11~
2356	>>	<u> </u>	99	" 11 <sup>c</sup>
2357 2358	,,	115 – 20	" 110 —	7. r.
<b>2</b> 359	ارکات Arkāt	113 – 1	111 —	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب آرکات
2360	اسلام اباد Islām- ābād	16	>>	اسلام آباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۲ سنه
<b>2361</b>	>27	19	"	† 9
2362	22	(myrespectrick)	,,,	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2363	اعظم نگر Aʻzam- nagar [Gokul- garh]	8	As on No. 2425.	مانوس میمنت جلوس ۲ اعظم [نگر] ضرب ضرب [گوکل گره]
2364	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1131 1	As on No. 2333.	اكبر اباد مستقر لخلافة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد
2365	"	1132 <b>1</b>	))   1   M   1	99
2366	"	2	22 1 1 1 1 1 1	))
2367	,,	2	As on No. 2318.	As on No. 2318.
2368	,,,	2	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2319.
2369	"	1134 <b>3</b>	1 l Lub 33	)
2370	,,	" 4	11 me	); }¢
2371	,,	1135 4	,, 11 <b>mo</b>	}¢
2372	,,	5	>>	», o
2373	27	7	>>	" ·

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>A</b> R <b>2374</b>	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1139 9	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2319.
2375	"	1143 12	1	77 1 F*
2376	,,	17	37	)) [ V
2377	>>	<u> </u>	"	1.4
2378	,,	 20	"	,, r.
2379	22	1158 <b>28</b>	" 110A	", "A
2380	الع اباد Ilahābād	16	<b>y</b> '	مانوس میمنت ۱۲ سنة جلوس ب ضر اله اباد
2381	"	1152 <b>21</b>	,, 110°	" " [
2382	"	1153 <b>23</b>	" 1	", ""
2383	"	1154 <b>24</b>	" 1101°	", rr
2384	"	115 – <b>27</b>	" 110 —	), 

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2385	اله اباد Ilahābād	1158 28	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2380.
2386	,,	31	72	<b>m (</b> 37
2387	اودة Awadh <i>A<u>kh</u>tar-</i> nagar	1135 <b>5</b>	))   120	ختر نگر اوده ضرب سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس P1.
2388	"	,, 6	" 1120	», Y
2389	22	1140 10	1 1 te •	" 1 •
2390	,,	1141 11	111 <sub>6</sub> 1	" 11
2391	"	1142 12	" 1 1 1 2 7	, , 1 °C
2392	"	1158 <b>27</b>	As on No. 2318, but date	اختر نگر اوده ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۲۷
2393	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	4	محمد شاه ع بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار Date to right of top line but cut.	As on No. 2321.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2394 2395	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	113 – 6	As on No. 2393.	As on No. 2321.
2396	بریلی Barelī	1132 1	, d.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب فرب بریلی M. 55.
2397	"	2	,,	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه یل ضرب بر ضرب بر
2398	"	3	73	" "
2399	,,	4.	נו	יר מן
2400	"	1138 8	39 . I I MA	3) A
2401	23	<u> </u>	>>	,, 10
2402	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1149 1 <b>9</b>	۱۱۳۹ محمد شاه یادشاه غاز کادشاه غاز کادشاه مار کادشاه مبار	محمد اباد میمتت سشه جلوس مانوس ضرب بنارس بنارس M. 56.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2403	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1150 <b>20</b>	As on No. 2402.	As on No. 2402. r. M. 56.
2404	<b>?</b> }	 26	23	محمد اباد میمنت جلو سنه س مانوس ضرب بنارس
2405	"	<u> </u>	>>	)) PA
2406	27	 29	M. 57.	" P 1
2407	27	1161 <b>31</b>	77	<b>L.i</b> 20
<b>2407</b> α	Bhakhar	1152 <b>2</b> -	الة بادشاة زمان محمد شاة ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت ۲× سنه جلوس ضرب نهکهر Pl.
			'Struck coin throug Muḥammad Shāh,	بادشاء زمان gh the grace of God, Lord of the Age.' sembles that of Muḥammad

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2408	پیشاور Peshāwar	1	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت جلوس احد ضرب ضرب پیشاور
2409	,,,	<u> </u>	"	", r Pl.
2410	>>	1144 14	4 l lele ,,	27 
2411	,,	1149 18	111 <sub>6</sub> 4	;; [A
2412	,,,	1151 20	" 1101	9 <b>&gt;</b> ₹•
2413	,,	<u>-</u> 21	"	" " [
2414	تت Tatta	1133 3	As on No. 2393, but date	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ب ضر تته
2415	27	1140	but date in over bottom line.	مانوس میمنت × سنه جلوس پ ضر تته

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2416	جى پور Jaipūr Sawai	115 – 25	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت ۲۵ سنه جلوس ضرب سوائی جی پور
2417	<b>27</b>	1156 <b>2</b> 6	" 1104	2) 1⁴ ¶
2418	بنیاد <del>Kh</del> ujista Bunyād	2	>>	As on No. 2416, but mint خجسته بنیاد and date r
2419	,,,	4.	"	le 33
2420	دیرجات Derajāt	1160 <b>30</b>	As on No. 2393, but date	مانوس میمنت ۳۰ سنه جلوس ضرب دیرجات Pl.
2421	زین البلاد Zainu-l- bilād	1135 4	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۱۹</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب نین البلاد
2422	>>	" <b>5</b>	,, 1 150	)) 0
2423 2424	25	6	<b>)</b>	" PI.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A? 2425	سورت Sūrat	1131	بلطف اله محمد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب
				سورت M. 58.
			The couplet goes:	
				سکه زد در جم
			محمد شاه	بادشاه زمان
			'Struck coin in the wor Muḥammad Shāh, Lor	ld by the favour of God, d of the Age.
			Compare the couplet on	Coin No. 2407 a.
2426	"	1132 1	As on No. 2425.	As on No. 2425. M. 58.
2427	<b>?</b> ?	" 1	As on No. 2393.	M. 58.
2428	**	2	"	,, M. 58.
2429 1/2	"	22	79	,, r M. 58.
2430	,,	3	<b>&gt;</b> 1	" M. 52.
2431	<b>))</b>	1135 5	,, 1100	,, 6
2432	53	8	,,	,, A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2433	سورت Sürat	12	As on No. 2393.	As on No. 2425.
2434	"	20	"	,, r.
2435	سهرند Sahrind	1134 4	l (lufc	مانوس میمنت <sup>عو</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2436	77	1135 <b>5</b>	,, {	35 O
2437	"	<u> </u>	>>	», (•
2438	,,	<u>-</u>	<b>,,</b>	" "
2439	,,	 18	**	33 [ A
2440	27	1152 <b>22</b>	" 1101	>> 77
2441	,,,	<u>-</u> 24	27	L/e 33
2442	,,	1158 <b>28</b>	" 1104	,, ,,
2443	"	1159 <b>29</b>	,, 1109	e 4
2444	77	116 30	, , ,	,,, m.

1				
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2445	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1131 1	ا۱۳۱ محمد شاه ع محمد شاه غاز بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار M. 60 to right of top line.	فة جها اباد دار الخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنة احد
2446	,,	1132 1	ec 4411	***
2447 2448	27	" 2	1 I.m.h. 25	>> r
2449	22	1133 2	but date urr to right of top line.	>> r
2450	27	2	محمد شاہ بادشاہ غازے صاحب قران ثا <sub>نے</sub> سکہ مبارک Date IPT under top line.	73 T
2451 2452	,,,	3	1 ( hulm 2)	>> <b>}~</b>
2453	25	1134 <b>3</b>	1 1 Jule 25	اما در
2454 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	,,	3	W. 40. S65.	۳. در
2455 •	>>	1135 4	but date 1100 over	/c.
2456	"	4	but date to right of top line.	ام دد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2457	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1135 5	As on No. 2450, but date	As on No. 2445.
2458	22	,,	large flat coin containing entire inscriptions in circular areas.	>)
2459	,,,	113 – 5	but date 11r- to right of top line.	" ò
2460	,,,	1136 6	but date יייין, over صاحب.	;; Y
2461	"	113 - 6	but date iir to right of top line.	ec L
2462	,,	1137	As on No. 2458, but date	" V
<b>246</b> 3	27	" 7	As on No. 2450, but date	99 V
2464	72	1138 7	" 1 1 m/s	>> V
2465	, ,,	8	As on No. 2462.	,,, ,
<b>24</b> 66	,,	113-9	111"—	99 9
2467	,,	1139 9	,; ماحب ۱۱۳۹ over.	32

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>246</b> 8	شاة جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1140 10	As on No. 2462.	As on No. 2445.
2469	"	", 10	115. to right of top line.	" (•
2470	22	1141 11	ا ال <mark>م</mark> ا ا	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>   {
2471	"	114- 11	،, ماحب over ماحب.	,, [ [
2472	"	,, 12	1 11º —	>> { ™
2473	"	1142 12	"," to right of top line.	55 1 T
2474	,,,	1143 13	l 1 l <sub>e</sub> l	22 (1 <sup>m</sup>
2475	"	", 13	ر, مأحب ۱۱۴۳ over	;; [F"
2476	7,7	1144 13	l l fefe	))   [ "
2477 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	>>	13	<b>w. 44. s.</b> ⋅65.	?> 1 m
2478 2479	"	1144 14	(188 to right of top line.	l t <sub>o</sub> 2,
2480	27	1145 <b>15</b>	1140	77

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>Æ</b> <b>2481</b> ½	الاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	114- <b>15</b>	As on No. 2462.  111 -  W. 84.  S75.	As on No. 2445.
2482 2483	,,	1146 <b>16</b>	1 1 1 2 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	», [ ٢
2484	,,	16	but date over	" 1 7
2485	"	1147 17	1150 to right of top line.	99 [ V
<b>24</b> 86	"	1148 <b>18</b>	رو ۱۱۴۸	99 1 A
2487	"	"	رئ. ماحب ۱۱۴۸ over	" 1 A
2488	"	1149 <b>19</b>	))   []©9	>> 1 9
<b>24</b> 89	27	1150 <b>19</b>	110. to right of top line.	ec 1 9
2490	,,	115- 20	", 110—	".
2491 18	"	<u> </u>	<b>W.</b> 21. <b>S.</b> ∙55.	99 F+
2492 2493	23	1151 <b>21</b>	>> 1   0	22 F 1
2494	<b>,,</b>	115-	", ماحب over صاحب	<b>&gt;</b> >

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 2495	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1152 <b>22</b>	As on No. 2458.	As on No. 2445.
<b>2</b> 496	,,	1153 22	;; 110m	44 66
2497	>>	,, 23	,, 110m ·	יין ץ פי פי פ
2498	"	1154 <b>24</b>	As on No. 2450.	4 læ 33
2499	27	1155 <b>24</b>	As on No. 2458.	5) 5)
2500	,,	115 - 25	As on No. 2450.	,, ro
2501	"	1156 <b>26</b>	, 33 1101	,, ,,
2502 1/2	55	26	<b>w.</b> 87. <b>s.</b> ∙75.	,, F.1
2503 2504		1157 <b>27</b>	As on No. 2458.	" "V
2505	,,,	28	,,	)) ra
2506 2507	3	1159 <b>29</b>	77	r9 Pl.
2508	3 ,,	116 – <b>30</b>	» !!!—	" "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2509	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1161 31	As on No. 2458.	As on No. 2445.
2510	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1132 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت ۳ سنه جلوس ضرب شولاپور P1.
2511	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1131 1	بادشاہ غاز بادشاہ عار کے سارگ مبارگ	عظیم اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احد
2512 2513 2514	29	1132 1	دد ۱۳۲	"
2515	>>	" 2	۲۰ ۱۱۳۲	>> Y
<b>251</b> 6	"	3	,,,	۳- ۲۰
2517	,,	 26	71	M. 61.
2518	,,	30	"	M. 61.
2519	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	1156 <b>25</b>	As on No. 2458; bu date 1101 over صاحب.	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سبنه جلوس ضرب فرخ اباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2520	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	1160 <b>29</b>	As on No. 2458.	As on No. 2519.
2521	قنوج Qanauj Shāhābād	1142 <b>12</b>	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت ۱۲ سنه جلوس ضرب شاه اباد قنوج
2522	>>	1144 13	1 l <b>lele</b> 33	سا ا دد
2523	22	1145 14	;;   11°0	1 lp
2524	>>	1150 <b>20</b>	" 110•	"·
2525 2526	>>	2)	<b>?</b> 2	M. 59.
2527	"	1152 <b>22</b>	35 110°	rr Pl.
2528	23	1153 <b>23</b>	" 1107	?? ٣٣
2529	25	27	>>	M. 28.
2530	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1	As on No. 2393.	جلوس میمنت مانوس دار الملك ضرب كابل سنة احد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2531	کشمیر Kashmîr	14	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت ۱۲۰ سنده جلوس ب ضر کشمیر
2532	>>	17	>>	" (v
<b>25</b> 33	کورا Korā	1132 1	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب کورا
2534	,,	" 2	°°° 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Quatrefoil over sim
2535 <b>253</b> 6	<b>)</b> ;	1140 10	1 Lie •	As on No. 2534.
2537	<b>3</b> 3	<u></u>	,	" "I
2538	1)	 12	"	" 1 "
2539	<b>,</b> ,	1143 13	as 1 1 Jerr	>> []**
2540	>>	1144 13	i lato se	
2541	<b>,,</b>	14	**	11c

Metal No.	${f M}{f int}$	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2542	کورا Korā	1148 18	As on No. 2393.	As on No. 2534.
2543	<b>&gt;</b> >	— 20	>>	>> ℃•
25 <b>4</b> 4	گواليار Gwāliār	1132 <b>1</b>	As on No. 2393.	مانوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس ضرب گوالیار
2545	<b>3</b> 3	7	>>	)) V
<b>254</b> 6	55	18	"	)) 1 A
2547	,,,	20	>>	)) r.
2548 2549 2550	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1132 1	۱۱۳۲ محمد شاة عاز بادشاه غاز كادشاه مبار سكة مبار	جلوس مانوس ميمنت احد دار السلطنة الأهور ضرب
2551 2552 2553	77	" <b>2</b>	" 1 IMT	رر ۲
<b>2554</b> ¹	,,,	2	محمد شاہ بہادر بادشاہ غاز ك سكہ مبار	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة ۲ ميمنت
				جلوس مانوس PI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note the insertion of the title بهادر, anticipating its use on the coins of Muḥammad Shāh's successor. Three coins only of this type are known.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 2555 2556	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	3	محمد شاة عاز بادشاة غاز كادشاة عاز كادشاة عاز كادشاء كاد	As on No. 2554.
2557	,,	1134 4	1 I Mc	); );
2558	"	1135 <b>4</b>	,, 1 170	}¢
2559	27	" 5	>>	" O
2560	"	<u> </u>	"	); 0
2561	"	<u> </u>	,,	יי ץ
2562	"	7	>>	" V
2563 18	<b>?</b> >	7	<b>W.</b> 21. <b>S. ∙</b> 5.	3) V
2564	"	1 <b>13</b> 8 <b>8</b>	>> 1184	)) A
2565	23	8	,,	), A
2566	,,	9	,,	3) 9

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

particular de la companya de la comp	1	1		
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2567	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	11	As on No. 2555.	As on No. 2554.
<b>256</b> 8	**	12	<b>,</b> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	))   [*
<b>25</b> 69	,,	1143 <b>13</b>	ا العلم دد	3.2   Jee
2570	"	1144 <b>14</b>	1 llele 33	», 11 <sup>e</sup>
2571	>>	1145 <b>1</b> 5	77 1 11 <sup>th</sup> 0	" 10
2572	27	<u> </u>	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	) <b>1</b> 4
2573 2574	"	<del>-</del> 17	<b>3</b> 3	» I v
2575	"	1148 <b>18</b>	1 1 lev	>> 1 A
2576	<b>)</b> 5	_ 18	99	37 1 A
2577 2578	>>	1149 19	99   11 <sup>6</sup> 9	37 19
2579	33	<u> </u>	<b>2</b> )	>> ₽•
2580	>>		>>	rı
2581 2582	**	1152 <b>22</b>	"	*** **********************************

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2583 2584	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1153 <b>23</b>	As on No. 2555.	As on No. 2554.
2585	"	1154 <b>23</b>	1 1 0 1 <del>c</del>	h he 32
2586	"	<u> </u>	>>	515 51
2587	"	1155 <b>25</b>	" 1100	,, ro
2588	"	<u> </u>	25	,, ro
2589 <del>1</del>	33	 25	<b>W.</b> 40. <b>S. ⋅</b> 6.	" "
2590	<b>&gt;</b> >	1157 27	33 1 1 0 V	,, r v
2591	27	<u> </u>	39	27 T V
2592	>>	1159 28	,, Poll	27 TA
2593	9)	 29	"	 129
2594	<b>37</b>	 30	>>	<b>!~.</b> °
2595	37	1161 <b>31</b>	39 1111	77 77

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2596 2597	لکهنو Lakhnau	1132 1	محمد شاہ ے بادشاہ غاز سارک ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب لکهنو
2598	79	1133 <b>2</b>	)) 1   [******	" "
2599	,,	1135 5	محمد شاق بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار ۱۱۳۵	)) 0
2600	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1	As on No. 2599.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد اباد
2601	,,	8	"	Cinquefoil over سنة. ^
2602	<b>,</b> ,	<u> </u>	>>	As on No. 2601.
2603	29	<u> </u>	Large flat coin.	,, 1 4
2604	27	 19	As on No. 2600.	», 19
2605	,,	26	99	,, F1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 2606	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	<u> </u>	As on No. 2600.	As on No. 2601.
2607	>>	1160 <b>29</b>	;; • ۲۱۱	יינ ר <b>ק</b>
2608	"	<u> </u>	39	رد د و د و
2609	"	30	>>	"÷
2610	ملتان Multān	1132 1	۱۱۳۲ محمد شاه ع بادشاه غاز ك ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب ملتان ملتان M. 54.
2611	,,	1133 <b>3</b>	1 ( July ) ) )	
2612	"	<u>—</u> 5	27	As on No. 2611; same mark.
2613	27	1137 6	37 I I I I I I V	" Y
2614	,,	" 7	32 1 I F*V	M. 47.
2615	,,	1145 <b>15</b>	As on No. 2610, but date	,, 10 M. 47.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2616	ملتان Multān	1147 17	As on No. 2615.	As on No. 2611. M. 47.
2617	>>	1148 18	116v	M. 47.
2618 2619	25	1152 <b>22</b>	97 110F	M. 47.
<b>262</b> 0	99	1153 23	110°	M. 47.
2621 2622	33	1157 27	" [[0v	,, ,, M. 63.
<b>262</b> 3	55	1159 28	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	M. 63.
2624	39	", 29	" 1109	,, r9 M. 63.
<b>262</b> 5 <b>26</b> 26		1160 <b>30</b>	,, 117.	", M. 63.
2627	منبی Mumbai	114- 11	As on No. 2610.	مانوس میمنت ۱۱ سنه جلوس ضرب منبے
	•	•		منبے

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2628	منبے Mumbai	12	As on No. 2610.	As on No. 2627.
2629	22	27		77 P V
2630 1/2	22	113-	" 11۳—	" Pl.
Æ 2631 ¹	بهکهر Bhakhar	1147 17	محمد شاهم فلوس ۱۱۴۰ <b>W.</b> 268. <b>S.</b> 1.15.	بهکهر ۱۷ ضرب
2632	كابل Kābul	113-	الات الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	کابل شنه
2633 2634	کشمیر Kashmīr	19	محمد شاهی فلوس سکه <b>W.</b> 275. <b>S.</b> •8.	۱۹ سنه کشمیر ضرب P1.
2635	ملتان Multān	1133 3	محمد شاه بادشاه غاز فلوس ۱۱۳۳ <b>W.</b> 216. <b>S.</b> .9.	ملتان ضرب جلوس مبارك ۳ P1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> At first sight the mint-name appears to have been entirely rubbed away, but it can be read by adjusting the coin in a proper light. There are six similar specimens in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2636	ملتان Multān	1141 11	As on No. 2635.	As on No. 2635.
4			<b>W.</b> 216. <b>S.</b> ·8.	

15: XI: 1131 (Friday, November 18, 1719).

Death 27: IV: 1161 (Friday, April 15, 1748).

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Accession

A Itāwā, Aḥmadābād, Awadh (Akhtarnagar), Arkāt, Islāmābād, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Bālāpūr, Banāras (Muḥammadābād), Jaipūr, Ḥaidarābād, Khujista Bunyād, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shāhābād), 'Azīmābād, Farrukhābād, Katak, Kashmīr, Korā, Gwāliār, Machhlīpatan, Murshidābād, Multān.

A Akbarnagar, Ausa, Elichpūr, Balwantnagar, Purbandar, Jūnagarh, Jahāngīrnagar, Chīnāpatan, Ḥaidarābād, Satāra, Sironj, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Fīroznagar, Qamarnagar, Qandahār (Dakhan), Katak, Kambāyat, Machhlīpatan, Mu'azzamābād.

Æ Ahmadābād, Elichpūr, Bālāpūr, Hāfizābād, Sūrat, Shāhjahānābād, Machhlīpatan.

XIII AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR

A. H. 1161-1167. A. D. 1748-1754.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ <b>2637</b>	ديرجات Derajāt	1161 1	احمد شاة بهادر اا۲۱ المدهاة غاز بادشاة غاز كاسكة مبار كلسكة مبار <b>W.</b> 165.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ب ضر دیرجات ضر دیرجات M. 46.
<b>263</b> 8	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1166 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2637, but date 1114 to left of middle line, and quatrefoil at top of coin.  W. 172. S8.	قة جها اباد دار لخلا شاه ن ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنسه
2639	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1166 5	احمد شاه بهـــادر بادشاه غازے ۱۲۲۰ ۳. 170. پاکستان سام	میمنت مانوس جلوس ه ســنــــه M. 65.
2640	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	5	As on No. 2637; date at top of coin, but cut.  W. 172. S8.	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب سنة ه ميمنت جلوس مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2641	ملتان Multān	1165 5	As on No. 2637. 1170  W. 170. S. ·8.	مانوس میمنت هنه جلوس ضرب ملتان M. 47.
Æ 2642 ¹	اتاوة Itāwa	2	احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنّه جلوس ضرب اتاوه
2643	اتاو <b>ا</b> Itāwā	4	,,	but mint-name written اتاوا.
2644	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1	As on No. 2642.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر لخلافة سنه احد ضرب ضرب اکبر اباد
2645	23	1163 2	but date Harat top of coin.	>> r
2646	27	1165 5	As on No. 2645.	ة Letter s under la of مانوس.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note the reversion to the original orthography. I know of no other example—see the Introductory Note on Itāwa Mint.

-	T T	<del></del>		
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>2647</b>	الع اباد Ilahābād	1162	As on No. 2638, but date 1117, and M. 66 at top of coin.	مانوس میمنت، احد سنه جلوس ب ضر اله اباد
<b>264</b> 8	"	1163 <b>3</b>	117 <b>1</b> ~	۳. در
2649	بریلے Barelī	1166 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه یلے ضرب بر
2650	بلونت نگر Balwant- nagar	5	احمد شاة ع بهادر بادشاة غاز ك سكة مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر
2651	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date	محمد اباد میمنت احد مجلو سنه س مانوس ضرب بنارس
2652	"	1162 1	As on No. 2651.	As on No. 2651.
2653	<b>77</b>	" <b>2</b>	», IIIT M. 67.	" "
2654	"	1163 <b>3</b>	M. 67.	" "
1585.1				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 2655	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1164 3	As on No. 2651.  1175  M. 67.	As on No. 2651.
2656	97	" 4	), 1178 M. 67.	ب <del>د</del> ۲۰
2657	>>	1165 <b>4</b>	", 1170 M. 67.	j <del>e</del> 27
2658 ¹	بهکهر Bhakhar	1162 1	احمد شاه ع بادشاه غاز ك ك سكه مبار ۱۱۲۲	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب بهکهر Pl.
2659 <sup>2</sup>	جودهپور Jodhpūr Dāru-l- manṣūr	1165 <b>5</b>	As on No. 2637.	جودهپور دار المنصور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ه ست:ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
<b>2</b> 660	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1	احمد شاة ع بهادر بادشاة غاز ك سكة مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب جهانگیرنگر

<sup>1</sup> Note the absence of the epithet from this coin, as also from Nos. 2666 to 2669. Such issues are liable to be misread as coins of Muḥammad Shāh. A reference is invited to Num. Sup. XV, § 89.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The honorific title of Jodhpūr used to be read as Dāru-t-taṣṣawur, but is now accepted as Dāru-t-manṣūr. On this specimen it looks more like the old reading.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2661	جى پور Jaipūr Siwai	1162 1	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب سوائی جی پور
2662	,,	" 2	,, 1171	>> *
2663	<b>2</b> 2	1164 <b>4</b>	))     1	<del>اد</del> ۱۶۰
2664	33	1165 <b>5</b>	" ) ) 1   10	>) O
2665	ديرة Dera	1162 —	ة در احمد شا بها ۱۱۲۲ بادشاه غاز ای سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت × سنه جلوس ب ضر دیره
2666	93	1162	احمد شاه <u>ا</u> ۱۱۲۲ بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار	As on No. 2665.
2667	,,	1163 <b>2</b>	1   Ab 32	;, r Pl.
2668	"	" 3	, 22     4 M	۳. هه
2669	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	<u> </u>	. <b>29</b>	,, M. 68.

A a 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2670	سهرند Sahrind	1161 1	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2671	25	1163 <b>2</b>	27   1 41°°	יי יי
2672	72	,, 4	ec 4	)) 10
2673	>>	1164 <b>4</b>	ንን 11 ግዮ	-24 52
2674	25	1165 <b>5</b>	,,       0	,, o
2675	22	1166 <b>6</b>	°°° 7	>> Y
2676	سیکآکل Sīkākul	116 – <b>2</b>	سنة احمد شاة عاز بهادر بادشاة غاز كالله مبار سكة مبار	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سیکاکل سیکاکل M. 58.
2677 2678	شاة جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1161 1	As on No. 2638.	As on No. 2638. سنة احد
2679	"	1162 1	°°° 1111	<b>77</b>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2680	شاه جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1162 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2638.	As on No. 2638.
2681	22	1163 <b>2</b>	77 77 1 3	?? <b>"</b>
2682	"	" 3	" 1177	امرا عاد
2683	**	1164 3	ንን የ የ ነ ነተ	9.7 }**
2684	,,	" 4	1 1 1 <del>1</del> 2 4 7 1 1	f <sub>e</sub> 33
2685	,,	1165 <b>5</b>	,,   1 1 0	0
2686	"	1166 <b>5</b>	رر ۲۲۱۱	» o
2687 2688	,,,	" 6	,, (	?) Y
2689 2690	,,	1167 7	;; \$   7 Y	" ♥
2691	عظیم اباد 'Aẓīm- ābād	1162 1	احمد شاہ بادشاہ غازے بادشاہ عازے سکہ مبارك	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس عظیم PI.

A. .L

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2692	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1162 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2691, but large flat coin.	عظیم اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنه سنه M. 61.
2693	77	1165 <b>5</b>	" 0 T I I	As on No. 2692, but M. 65.
2694	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	1164 3	As on No. 2640.	مانوس میمنت س سنه جلوس ضرب فرخ اباد
2695	>>	1167 7	" 117v	>> •
2696	کالپی Kālpī	4	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت <sup>۱۹</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب کالپی
2697 2698	Katak	5	As on No. 2665.	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب Pl.
<b>2699</b> 1	Katak	(5)2	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2697, but date r; in front of the numeral is a mark like the figure s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2699 to 2705 are of Maratha mintage. Orissa was a Maratha province from A.D. 1757 to 1803. See *I. M. Cat.*, Vol. III, p. lviii.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2700	کتك Katak	(5) 7	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2699.
2701	,,	(5) 12 (sic)	"	) 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2702	22	(5) 21 (sic)	>>	. 99 1 1
2703 2704 2705	22	<b>6</b>	>>	As on No. 2699, but M. 69 under س of جلوس.
2706 <sup>1</sup>	کشمیر Kashmīr	1162 <b>2</b>	اله احمد شاه عالم پناه ۱۱۲۲ بفضل سنه سکه برزر زد	مانوس میمنت ۳ سنه جلوس ب ضر کشمیر P1.
			The couplet is	
			ر بفضل اله « احمد شا»	سکه زد بر ز شاه عالم پناه
			'Struck coin on gold	
2707	لأهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date	As on No. 2640, but سنة احد
2708	22	1162 <b>1</b>	As on No. 2707, but date	As on No. 2707.
2709	,	" 2	" 1   Y   P	" r
2710	"	1163 <b>3</b>	As on No. 2707.	) )

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Mint Note-Kashmīr.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ. 2711 ½	لاهور Lāhor	3	As on No. 2707.  W. 22. S55.	As on No. 2707.
2712 2713	>>	1164 4	111 <sub>6</sub>	le 33
2714 2715	25	1165 4	,, 1170	λ <b>ε</b> 3>
2716 2717	33	1165 5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	) )
2718	33	6	29	2) Y
2719	"	7	>>	33 V
2720	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	2	As on No. 2637.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب مرشد اباد مرشد اباد سنه Cinquefoil over
<b>2</b> 721	<b>3</b> 7	3	As on No. 2720.	As on No. 2720.
2722	. ,	<u> </u>	93	, ,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> <b>2723</b>	مرشد اباد -Murshid ābād	1166 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2720, but date المات to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over s of بادشاه.	As on <b>No. 2720.</b>
27 <b>2</b> 4	,,	1167 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2723.	27 <b>Y</b>
2725	ملتان Multän	1162 1	احمد شاه بهادر ۱۱۲۲ بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت احد سنـه جلوس ضرب ملتان ملتان M. 63.
2726	"	1163 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2725.	As on No. 2725. r M. 63.
2727	"	,,	"	but M. 47.
2728	"	1164 <b>4</b>	1   Ale 33	As on No. 2727. M. 47.
Æ 2729¹	پیشاور Peshāwar	<u></u> 4.	احمد شاة عاز بادشاة غاز كادشاة عاز كادشاة عاز كاد	فلوس ضرب پیشاور ۴
			<b>W.</b> 195. <b>S.</b> -8.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Read by Mr. Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 2730 2731	پیشاور Peshāwar		As on No. 2729.  W. 190. S. ·8.	As on No. 2729.	Pl.

Accession 2:V:1161 (Tuesday, April 19, 1748).

Deposition 11:VIII:1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754).

Death 28:X:1188 (Sunday, January 1, 1775).

Earliest known coin N 1161 R 1161 E 1161.

Latest ... N 1167 R 1167 E 4 julis.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Itāwā, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Barelī, Banāras, Jaipūr, Dera, Sahrind, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Farrukhābād, Mujāhidābād.

A Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Arkāt, Akbarnagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Toragal, Khujista Bunyād, Derajāt, Sūrat, Korā, Kambāyat, Gwāliār, Machhlīpatan, Murādābād, Mumbai, Mahindrapūr, Narwar.

Æ Elichpur.

## XIV 'ĀLAMGĪR II

А. н. 1167-1173. А. р. 1754-1759.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2732	اسلام اباد Islāmābād	1170 3	عالمگير بادشاء غاز الا سکة مبار سکة مبار س. 172. S8.	اسلام اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سند
2733	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1168 <b>2</b>	In square  السول  الرسول  الرسول  المحالة الا  Margins  Top الصدق ابو بكر  Rest cut.  W. 170.  S85.	In square محمد عالمكير عزيز الدين بادشاء غاز عزيز الدين بادشاء غاز سكة مبار ابو العدل Margins Left جلوس ميمنت Top cut. Right دار لخالفة Bottom مناه جهان اباد سنة
2734	<b>3</b> 7	1169 <b>2</b>	خلد الله ملكة و سلطنة محمد محمد عالم كير بادشاة غاز الدين ابو العدل عزيز الدين كل سكة مبار كل . 168.	شجهان اباد دار الخلافة سنه ب ب ضر P1.

*	***************************************		<u>E</u>	1
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>∆</i> / 2735 <b>27</b> 36	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	3	As on No. 2734.  W. 168. S. ·8.	As on No. 2734.
2737	27	1173 6	عالمگير عزيز الدين ۳۰ 	دار الخلا شاه جها ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۲
2738	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	" 7	عالم كير ١١٧٣ بادشاه غاز ك سكة مبار سكة مبار <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ·85.	دار الأمان جلوس سنة ضرب ملتان ملتان M. 70.
Æ 2739	اتاوا Itāwā	6	عالم گیرے بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس سنه خلوس ضرب اتاوا

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
## 27401	ارکات Arkāt	1172 6	In dotted circle  الدين محمد عالم كير عزيز الدين محمد عالم كير بادشاه غاز كال سكة مبار كل معار سكة مبار Edge of coin obliquely milled.  W. 173. S. 1.	In dotted circle مانوس میمنت میمنت ضرب ضرب ارکات
2741 ½	77	12	As on No. 2740.  W. 87. S6.	As on No. 2740. Tudor rose over شند.
2742 1/4	77	27	In dotted circle  الم	سنة ضرب اركات M. 71.
2743 2744	27	6	عزيز الدين غا	میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات ارکات

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2740-44 were struck by the East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 2745 1 2746	ارکات Arkāt	1	As on No. 2739.  Date to right of top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب ارکات احد Crescent to left of
2747	29	2	As on No. 2745.	As on No. 2745.
2748	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1	عالم گیرے بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	جلوس مانوس میمنت مستقر لخلافة احد احد سنه ضرب اکبر اباد
2749	***	1169 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2748.	As on No. 2748.
<b>2</b> 750	"	,, 3	, c 1   Y   1	<b>L.</b> 35
<b>2</b> 751	>>	3	",	27 I***
2752	الد اباد Ilahābād	117- <b>5</b>	As on No. 2748.	مانوس میمنت ه
				ميمس هنه جلوس ب ضر اله اباد

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2745-7 were struck by the French East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 2753	برهانپور Burhān- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1168 2	بادشاہ غازے عالم گیر ۱۱۲۸ کی سکہ مبار	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه دار السرور ضرب نرهانپور برهانپور
2754 2755	بریلے Barelī	1	As on No. 2748.	مانوس میمنت احد جلوس سنه یل ضرب بر ضرب بر M. 72 over ب of فرب.
2756	"	2	As on No. 2754.	As on No. 2754.
2757	22	3	>>	<b>!~</b> >>
2758	<b>&gt;</b> >	4	<b>&gt;</b> >	مانوس میمنت عم جلوس سنه ضرب دریلی
2759	"	5	"	As on No. 2754.
2760 2761	,,	117-	Date 11v - under top	,, Y

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2762¹ 2763	بیکانیر Bīkāner	1	As on No. 2748.	بلدة [بيكا]نير ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس احد ســـنــــه Quatrefoil over word بلدة
2764 2765	بلونت نگر Balwant- nagar	1171 5	عزیز الدین ثانے ساحبقرا عالمگیر نے زد سکھ	مانوس میمنت شنه جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر بلونت نگر Quatrefoil in loop of س of جلوس
2766	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1167 1	اعز الدین عالمگیر <sup>ثا</sup> نے ۱۱۲۷ صاحب قرا <sub>نے</sub>	محمد اباد میمنت جلوس احد سنه مانوس ضرب بنارس بنارس M. 56.
			The couplet is probably No. 2844) runs as follows:	that on No. 2764, and (see
			ین صاحب قرانی عالمگیر ثانی Struck coin on gold i' Azīzu-d-dīn, the sec	عزيز الدين ع like the Sāḥib i Qirān,
2767	>>	1	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766, same mark.
2768	99	1169 2	ec Pr11	,, r

<sup>1</sup> The specimen from which I read the mint-name exhibits the full word بيكانير.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2769	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1169 3	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766.
2770	29	1170 4	Date 11v. under top line.	je 21
2771 2772	22	1171 4	As on No. 2770.	je ''
2773 2 <b>7</b> 74	22	<u> </u>	M. 73.	», o
2775	>>	1172 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2770.	у, М. 74.
2776	27	6	As on No. 2732. M. 73.	й М. 12.
2777	جهانگیرنگر Jahāngīr- nagar	1	As on No. 2732, but date to right of top line, and cut.  Twelve-rayed star over s of علدشاء	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب جهانگیر نگر
2778	>9	6	As on No. 2777.	" Y
2779	جى پور Jaipūr Siwai	2	As on No. 2748.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب سواتی چی پور
<b>158</b> 5.1			•	ضرب سوائی جی پور B b

	I	1	I I	
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2780	دير <sub>ة</sub> Dera	1173 7	As on No. 2732, but date reversed.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ب ضر دیره
2781	سهرند Sahrind	1167 1	As on No. 2748.	مانوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب سهرند
2782	22 5		As on No. 2781.	As on No. 2781.
2783	شاء جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1167 1	As on No. 2748.	As on No. 2638.
2784		1168 2	As on No. 2733. Right margin visible. عدل عمر	As on No. 2733.
<b>27</b> 85	>>	2	As on No. 2734.	As on No. 2734.
2786 2787 2788	>>	1169 3	As on No. 2734.	77 PW
2789	**************************************	1170	), 11V+	" "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
### 2790 2791 2792 2793	هاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1170 4	عالمگیر غاز بادشاہ عزیز الدین ۱۱۷۰ همچو تابان مهر و ماہ سے در هفت کشور	خلد الله ملكة وسلطنة
			of coins Nos. 2790 to 279 in gold. The couplet is: همچو تابان مهر و ماه	Climes like the shining sun
2794	<b>,,</b>	1171 5	As on No. 2790.	As on No. 2790.
2795	,,	1172 6	), 11vr	99 Y
2796	21	1173 <b>6</b>	,, 1 [ v٣	)) Y
27971	<b>3</b> 7	4	عالم گیر شاه جهان باد نر چو مهر منیر یافت رونق از یافت رونق از تافت رونق از نق چو مهر منیر نق چو مهر منیر نق چو مهر منیر نق چو مهر منیر د Coin of gold obtained glory From the name of the lor 'Alamgīr.'	از نام شاه جهان

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I published this couplet in Num. Sup. X. Mr. G. B. Bleazby had a specimen in gold, now in the British Museum.

## MUGHAL EMPERORS

				Management of the second secon
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	$\operatorname{Reverse}$
R 2798	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1167 1	As on No. 2748, but date	عظیم اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه M. 76a.
2799	,,	1168 <b>1</b>	As on No. 2798.	As on No. 2798. Same mark.
2800	37	1169 <b>2</b>	) 	ר¢ ץ
2801	"	" <b>3</b>	)) 	,, m
2802 2803	"	1170 4	" 11v•	,c ,,
2804	,,	1171 <b>5</b>	99 	) · O
2805 2806	٦٢	1172 5	;; 1 1 V T	,, o
2807	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	1169 <b>2</b>	۱۱۲۹ عالم گیرے بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس. میمنت سته جلوس ضرب فرخ اباد
<b>280</b> 8	Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1170 4	As on No. 2807.	As on No. 2807, but date ۴, and mint احمدنگر فرخ اباد
2809	27	1171	); [[V]	,, o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2810	Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād <i>Aḥmad-</i> nagar	1172 6	As on No. 2807.	As on No. 2808.
2811	قنوج Qanauj Shāhābād	1168 <b>2</b>	)7 114A	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب شاه اباد قنوج
2812	کشمیر Kashmīr	1169 <b>2</b>	As on No. 2807, but date	مانوس میمنت شنه جلوس کشمیر ضرب
2813	"	1171 3	As on No. 2812.	As on No. 2812.
2814	"	1174 (sic) 5	عالم گیرے بادشاہ غاز سلمی ۱۱۷۴	?) Q
2815	گواليار Gwāliār	5	As on No. 2807.	مانوس میمنت شنه جلوس ضرب ضرب گوالیار
2816	לאפני Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1168 1	77	لاهور · دار السلطنة ضرب سنة احد ميمنت جلوس مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	$\operatorname{Reverse}$
Æ 2817	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1168 2	As on No. 2816.	As on No. 2816.
2818	>>	1169 2	75	" "
2819	79	" <b>3</b>	» 1149	۳٠ ۲۰
2820	,,	1171 5	))       V	); Ò
2821 2822	57	1172 5	77 1   V P	" 0
2823	"	,, 6	))       V	", "
2824	مراد اباد Murād- ābād	2	عالم گیر بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار Date under top line, but cut.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سنه ب ضر مراد اباد شر مراد اباد M. 75.
2825	,,	<u> </u>	As on No. 2824.	As on No. 2824. Crescent to left of 7.
2826	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1167 1	As on No. 2732, but date	ماذوس میمنت احد سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد اباد
2827	"	1168 1	As on No. 2826.	As on No. 2826. Cinquefoil over سنه.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2828	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1168 2	As on No. 2826.	As on No. 2827. r Same mark.
2829	"	1170 3	,, 11v•	<b>37</b>
2830	"	1171 4	))     Y	le 33
2831	77	<u> </u>	"	je si
2832	,,,	1172 <b>5</b>	37 1   V   Y	>' O
2833	22	6	22	, cc
2834	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1173 <b>7</b>	As on No. 2738.	As on No. 2738. M. 70.
2835	مه، اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1170 3	As on No. 2738, but date	مهه اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنه
2836	,,	1167 (sic) 4	As on No. 2835.	As on No. 2835.
2837	,,	1168 (sic) 4	1147	re Pl.
2838	"	1171 5	)) 	,,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2839	ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	<del></del> 5	عالمگیر ثانے عزیز الدین بزر زدنے سکھ چون صاحبقرا Couplet as on No. 2766.	کا نا دار البرت گور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ه سنه P1.
2840	اباد Najīb- ābād	3	As on No. 2732.	اباد نجیب ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳ سنة P1.
2841	;;	1170 4	As on No. 2840, but date	As on No. 2840.
2842	27	4	22	ا <del>ر</del> در
2843	22	<u> </u>	M. 76.	,, o
2844	. 17	6	Quatrefoil in exergue.	7 °
Æ 2845	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1	عالم گیر فیلوس <b>W.</b> 185. <b>S.</b> ·85.	جهان شــــاه احد ضرب
2846	17	1169 2	Date ۱۱۲۹ to left of فلوس. <b>W.</b> 210. <b>S.</b> •75.	>> r

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2847 2848	لاهور Lāhor	1172 5	عالم گیر ۱۱۷۲	لأهور ه
			ك مبار سكة مبار <b>W.</b> 175. <b>S.</b> .9.	ب فلوس ضر Pl.
2849	99		" <b>W.</b> 170. <b>S.</b> ∙85.	>>

Accession 11: VIII: 1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754). Death 20: IV: 1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759). Earliest known coin M 1 julūs ÆR 1167 Æ 1 julūs. Latest X 1173 Æ 1180 Æ 1172.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Itāwā, Arkāt, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Barelī, Banāras, Jaipūr, Sahrind, Farrukhābād (Aḥmadnagar), Korā, Lāhor, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād.

A Ajmer, Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Akbarnagar, Imtiyazgarh, Ujain, Aurangnagar, Ausa, Bharoch, Jodhpur, Khujista Bunyad, Dilshadabad, Sironj, Surat, Zafarabad, Kabul, Kālpī, Kalkatta, Kambāyat, Machhlīpatan, Mumbai, Narwar.

Æ Elichpūr, Ḥāfizābād, Machhlīpatan, Mahindrapūr, Najībābād.

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## SHĀH JAHĀN III

А. н. 1173-1174. A.D. 1759-1760. A Islām-Date at top of coin but cut, cp. B. M. Cat., Plate XXVI, No. 1086.

W. 170.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2851	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1173 1	جهان ه بادشاه غازی ۱۱۷۳ مبارك <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> 1·1.	مانوس میمنت احد سنة جلوس ضرب احمد نگر فرخ اباد Pl
2852	مهة اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1174 <b>1</b>	شاہ جہان ے بادشاہ غاز سلمان	مهه اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه
Æ 2853 2854	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	"	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سنه M. 77.
2855	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1173 1	As on No. 2851.  S. 1.1. (Looped.)	As on No. 2851.
2856 2857	مهة اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1174 1	As on No. 2852.  Nagari character <b>\(\mathbf{H}\)</b> to left of last line.	As on No. 2852. Pl.

Usurpation

20:IV:1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Deposition

29:II:1174 (Friday, October 10, 1760).

Earliest known coin A 1173

1173 AR 1173.

Latest

,, ,, X 1174

ÆR 1180.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Shāhjahānābād, 'Azīmābād.

A Aḥmadābād, Akbarābād, Sūrat, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Shāhjahānābād.

XV

## SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

A. H. 1173-1221. A. D. 1759-1806.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2858	احمد اباد Aḥmad- ābād	1202 <b>29</b>	In triple circle  ۱۱۸ محمد شاه عالم باد ۱۲۰]۲  ۱۲۰]۲  نفل حامی دین ۱۴۰۰   W. 168.  S8.	احمد اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سنه M. 78.
<b>u</b>			شاء عالم بادشاء Struck coin in the Sever divine favour,	سکه زد بر هفت که حامی دین محمد Climes, the shadow of the of Muḥammad, the emperor
2859 2860	اودة Awadh Ṣūba	1229 26 (sic)	الة محمد باد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	اوده میمنت میمنت ۴۲ جلوس سنه مانوس ضرب صوبه Under word سنه is repre- sentation of a fish; over س of جلوس of علوس flag.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2861	شاه جهان اباد Shāh- jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1217 <b>45</b>	Within triple circle on flowered field  اله دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه على التالا على التالا على التاليد التيد التي	Within triple circle on flowered field  فق جها اباد دار الخلا شاة ن ضرب ضرب ميمنت مانوس ۴٥ سنة
			شاه عالم بادشاه Struck coin like the Ṣāḥib	سکه زد صاحب آ حامی دین محمد i Qirān by the help of God, uḥammad, the emperor Shāh
2862	عظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	4	ساية فضل حامى دين ساية فضل حامى دين ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	فرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۴ سنه M. 76 a.
2863	متبرا Mathurā Islām- ābād	1191 18	Within triple circle  ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا	اسلام اباد متهرا ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۸ سنه Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2864¹ 2865	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1202 19 (sic)	اله حامی دین محمد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت ۱۹ سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب مرشد اباد Cinquefoil over word هند.
2866 2867	"	37	As on No. 2864.  W. 95-102. S. •9.	As on No. 2864.
2868	نجف گره Najafgai li	<b>2</b> 6	As on No. 2862. M. 77. W. 165. S. ·8.	نجف کره ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سنه M. 79.
2869	نجيب اباد Najībābād	1178 5	As on No. 2862; date [11v].  W. 168. S85.	نجیب اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ه سنه
2870		3	الم بادشاه زد عالم بادشاه زد الم بادشاه الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فرب منه Quatrefoil over word

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 2864-7 struck by East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<b>R</b> <b>2870</b> a	اتاوا Itāwā	32	شاہ عالم م بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار M. 103.	مانوس میمئت ۳۳ سنه جلوس ضرب اتاوا
2871	اجین Ujain Dāru-l- fatḥ	120 - 35	فضل اله حامى	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب دار الفتے اجین دار الفتے اجین M. 82.
2872	,,	38	27	., M. 82.
2873	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1174	In triple circle  الله فضل اله  الله فضل اله  الله الله الله  محمد شاه لم باد حامی دین عا حامی دین عا بر هفت کشور  عد هفت کشور  عد هفت کشور  عد هفت کشور	In triple circle جلوس مانوس ميمنت مستقر الخلافة احد سنة ضرب اكبر اباد
2874 2875	,,	1176 3	As on No. 2873, but a smaller coin; poorer style.	As on No. 2873.
2876	,,	1176 4	,,     V Y	ا <del>د</del> در
2877	,,	1177 .5	), 11vv	,, o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 2878	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād Musta- qirru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1180 7	As on No. 2874.	As on No. 2874.
2879	"	1184 11	1 1 AI°	11
2880	"	1188 <b>15</b>	M. 83.	Quatrefoil in bottom line.
2881	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	1210 38	"; M. 84.	"، "'مرب of نسرب is the representation of a fish.
2882	<b>)</b> )	1215 <b>43</b>	,, 1710	As on No. 2881.
2883	***	121 – <b>44</b>	", M. 59.	lele 33
2884	***	1220	اله دين محمد ۱۲۲۰ سکه صاحب قران	,,
2885	انول Āonla	1175 <b>3</b>	اله محمد شاه عالم باد شــــــاه ایه فضل حامی دین ۱۱۷۵ ســــــکه زد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب انوله To left of mint-name, a sword.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2886	انولغ Āonla (Āņwala)	3	As on No. 2885.	As on No. 2885.
2887	بالانگرگدها Bālāna- gar-gadhā	<del></del> 35	محمد عالم بادشاه سکه M. 80 and quatrefoil.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب فرب بالانگر کدها Quatrefoil to right of word نسنه Pl.
2888	بریلے Barelī	1183 10	As on No. 2885, but سایه for ایع, and date	مانوس میمنت ۱۰ جلوس سنه یل ضرب بر
2889	27,	1184 11	As on No. 2888.	As on No. 2888.
2890 2891	Barelī Qiţʻa	1209 (sic) 31	اله محمد شاه عالم بادشاه مع المدن الله معمد شاه عالم المدن المدن الله ضاحب قرا حادین نے زد ز تائید M. 27.	On a flowered field  بریلی قطعه  ضرب میمنت مانوس  جلوس ۳۱ سنه  To left of top line representation of a fish.  M. 85.
2892	"	1209 <b>35</b>	As on No. 2890.	As on No. 2890.
.2893	"	1211 36	but no mark.	27

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 2894	Barelī Qi <u>t</u> 'a	1212 <b>37</b>	As on No. 2893.	As on No. 2890, with additional M. 73.
2895 <b>28</b> 96	<b>&gt;</b> >	1213 <b>37</b> (sic)	,, 1	As on No. 2890, but with additional M. 30.
2897 2898	<b>,,</b>	1214 37	4۱۲۱ ۱۲۱۳	bears also M. 73.
2899	>>	1215 <b>37</b>	" 1710	As on No. 2890, but with crescent in loop of من of جلوس
2900	<b>2</b> 7	1216 <b>37</b>	°C 	As on No. 2899, but with swastika (M. 28) instead of the crescent.
2901	39	1218 <b>37</b>	37 1 T 1 A	As on No. 2890.
2902	$egin{array}{c}  ext{Barel} ar{i} \ ar{A} safar{a}bar{a}d \end{array}$	1209 <b>35</b>	As on No. 2890.	ماذوس میمنت جاوس سنه اصف اباد بر ضرب یلے سرب یلے In left field, a fish; in loop of س of جلوس, star and crescent.
<b>2903</b> -	,	1210 35,	In triple circle, as on No. 2902.	As on No. 2902, but in place of the star and crescent is a swastika mark.  Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	${f Reverse}$
Æ 2904	بلونت نگر Balwant- nagar	1183 11	اله محمد	مانوس میمنت ۱۱ سنه جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر
2905	,,	1184 <b>12</b>	As on No. 2904.	As on No. 2904.
2906	32	1189 <b>16</b>	" 1149	" 17
2907	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1174 1	۱۱۷۴ اله حامی دین محمد فضــــــل شاه عالم بادشاه	محمد اباد میمنت احد جلوس سنه مانوس ضرب ضرب [بنارس]
2908	22	<u> </u>	As on No. 2907.	As on No. 2907.  M. 56, and star.
2909	19	! 177 4	 حا دین شاه عا فضـــــل ۱۱۷۷ زد بر هفت کشور	M. 56, and quatrefoi
2910	,,,	;; 5	شاه عالم باد ۱۱۷۷ زد بر هفت	Trefoil.
2911	,,	1178 <b>5</b>	As on No. 2910.	Trefoil.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2912	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1178 <b>6</b>	As on No. 2910.	As on No. 2907. M. 56, and trefoil.
2913	21	"	25 11VA	M. 27.
2914	"	1179 <b>6</b>	>> 11∨9	M. 56, and M. 86.
2915	"	>>	" 11v9 <b>S.</b> ·85.	M. 56, and M. 27.
2916	15	1189 <b>16</b>	الة حامى دين فضـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	,, 17 M. 56, and M. 87.
29171	75	1190 17	As on No. 2916, but to left of middle line, a fish.	As on No. 2916, same marks.
2918	"	1 <b>1</b> 91 <b>17</b>	As on No. 2917.	As on No. 2917.
2919	27	1192 <b>17</b>	" 119 °	55 ( v
2920	<b>,,</b>	1193 17 21	1197	Over word نسنه is ۱۷ as before, but also under it in small figures is numeral ۲۱

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> After A. H. 1189 the Banāras coins were struck under the auspices of the East India Company. See I. M. Cat., Vol. III, pp. lxv and lxvi.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2921	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1195 <b>17</b> 23	As on No. 2917.	As on No. 2920.
2922	>>	1196 17 24	,, 1187	عاط ۱۸ دد
2923	27	1198 <b>17</b> <i>26</i>	" 1194	;; [ V F Y
2924	>>	1199 <b>17</b> <i>26</i>	,,   1 <b>9 9</b>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
2925	77	" 17 27	· 55	" ( v r v
2926	27	1200 17 <i>27</i>	,, 1	);   V   Y V
2927	,,	1202 17 30	" 1 <b>" - "</b>	", ! v !*•
2928	>>	1203 17 31	,, 1	ا مر ۱ ۸ د د
2929	**	1204 17 32	1 L • 12 37	l ^ 3,
2930	77	1205 17 33	" [ * • 0	1 ×
2931	"	1206 17 34	" 1 " • 4	1 v 1 v 2,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	${f Reverse}$
#R 2932	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1207 <b>17</b> 34	As on No. 2917.	As on No. 2920.  IV  ME
2933	22	1207 <b>17</b> <i>35</i>	>>   F • v	. Iv ro
2934	,,	1208 <b>17</b> <i>35</i>	" 1 ° • ^	", 1 v Mo
<b>2</b> 935	"	,, 1 <b>7</b> 36	37 <b>1</b> ° • A	۳٦ ۱۷
2936	"	1209 <b>17</b> <i>36</i>	99 1 . 9	۲۳ ا ۱ ۸ ۶۶
2937	"	" <b>17</b> 37	" 17.9	" " "
2938	"	1210 <b>17</b> <i>37</i>	" 171•	,, ! v mv
2939	>>	., <b>17</b> 38	" 171•	", I V MA
2940	>>	1211 <b>17</b> <i>3</i> 8	77   1 7 1	,, 1 v ma
2941	27	" 17 39	,, (r))	,, ( ^ md
2942	>>	1212 17 39	" ! "   "	1 v 1 v

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2943	بنارس Banāras <i>Muḥam-</i> madābād	1212 17 40	As on No. 2917.	As on No. 2920.
2944	,,,	1213 17 40	37   1 1 1 1 1 1	1 v 1 v
2945	77	,, <b>17</b> <i>41</i>	32 1 4 1 M	" ! v !*!
<b>294</b> 6	77	1214 17 <i>41</i>	141k	}c     ∧ ''
2947	>>	" 17 42	9171) <del>-</del>	ام ۱۸ ۱۰
2948	>>	1215 17 42	,,   ۲   0	اج ا ا ۸ ن
<b>294</b> 9	,,,	,, 17 43	,, 1710	hah.   ^ >>
2950	33	1216 17 43	,, 1 7 1 7	المام 1 م دد
2951	>>	,, 17 44	))   [ ] ] ]	hele f. A
2952	>>	1217 17 44	>> 1 r   v	1 \rangle 1 \ran
2953	>>	" 17 45	,, 171v	;; ( v 1°o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2954	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1218 17 45	As on No. 2917.	As on No. 2920.
2955	77	;; 17 46	))   [ ] A	1 v 1 v
2956	,,	1219 17 46	;; [ 1 1 9	ሴ ላ ! ለ ንን
2957	>>	" 17 47	55 1719	/s/ / v
2958	>7	1220 17 48	99   <b>7</b>	۲م ۱۸ دو
2959	27	1221 17 48	>> 1771	" 1 V 1°A
2960	,,	1222 17 49	,, 1771	ار م ا ۸ دد
2961	,,	1224 17 49	رد ع(۲۲ ا	1 √ 1 √ 32
2 <b>962</b>	,,	1225 17 49	;; 0171	fed 1 ∧
2963	27	1228 17 49	,, [LLV	l A
2964	"	1229 17 49	,, 1 r r 9	)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 2965	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1229 <b>17</b> 49	As on No. 2964, but a large flat coin, containing entire legends on both sides.	As on No. 2920.
2966		1203 26 (sic)	On flowered field.  اله محمد  باد  باد  حامی دین شاه  فضصاحات	میمند اباد میمنت جلوس سنه مانوس ضرب بنارس Flag and star in loop of س of جلوس trefoil over ه, and fish under that word; to right of اسنه M. 56.
				result of comparing coin the succeeding specimens
2967	<b>3</b> 7	1204 <b>26</b>	As on No. 2966.	As on No. 2966.
2968	"	1206 <b>26</b>	39 1 T • Y	" " "
2969	22	120 <b>7</b> <b>26</b>	" 18.v	); Y Y
2970	>>	1208 <b>26</b>	" 17 • A	ינ דיז
2971	22	1209 <b>26</b>	" 1"•9	,, F.1
2972	23	1210 <b>26</b>	27 ( 171+)	», ۲۲
2973	>>	1211 <b>26</b>	)) 	,, r4

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2974	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1212 26	As on No. 2966.	As on No. 2966.
2975	"	1213 <b>26</b>	,,   T   T	°C F 7
2976	79	1214 <b>2</b> 6	عالما ا دد	33 r 4
2977	"	12 <b>1</b> 5 <b>2</b> 6	27 1710	יכ די
<b>297</b> 8	"	12 <b>1</b> 6 <b>26</b>	;; [ ۲ ] ۳ ]	رد ۲۶
2979	"	1217 <b>26</b>	22 [ T	ינ ינ
2980	>>	1218 <b>26</b>	,, 1714	כי דיז
2981	. >>	1219 <b>26</b>	*** **********************************	יי די ץ
2982	>>	1220 26	>> ! ٣٢•	יי דין
2983	,,	122 <b>1</b> <b>26</b>	37 [	,, ry Pl.
2984	77	1222 <b>26</b>	,, [TT	, , F.7
2985	,	1223 <b>26</b>	, ,, 1 ۲ ۲ ۳	רכ די
2986	"	1224 26	4121	₽ Ŋ >>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	${f Reverse}$
# 2987	بنارس Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1225 <b>26</b>	As on No. 2966.	As on No. 2966.
2988	,,	12 <b>2</b> 6 <b>26</b>	ee 7771	22 Y Y
<b>298</b> 9	,,	1 <b>2</b> 27 <b>26</b>	;; ! ۲ ۲ ۷	ec 77
2990	"	1228 <b>26</b>	" 1774	,, ۲٦
2991	23	1229 <b>26</b>	,, <b>8</b> 771	,, ۲1
2992	22	1230 <b>26</b>	<i>ንን</i> 1 ሾሥ •	ንን <b>የ</b> ግ
2993	22	1231 <b>26</b>	ا ۱۳۳۱ در	›› የግ
2994	73	1232 <b>26</b>	رر ۲۳۲ ا	,, r 4
<b>2</b> 9 <b>95</b>	22	1233 <b>26</b>	1 hhh 33	77 7 7
2996	,,	1234 <b>26</b>	ا السلو دد	, 77 Y T
2997	بندربن Bindra- ban Mūmin- ābād	 37	محمد عالم محمد عالم دين مخمد عالمي دين مخمد عالمي دين مخمد عالم	مومن اباد [بندربن] ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۷ ســنــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 2998	بندربن Bindra- ban Mūmin- ābād	 37	As on No. 2997.	As on No. 2997, but marks are different, M. 30, and a sword.
2999 3000	پانی پت Pānīpat <i>Qiţ</i> 'a	1198 <b>2</b> 5	As on No. 2862.  Date [11] 1 to left of middle line.  M. 77.	قطعه پانی پت ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۵ سندسه Pl.
3001 1	جمون Jammūn Dāru-l- amān	1195 23	شاه عالم <u>۱۱۹۵</u> بادشاه غاز 	دار الأمان جمون ضرب سنة ۲۳ ميمنت جلوس مانوس
3002	,,,	1196 <b>24</b>	°° 1197	, Lie
3003	17	1197 <b>25</b>	", 119v	,, ro
3004	,,,	1841 Sambat (A. H. 1199– 1200) 28	لجمی نراین دل کرد دیو اباد کرد رنجیت خانه سمبت ۱۸۴۱ دیو اباد کرد	۳۲ Pl.
			ل شاد کرد	لچمی نراین د
			'Ranjīt Deo peopl Lachmī Narāyan	led this part, made glad its heart.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coins Nos. 3001-4 were struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, first in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and then in his own name (No. 3004).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3005	جودهپور Jodhpūr Dāru-l- manṣūr	1218	شاه عالم ۱۳۱۸ بادشاه غاز  M. 88.	 دار المنصور ضرب مانوس
3006	جی پور Jaipūr Siwai	1214 <b>40</b>	۱۳۱۴ شاه عالم بهادر بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار شكه مبار <b>S</b> . 1.25.	مانوس میمنت ۳۰ سنه جلوس ضرب سوأی جی پور سوأی جی پور
3007	دولت اباد Daulat- ābād	27	شاہ عالم عالم بادشاہ غاز اللہ عالم اللہ عالم اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ ا	In triple circle [مانوس] میمنت میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب دول[یت اباد] M. 90.
3008	دي <i>وگر</i> ه Deogarh	1193 <b>20</b>	شاة عالم <u> </u>	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سنه جلوس ضرب دیوکره P1.
3009 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2)	27	>>	• ***

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3010	ساگر Sāgar Ravish- nagar	1207 33	الة محمد شاة عالم باد	مانوس میمنت سته جلوس سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب روشنگر ساگر Quatrefoil over word . Pl.
3011	22	 34	<b>?</b> ?	tule 33
3012	سرونج Sironj	1194	۱۱۹۴ محمد ۱۱۹۴۰ ۱۱۹۴۰ حامی دین شاه عالم باد زد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت جلوس ضرب سرونج شنه P1.
3013	سهارنپور Sahāran- pūr Dāru-s- surūr	1209 <b>36</b>	اله محمد شاه عالم باد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	سهارنپور دار السرور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۲ سنه
3014	21	1212 39	7) 1717	", " <sup>9</sup> Pl.
3015	"	1215 42	;; (110	اعا دد
3016	شاه جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1175 2	As on No. 3013.	فة جها اباد دار لخلا شاه ن ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3017	هاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	3 (%)	شاة عالم ع بادشاة غاز ك سكة مبار M. 91.	As on No. 3016.
3018	77	1176 <b>4</b>	As on No. 3016, but در هفت کشور instead of بر هفت کشور	27 Je
3019	"	1177 5	As on No. 3018.	" 0
3020		1178 <b>6</b>	,, 11va	" Y
3021	,,	1179 7	,, 11v9	? <b>)</b> Y
3022	12	1181 9	,,,	,, 9
3023	.,	1184 <b>12</b>	,, 11Ate	" (
3024	- 5	1185 12	)) 	" 1 °C
3025	,,	" 13	), [1/0	;, Im
3026	,,,	1186 <b>13</b>	25 FA11	1 Lm 23
3027	"	,, 14	79	1 l <sub>o</sub> 22

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3028	شاة جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1187 <b>15</b>	As on No. 3018.  11AV M. 90.	As on No. 3016.
3029	22	1188 <b>16</b>	M. 77.	" ( Y
3030	22	1189 <b>17</b>	", M. 77.	33 ( V
3031	"	1190 <b>18</b>	); M. 77.	" 1 A
3032	"	1191 18	", 1191 M. 77.	" 1 A
3033	22	,, 19	M. 77.	22 { 9
3034	"	1192 <b>19</b>	", "19r M. 77.	,, 1 9
3035	**	,, 20	", 119r M. 77.	" " •
3036	>>	1193 <b>21</b>	), 119m M. 77.	", " (
3037	21	1194 <b>21</b>	,, 1191° M. 77.	>> r (

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3038	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1194 <b>22</b>	As on No. 3018.	As on No. 3016.
3039	>>	1195 <b>23</b>	M. 77.	ככ שין יין
3040	,,	1196 <b>23</b>	); M. 77.	44 66
3041	17	,, <b>24</b>	", 1197 M. 77.	₽ <i>\</i> ₽
3042 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	77	1197 <b>25</b>	M. 77.  W. 42. S55.	33 ro
3043	,,	1198 <b>25</b>	), 119A M. 77.	" "
3044	,,	", 26	); 119A M. 77.	יי דא
3045	,,	1199 <b>27</b>	), 1199 M. 77.	)) rv
3046	<b>,</b> ,	1200 <b>27</b>	), M. 77.	» ۲v

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
#R 3047	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1200 <b>28</b>	As on No. 3018.  M. 77.	As on No. 3016.
3048	,,	1201 <b>29</b>	M. 77.	,, r 9
3049	"	1202 <b>29</b>	M. 77.	ንን የ <sup>መ</sup>
3050	29	" <b>30</b>	اله دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه می استه می استه صاحب قراحان در تائید زر تائید  M. 77.	In triple circle, as on No. 3016.
3051	"	1205 <b>32</b>	As on No. 3050. 11.0 M. 77.	ec 77
3052	22	" 33	,, ir.o M. 77.	 .,
3053	,,	1206 <b>34</b>	;, 1r.ч М. 77.	hle >>
3054	"	1209 <b>37</b>	In triple circle	In triple circle
3055	>>	1210 38	», 171. M. 77.	", "A
1535-1		,	,	p d

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 3056	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1212 39	As on No. 3050.  ITIT  M. 77.	As on No. 3016.
3057	,,	1217 45	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	۴٥ ن
3058	22	1218 46	M. 77, and a cinquefoil.	le d 33
3059	27	1220 <b>47</b>	Within wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, as on No. 3050.  M. 77.	
3060 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17	"	As on No. 3059.	As on No. 3059.
3061	77	,, 48	" 177•	,, 1°∧
3062	"	1221 48	,, 1771	,, ra Pl
3063 3064	27	", <b>49</b>	As on No. 3050.  1771  M. 77, and cinquefoil.	As on No. 3050.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3065¹	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	17	غازے بادشاہ شاہ عالم در ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	As on No. 3016.
3066	عظیم اباد Azīm- ābād	1174 2	الة محمد شاة عالم باد شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	عظیم اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۲ سنه M. 76 a.
3067	. ,,	1175 3	As on No. 3066.	As on No. 3066, same mark.
3068	,,	<u></u> 4	"	<b>t</b> ∈ 33
3069 3070	"	<del></del> 5	<b>3</b> 5	0
3071 3072	,,	9	<b>3</b> 3	9 <b>9</b>
3073	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1175 3	اله محمد شاه عالم باد اله محمد شاه عالم باد اله	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب احمدنگر فرخ اباد

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  The die from which the obverse of this coin was struck is one of Shāh '\$\bar{A}\$lam I. D d 2

			_	
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3074	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1177 4	As on No. 3073.	As on No. 3073.
3075	,,	1194 <b>21</b>	but different style.	27 1 1
3076	,,	1196 <b>22</b>	As on No. 3075.	,, TT
3077	23	,, 23	1194	հ <b>ե</b> տ 55
3078 3079	27	1197 <b>24</b>	72 119v	ን <b>ን</b>
3080	27	1198 <b>24</b>	77 1   9 A	تباع دد
3081	,,	1199 <b>27</b>	>> 1 1 9 %	" "
3082	>>	1200 <b>27</b>	" 1 " • •	12 TV
3083	,,,	1203 <b>29</b>	), 1 " • "	19
3084	<b>)</b>	31	الة محمد شاة عالم باد شرار و تائيد حامى دين نے سكة صاحب قرا	>>  **1
3085	"	1212 39	As on No. 3084.	),

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3086	قرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād Aḥmad- nagar	1215 39 (sic)	As on No. 3084.	As on No. 3073.
3087	"	1216 <b>39</b>	" ""	", Md
3088	"	1217 <b>39</b>	,,   P   V	<b>1</b> ~d 3,4
3089	27	1218 <b>39</b>	,, (*1^	,, mg
3090 3091	>>	1219 <b>39</b>	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	im d an
3092	27	1220 <b>39</b>	,, {	اد في المراجعة المرا ود
3093	کورا Korā	<u>-</u> 20	فشل شاه عالم باد هفت سکه زد برکشور M. 91.	مانوس میمنت ۲۰ سنه جلوس شپنه ضرب ضرب کورا هجری
3094	كواليار Gwāliār	1179 <b>6</b>	دین محمد عالم ۱۱۷۹ ایه فضل اله حامی سکه زد بر	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب کوالیار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3095	گوکل گر <sub>هٔ</sub> Gokul- garh	<u></u>	اله محمد شاه عالم 	کوکل کره ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۰ سنسه
3096	19	1184 12	As on No. 3095.  Date IIAF to left of middle line.	As on No. 3095.
3097	,,	1188 <b>16</b>	2) 11AA	>> [ Y
3098 3099 3100	25	1189 17	27 1 1 1 1 9	)) [ \forall
3101	25	1197 <b>25</b>	99 1 1 9 V	", ro M. 55.
3102	29	" 26	>> 119 v	,, L.1
3103	>>	<u> </u>	>>	7 <b>9</b>
3104	,,	1204 <b>31</b>	علام ۱ ا دد	7 <b>7</b>
3105	محمد نگر Muḥam- madnagar	1183 11	As on No. 3095.	محمد نگر دا ضرب ممیمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۱ سنه PI.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3106	مراد اباد Murād- ābād	2	As on No. 3095.	جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ضرب مراد اباد مراد اباد M. 90.
3107	,,	1176 4	شاه عالم <u>۱۱۷۲</u> بادشاه غاز ك ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت ع <sup>م</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب مراد اباد
3108	27	1180 8	As on No. 3107.	مانوس میمنت جلوس سُنه ضرب مراد اباد مراد اباد M. 90, and quatrefoil.
3109	,,,	1182 10	27 11 A M	As on No. 3108.
3110 3111	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1177 <b>5</b>	الة حامى دين الله الله عالم باد ساية فضل شاة عالم باد الا۷ Star under word شاة	مانوس میمنت ه سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب مرشد اباد Cinquefoil over word سنه Cinquefoil over
3112	32	1180 7	As on No. 3110. Same mark.	As on No. 3110. Same mark.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3113	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1181 <b>9</b>	As on No. 3110.	As on No. 3110.
3114	,,,	1182 <b>9</b>	33 11^F	», q
3115	>>	1183 10	but M. 90.	>> 1 •
3116	59	1185 <b>12</b>	As on No. 3115.	, 1 °
3117	77	1187 <b>12</b>	" 11AV	,, 1 r
3118	?>	1189 <b>12</b>	,, 1149	>> { r
3119	>>	<u> </u>	>9	رد ۱۳
3120	***	 15	***	. 10
3121	>>	 19	27	" 19
3122	مصطفے اباد Muṣṭāfa- ābād	1184 <b>12</b>	شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار ۱۱۸۴	مصطفے اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۳ جلوس ۲۱ [ســنــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

S. Carrier

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ak 3123	مظفَرگرة Muzaffar- garh	1209 36	۱۳۰۹ ۱۳۰۹ سکه صاحب قر ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰	مظفرگره ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۲ سنسه
3124	57	1212 <b>40</b>	As on No. 3123.	As on No. 3123.
3125	77	<u> </u>	1,	λ <sub>e</sub> Λ 3,
3126	ملهارنگرر Mulhār- nagar (Indor)	1200 <b>27</b>	بادشاه غا ك ك سكه مبار	مانوس میمنت ۲۷ سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب ملهارنگر In loop of س of جلوس of جلوس and M. 73.
3127	,,,		As on No. 3126. Date illegible.	As on No. 3126. Date cut.
3128	مهة اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1174 1	اله محمد شاه عالم شــــــاه باد ایه فضل حامیدین ۱۱۷۱۶ بر هفت کشور عدر هفت کشور	مهه اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
3129	>>	,,,	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3128.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3130	مهة اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	1175 <b>3</b>	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3128.
3131	>>	1176 <b>3</b>	97 1 1 V T	33 7 <sup>m</sup>
3132	55	,, 4	" 11 Y Y	)2)
3133	>>	1177 <b>4</b>	55 1 1 V V	ъс ээ
3134	,,	" 5	" [[VV	" •
3135	,,	1178 <b>5</b>	);     VA	>> O
3136	"	1181 8	,, 11A1	,, ,
3137	"	9	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	सं",
3138	"	<u>_</u> 11	,,	>> 11
3139	,,	<u>-</u> 13	<b>33</b>	,, 11m
3140	25 (	118 <b>5</b> <b>14</b>	)) 1140	1 le
3141	55	1186 <b>14</b>	79 7 A I I	1 lg.
3142	25	1187 <b>15</b>	" 11AV	,, 10

مه، اندرپور	1100		
Mahin- drapūr	1188 <b>15</b>	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3128.
,,	1189 <b>16</b>	,, 11A9	75 1 Y
33	1206 <b>34</b>	,,   ٢٠٢	mte 13
مہی سور Mahīsor	 [7]4	ساية فضل شاة عالم	مانوس میمنت <sup>۹۷</sup> سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب مهی سور M. 90.
ناگور Nāgor Dāru-l- barakāt	1194	شاه عالم <u>۱۱۹۴</u> بادشاه غاز ك ك سكه مبار	دار البركات ناگور ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس
ن <u>ج</u> ف گره Najafgarh	1198 <b>26</b>	As on No. 3149.  1194  Mark similar to M. 91.  S85.	نجف گرة ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۲ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
نجيب اباد Najīb- ābād	1177 4	اله محمد شاه عالم باد شبطه اله محمد شاه عالم باد المعمد ا	اباد نجیت ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۴ سسنسسه
ı	مهی سور Mahīsor Māgor Dāru-l- barakāt Najafgarh	بر المراه المرا	اله اله اله عالم اله

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3150	نجيب اباد Najīb- ābād	1177	As on No. 3149.	As on No. 3149.
3151	,,	1178 6	,, 1 1 V A	>> *I
3152	22	7	,,	,, V
3153	57	1180 <b>8</b>	,, [1^•	), A
3154	<b>,</b>	1206 <b>32</b>	,, M. 90.	"; M. 92.
3155	33	1207 <b>33</b>	As on No. 3154. Same mark.	As on No. 3154. Same mark.
3156	22	1212 38	77 FT   T	but without M. 92.
3157	<sup>ن</sup> رور Narwar	1205 33	شــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب نرور نرور M. 93.
3158	هاتهرس Hāthras	26	As on No. 3128.  Date to r. of middle line, but cut.  S95.	هاتهرس ضرب میهنت مانوس جلوس ۲۲ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3159	هاتهرس Hāthras	 29	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3158.
3160	<b>,</b>	30	**	12 1 <sup>m</sup> •
3161	هردوار Hardwār <i>Tīrath</i>	1212 <b>39</b>	As on No. 3149. 1717 S. ·8.	تيرتهردوار ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ۳۹ ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
3162	22	1214 <b>41</b>	ינ 1114	); );
			Name of Ma	int not clear
3163	Aḥmad- ābād (?)		الم عالم عالم عاز المناه المناه عاز المناه عاز المناه عاز المناه	مانوس میمنت <sup>×</sup> نه جلوس ضرب ضرب ۱۰۰۰ اباد
3164	ābād Pūna (१)	15 (?)	شاہ علی گوھرے بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمنت ۱۵ سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب ۱۰۰۰ اباد پونه ً M. 94۰
•			'Alam II's name before his	ame of 'Alī Gauhar, Shā accession. Mr. C. J. Rodger t, and the mark undoubted town.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 3165	Ğ	1188 16	شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار ۸۸[۱۱]	? میمنت مانوس ۱۲ جلوس ۲۰۰۰۰ M. 95.
3166	2	1196 <b>24</b>	شاہ عالم <u>۱۱۹۲</u> ے بادشاہ غاز	? جلوس ضرب ۲۱ <sup>۵</sup> سنه
3167	ābād	118- 15	بادشاه عالم بادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه خار نادشاه غاز نادشاه خار نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه غاز نادشاه خار نادشاه خار نادشاه خار نادشاه خار نادشاه خار تادم خار بادشاه خا	4.14.3
3168	ارکات Arkāt	4	### COINS OF THE EAST  ###################################	
3169 Two coins	>>	5	As on No. 3168.	As on No. 3168. Same mark.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3170	ارکات Arkāt	1206 31	As on No. 3168.	As on No. 3168.
3171	>>	1221 <b>43</b>	,, 1771	,, pr
3172	>>	— 44	,,	ke <i>k</i> e ss
3173	"	<u> </u>	,,	", ۴0
3174 Two coins	سورت Sūrat	4-	### British East In هاه عالم الله عالم الله عالم الله عالم الله عاز الله عاد الله الله عاد الله عاد الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	ndia Company  مانوس میمنت میمنت  بد× سنه جلوس  M. 97. One specimen bears the date A. D. 1825.
31 <b>75</b>	27		As on No. 3174. W. 88.	As on No. 3174.
3176 3177	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	45	Within raised rim  اله حامی دین محمد  اله حامی دین محمد  سایه فضل شاه عالم باد  سایه فضل شاه باد باد  سایه فضل شاه باد	Within raised rim مانوس مانوس میمنت ۴۵ سنه جلوس ضرب ضرب قرخ اباد Cinquefoil over word

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3178– 82	فرخ اباد Farru <u>kh</u> - ābād	45	As on No. 3176, but no rim; coin obliquely milled.  W. 174. S. 1.	As on No. 3176. Same mark.  Fo  Pl.
3183 3184	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	19	As on No. 3176, no rim; perpendicular milling.  W. 180. S. 1.	مانوس میمنت ۱۹ سنه جلوس ضرب مرشد اباد مرشد اباد سنه Cinquefoil over word
3185- 87	>>	19	As on No 3183, but obliquely milled.  W. 180. S. 1.	As on No. 3183.
3188 3189 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72	19	As on No. 3183, but raised rim, and no milling.  W. 96. S9.	,, 19
3190 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22	19	As on No. 3188, but no rim, and perpendicular milling.	;• ;•
3191 ½	>>	19	As on No. 3190, but oblique milling.	,, (9
3192 3193 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22	1204 19	الم عالم عالم عالم بادشاء Oblique milling.	سنة ضرب مرشد اباد Cinquefoil.
None			<b>W.</b> 44. <b>S.</b> ⋅7.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 3194 3195 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	مرشد اباد Murshid- ābād	1204 19	As on No. 3192, but perpendicular milling.	As on No. 3192.
Æ 3196	اسلام اباد Islām- ābād		ادشاه غا ك س M. 98. <b>W.</b> 134. <b>S.</b> .85.	اسلام اباد ضرب Mark similar to M. 89.
3197	اسمعیل گرہ Ismaʻīl- garh	1194	عالم شاهی ۱۱۹۱۶ <b>W.</b> 162. <b>S.</b> •75.	اسمعیل گ[-رة] ضرب 
3198	برودة Baroda	 44	نفل الة حامى	مانوس میمنت ۱۹۹۹ سنه جلوس ————————————————————————————————————
3199 3 <b>200</b>	"	46	As on No. 3198.  W. 101. S75.	As on No. 3198, but date ry, and mint-name [s.] yisible. M. 30.
3201	بندرین Bindra- ban	27	شاة عالم بادشاة غاز ك	بندربن ضرب ۲۷ M. 90, and M. 73. Pl.
		j.	<b>W.</b> 144. <b>S.</b> ⋅75.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3202	چېچرولی Chhach- raulī	1216 <b>41</b>	عالم شا ۱۲ ۱۲ هم فلوس M. 99. W. 230. S. 1.	چېچرولی ضرب ۴۱ سنه M. 72 and sword.
3203	حسن اباد Hasan- ābād	1176 3	شاة عالم ۱۱۷۲ فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 185. <b>S.</b> •75.	اباد · حسن س ضرب
3204	77	1179 7	As on No. 3203.	As on No. 3203.
3205	22	1219		Date indistinct.
<b>32</b> 06	دولت اباد Daulat- ābād	1213	عالم شا ۱۳ ۱۳ هے فلوس <b>W.</b> 104. <b>S.</b> •75.	الت اباد ضرب  Below word ضرب a fish. Pl.
3207 3208	سہارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1212 39	عالم شا ۱۲۱۲ هـ فلوس <b>W.</b> 107–117. <b>S.</b> ·75–8.	سهارنپور ضرب ۳۹ • سنه M. 92.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3209	سهارنپور Sahāran- pūr	1214 40	عالم گیر فلوس فلوس (sic) M. 100. <b>W.</b> 102. <b>S.</b> ·8.	As on No. 3207.
3210 3211	22	1217 <b>44</b>	As on No. 3207.  ITIV  M. 100.  W. 257-278. S95-1.1.	As on No. 3207.  Prope  Mark similar to M. 91, and star.  Pl.
3212	22	"	As on No. 3210.  W. 62. S. ·7.	As on No. 3210.
3213	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1186 <b>13</b>	عالم شا ۱۱۸۲هم قلوس <b>W.</b> 187. <b>S.</b> .75.	اباد جهان شــــاه ضرب ۱۳
3214	22	1206	As on No. 3213.  17.7  W. 127. S75.	شاه جهان اباد ضرب 
3215	•	1207 <b>32</b>	شاہ عالم _ [باد]شاہ غاز ۱۲] گندسسس <b>W.</b> 124. <b>S.</b> .8.	As on No. 3214.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3216	شاہ جہان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1209 <b>32</b>	As on No. 3213.	As on No. 3214.
3217	22	<u> </u>	شاة عالم شاهم فلوس <b>W.</b> 187. <b>S.</b> ·85.	As on No. 3213.
3218	27	1219 <b>46</b>	" 1719 <b>W.</b> 191.	fe.d 32
3219	<b>?</b> ?	,, <b>47</b>	", 1719 <b>W.</b> 187.	", Fv
3220	متهرا Mathurā Islām- ābād	44	بادشاه غاز ان سار <b>W.</b> 140. <b>S.</b> •75.	اسلام اباد متهرا ضرب جلوس ۱۶۴ Sword.
3221 3222	مومن اباد Mūmin- ābād	3	شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار Flowered field. <b>W.</b> 120. <b>S.</b> •75.	مومن اباد ضرب جلوس ۳ ســنــه Flowered field.
3223	>>	1212 <b>36</b>	In circle as on No. 3221.    It   It   It   It   It   It   It   I	As on No. 3221, but in field representation of a fish.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3224	مومن اباد Mūmin- ābād	1216 -4	As on No. 3221.  1717  W. 124. S. ·8.	As on No. 3221, but in field cinquefoil, and M. 101.
3225	مه، اندرپور Mahin- drapūr	27	فضل حامی دین باد  M. 77. <b>W.</b> 145. <b>S.</b> ·8.	مهة اندرپور ضرب ميمنت مانوس جلوس ۲۷ ســـنـــه M. 80.
3226	نجيب اباد Najīb- ābād	1184 <b>12</b>	عالم شا ۱۱۸۴هم فلوس فلوس <b>W.</b> 194. <b>S.</b> ٠8.	اباد نجیب ضرب ۱۲ سنه
3227 3228	. ,,	1213 <b>38</b>	As on No. 3226.  1717  W. 91.  S75.	As on No. 3226, but in field a fish horizontal.
<b>32</b> 29	>>	1212 <b>41</b>	,, 1rir <b>W.</b> 60. <b>S.</b> ∙65.	As on No. 3227. Fish upright.
3230 3231		<b>&gt;</b> >	Quatrefoil. W. 109-115.	<b>1</b> € 1 31

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3232	اباد انجيب اباد Najīb- ābād	1199 (sic) <b>42</b>	As on No. 3226. M. 90. W. 131. S. ·75.	As on No. 3227.
3233	22	<u></u> 43	M. 100.  W. 63. S. ·7.	)) Ichm
3234		1205 <b>31</b>	Mint-name miss Within geometrical figure 17.0 W. 320. S85.	
3235	ğ	19	فضل حامی دین  بر هفت کشور <b>W.</b> 169.	جلو <i>س</i> ۱۹ سنسه
3236	Q.	<u> </u>	شاة عالم شاة عالم مبار <b>W.</b> 104. <b>S.</b> .85.	ضرب جلوس ۳۰ سـنـــه Fish.
3237	Najīb- ābād (?)	1205 <b>32</b>	As on No. 3227. <b>W.</b> 125. <b>S.</b> ·75.	As on No. 3227, but mint cut.
3238	2	 35	Illegible.  W. 107. S75.	As on No. 3227.*

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3239	å	37	عالم شا <u>۱۲۱ ه</u> م فلوس فلوس M. 90.	Par V
3240	ę	— 37	W. 243. S. ·85.  As on No. 3233. W. 123.	As on No. 3233, but mint cut.
3 <b>24</b> 1		1202 —	In area contained by concentric circles	Situate as obverse M. 102.
3242	q	1215 43	W. 264. S. •9.  شاه عالم  ۱۲۱۰ دشاه غا	 J W H جلوس ۳۵۳
			w. 130. s. ⋅75.	
3243	Mūmin- ābād (?)	1216 44	As on No. 3224.  W. 121. S. ·75.	As on No. 3224.
3244 <sup>1</sup>	?		شاه	Leaf and snake.
•			<b>W.</b> 223. <b>S.</b> 1.05.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this specimen as Bhakhar, but I think this is very doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3245- 47	?	1211 36	شاه عالم <u>ا ا ا ا</u> بادشاه غاز بادشاه عاز <b>W.</b> 121. <b>S.</b> .75.	ان نگر ضرب جلوس ۳۲ A fish. Pl.

Accession 5:V:1173 (Tuesday, December 25, 1759).

Death 7:IX:1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806).

## Unrepresented mints and metals:

A Ajmer, Arkāt, Islāmābād, Akbarābād, Burhānpūr, Banāras, Bahādurpatan, Jaipūr, Sūrat, Zafarābād, Farrukhābād (Aḥmadnagar), Mumbai, Mahindrapūr.

Æ Ajmer, Aḥmadābād, Islāmābād, Isma'īlgarh, Ilahābād, Orchha, Aurangnagar, Brajindrapūr, Baroda, Burhānpūr, Bisaulī, Bhartpūr, Bhopāl, Jahāngīrnagar, Chhatarpūr, Ḥasanābād, Dilshādābād, Srīnagar (Garhwāl), Sūrat, Fīroznagar, Qanauj (Shāhābād), Kālpī, Katak, Kalkatta, Kūnch, Gohad, Mathurā (Islāmābād), Machhlīpatan, Mumbai, Mandisor, Anūpnagar (Shāhābād), Mūngīr, Naṣrullanagar, Hānsī (Ṣāḥibābād).

Æ Aḥmadābād, A'zamnagar, Akbarābād, Akbarpūr, Orchha, Elichpūr, Burhānpūr, Barelī, Balwantnagar, Banāras, Bhartpūr, Pānīpat, Jhānsī, Jaipūr, Dādar, Dāmla, Dilshādābād, Farrukhnagar, Kānān, Kalkatta, Gohad, Machhlīpatan, Nāhan, Najafgarh, Narwar.

## BEDAR BAKHT

А. н. 1202-1203.

A. D. 1788.

. <b>A</b> 7		ALCALO A		A. D. 1100.		
3248 <sup>1</sup>	Aḥmad- ābād	1203 1	محمد بیدار بخت تاج و تخت جهان  <b>W.</b> 165. <b>S.</b> .75.		احمد اباد ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد سسنسه	Pl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Muḥammadābād, but there is no reason to consider that it is not Aḥmadābād. Its style closely resembles that of Coin No. 2858.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 3249	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1202 1	بيدار بخت شـــــاه ۱۲۰۲ تاج و محمد جهان  <b>W.</b> 166. <b>S.</b> •75.	دار لخلا شاة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس احد سنة
			The full couplet is:  ث تلج و تخت  مد بیدار بخت  Struck coin on gold, the Lord of the world, Muha	شاء جہاں محہ heir of crown and throne,

Usurpation 27: XI: 1202 (Friday, August 29, 1788).

Dethroned 8: I: 1203 (Thursday, October 9, 1788).

Earliest known coin N 1202 A 1202 A 1 julūs.

Latest ,, ,, N 1203 A 1202 A 1 julūs.

#### Unrepresented mints and metals:

Æ Aḥmadābād, Shāhjahānābād.

Æ Ahmadābād.

XVI MUḤAMMAD AKBAR II

А. н. 1221-1253.

A.D. 1806-1837.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse Reverse		
A/ 3250	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1221 1	In triple circle, on flowered field  محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازے  ۱۲۲۱ صاحب قران ثانے صاحب قران ثانے  M. 77, and cinquefoil.  W. 165. S. 1.05.	In triple circle, on flowered field جهان اباد دار الخلافة شاه ضرب خلوس ميمنت مانوس احد احد	
3251	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	1234 1 <b>2</b>	As on No. 3250. Same marks.	As on No. 3250.	
Æ 3 <b>252</b>	<b>,</b> ,	1221 1	W. 229. S. 1.15. (Looped.)  As on No. 3250. Same marks.  1771  W. 172. S. 1.	As on No. 3250.	
3253 1/2	22	<b>&gt;</b> >	"" W. 86. S75.	"	
3254	**	122 ~ <b>2</b>	, ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
# 3255	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1222 2	As on No. 3250.	As on No. 3250.
3256	"	1223 3	W. 172. S. 1.15.	3°*
3257	,,	1224 3	عاما ا دد	۳. ۱,
3258	27	1225 4	,, 1770	je m
3259	,,,	1226 <b>5</b>	ec ۲77 1	,, o
3260 3261	>>	1227 6	22 2771	,, ,,
3 <b>2</b> 62	>>	6	>>	" 7
3263	"	1227 7	,, 177v	>> V
3264	,,	1228 7	, 177A	>> V
3265 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25	7	" <b>W</b> . 42.	,, V
3 <b>2</b> 66	,,		**	,, rv.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3267 ¹	شاه جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <u>kh</u> ilāfat	1239 19	As on No. 3250.  1779  W. 173. S. 1.25.	As on No. 3250.
3268	,,,	1240 <b>20</b>	", 1r۴. <b>S.</b> 1·25.	,,, ,,
3269	23	1241 <b>21</b>	;; irfi <b>S.</b> 1·25.	,, r:
3270	27	1248 <b>28</b>	,, 1rβΛ <b>S.</b> 1·25.	)) PA
3271	<b>&gt;</b> >	1249 <b>29</b>	ን፡ የተያ <b>\$.</b> 1·25.	" r9 Pl.
3272	27	1252 <b>32</b>	;; iror <b>S.</b> 1.25.	باسا دد
Æ 3273 3274	شاء جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1222 1	شاه اکبر شاهم فلوس ۱۲۲۲ <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> ·8.	اباد جهان شــــاه احد ضرب

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This and the five succeeding beautiful specimens are worthy of notice.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3275	شاہ جہاں اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1225 <b>5</b>	As on No. 3273.  1770  W. 178.  S8.	As on No. 3273. S ه [S == [سنة

Accession 7:IX:1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806).

Death 28: VI: 1253 (Friday, September 29, 1837).

Unrepresented mints and metals: None (see Preface).

#### XVII

#### BAHĀDUR SHĀH II

А. н. 1253-1274.

A.D. 1837-1858.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ <b>3276</b>	شاء جهان اباد Shāhja- hānābād	1258 <b>6</b>	In triple circle, on flowered field ۱۲۵۸ محمد بهادر شاه بادشساه غازے	flowered field جہاں اباد
	Dāru-l- <u>kh</u> ïlāfat		سراج الدين لمظفر ابو ا M. 77 and cinquefoil. <b>W.</b> 172. <b>S.</b> 1·15.	ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سند« PI.

Accession Deposition 28: VI: 1153 (Friday, September 29, 1837).

13: VIII: 1274 (Monday, March 29, 1858).

Earliest known coin

Æ 1254.

Latest .,

" " AR 1274.

Unrepresented mints and metals: None (see Preface).

#### Un as signed

Æ <b>3277</b> ¹	1203		اله محمد اکبر شــــــاه ۱۲۰۳ فضل حامی دین ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	 ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس احد	
			<b>W.</b> 176. <b>S.</b> .85.	<b>ئ</b> نىڭ	Pl.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rodgers remarks that the author of the مختصر سيرگلشن هند gives the following couplet as one of Akbar II:

سکه زد در جهان ز فضل اله حامی دین محمد اکبر شاه

But the date Ir. on this coin is quite distinct. Mr. Rodgers' reading of the mint as Akbarābād cannot be justified.

### SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI)

	SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATE)	D IN PLATE AAI)				
(i)	AKBAR 'Hawk' mohar of Asīr mint.	B. M. Cat., Pl. V, 166.				
(ii)	Half-mohar bearing figures of Sītā and Rāma.	Cabinet de France. Cf. B. M. Cat., Pl. V, 172.				
(iii) (iv) (v)	B. M. Cat., F(iv)Ilāhī rupee of Agra mint bearing the word رويدBodleian Library					
	JAHĀNGĪR					
(vi)	The rarer of the two types of portrait mohar struck at	Aimer mint.				
(1-)	The fater of the the types of perturbation means are	B. M. Cat., Pl. IX, 318.				
(vii)	Mintless portrait mohar.	B. M. Cat., Pl. IX, 312.				
(viii)	Zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint.	Cabinet de France.				
(ix)	Zodiacal mohar of Lahor mint bearing name of Nur Jahan. ,, ,, ,,					
(x)	Square gold niṣār of Ajmer mint. B.	M. (from Bleazby Collection).				
(xi)	Silver nūr afshān of Ajmer mint.	Bodleian Library Collection.				
(xii)	Mintless silver $\underline{kh}$ air $qab\bar{u}l$ .	В. М.				
(xiii)	Silver khair qabūl of Lāhor mint.	Cabinet de France.				
	DĀWAR BAKHSH					
(xiv)	Rupee of Lahor mint.	B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV, 527.				
	SHAH JAHAN					
(xv)	Large silver <i>niṣār</i> of Akbarābād mint.	Cabinet de France.				
(xvi)	Silver nigār of Akbarnagar mint.	77 77 77				
()		,, ,,				
	SHAH SHUJA'					
(xvii)	Rupee, mint cut.	B. M. Cat., Pl. XVIII, 691.				
	AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR					
	AURANGZEB ALAMGIN	_				
(xviii)	Small silver coin of Jahāngīrnagar mint.	Cabinet de France.				
	'AZĪMU-SH-SHĀN					
(wim)	Rupee of Jahangirnagar mint.	B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII, 903.				
(xix)	renhee or agnorightnesser mine.	are and course in an amandaming some				

**JAHĀNDĀR** 

B. M. Cat., Pl. XXII, 889.

(xx) Silver nigar of Shāhjahānābād mint.

# APPENDIX A

# COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRĪ AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
932	-	970	1562, Aug. 31	1008	1599, July 24
933	1526, ,, 8	971	1563, ,, 21	1009	1600, ,, 13
934	1527, Sept. 27	972	1564, , 9	1010	1601, ,, 2
935	1528, " 15	973	1565, July 29	1011	1602, June 21
936	1529, " 5	974	1566, ,, 19	1012	1603, ,, 11
937	1530, Aug. 25	975	1567, ,, 8	1013	1604, May 30
938	1531, " 15	976	1568, June 26	1014	1605, ,, 19
939	1532, ,, 3	977	1569, ,, 16	1015	1606, " 9
940	1533, July 23	978	1570, ,, 5	1016	1607, April 28
941	1534, " 13	979	1571, May 26	1017	1608, ,, 17
942	1535, ,, 2	980	1572, , 14	1018	1609, ,, 6
943	1536, June 20	981	1573, ,, 3	1019	1610, Mar. 26
944	1537, ,, 10	982	1574, April 23	1020	1611, ,, 16
945	1538, May 30	983	1575, ,, 12	1021	1612, ,, 4
946	1539, " 19	984	1576, Mar. 31	1022	1613, Feb. 21
947	1540, ,, 8	985	1577, ,, 21	1023	1614, ,, 11
948	1541, April 27	986	1578, ,, 10	1024	1615, Jan. 31
949	1542, ,, 17	987	1579, Feb. 28	1025	1616, ,, 20
950	1543, ,, 6	988	1580, ,, 17	1026	1617, , 9
951	1544, Mar. 25	989	1581, ,, 5	1027	1617, Dec. 29
952	1545, ,, 15	990	1582, Jan. 26	1028	1618, ,, 19
953	1546, ,, 4	991	$1583, , 25^{1}$	1029	1619, ,, 8
954	1547, Feb. 21	992	1584, ,, 14	1030	1620, Nov. 26
955	1548, ,, 11	993	1585, ,, 3	1031	1621, ,, 16
956	1549, Jan. 30	994	1585, Dec. 23	1032	1622, ,, 5
957	1550, ,, 20	995	1586, ,, 12	1033	1623, Oct. 25
958	1551, ,, 9	996	1587, ,, 2	1034	1624, ,, 14
959	1551, Dec. 29	997	1588, Nov. 20	1035	1625, ,, 3
960	1552, ,, 18	998	1589, ,, 10	1036	1626, Sept. 22
961	1553, 1, 7	999	1590, Oct. 30	1037	1627, , 12
962	1554, Nov. 26	1000	1591, " 19	1038	1628, Aug. 31
963	1555, ,, 16	1001	1592, ,, 8	1039	1629, ,, 21
964	1556, ,, 4	1002	1593, Sept. 27	1040	1630, ,, 10
965	1557, Oct. 24	1003	1594, ,, 16	1041	1631, July 30
966	1558, ,, 14	1004	1595, ,, 6	1042	1632, ,, 19
967	1559, ,, 3	1005	1596, Aug. 25	1043	1633,, 8
968	1560, Sept. 22	1006	1597, " 14	1044	1634, June 27
969	1561, , 11	1007	1598, " 4	1045	1635, ,, 17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Here the change to the New Style occurs.

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	
1046	1636, June 5	1099		1152	
1047	1637, May 26	1100	1688, Oct. 26	1153	-
1048	1638, ,, 15	1101	1689, ,, 15	1154	
1049	1639, , 4	1102	1690, ,, 5	1155	* *.
1050	1640, April 23	1103	1691, Sept. 24	1156	
1051	1641, " 12	1104	1692, ,, 12	1157	1744, ,, 15
1052	1642, ,, 1	1105	1693, ,, 2	1158	· _ · ·
1053	1643, Mar. 22	1106	1694, Aug. 22	1159	•
1054	1644,	1107	1695, ,, 12	1160	1747, ,, 13
1055	1645, Feb. 27	1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, ,, 2
1056	1646, " 17	1109	1697, ,, 20	1162	1748, Dec. 22
1057	1647, _,, 6	1110		1163	
1058	1648, Jan. 27	1111	1699, June 29	1164	
1059	1649, ,, 15	1112		1165.	1751, " 20
1060	1650, ,, 4	1113	1701, ,, 8	1166	1752, ,, 8
1061	1650, Dec. 25	1114	1702, May 28	1167	1753, Oct. 29
1062	1651, ,, 14	1115	1703, ,, 17	1168	
1063	1652,	1116		1169	
1064	1653, Nov. 22	1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept. 26
1065	1654, ,, 11	1118	1706, " 15	1171	1757, ,, 15
1066	1655, Oct. 31	1119	1707, ,, 4	1172	1758, ,, 4
1067	1656, ,, 20	1120		1173	1759, Aug. 25
1068	1657, ,, 9	1121	1709, " 13	1174	1760, ,, 13
1069	1658, Sept. 29	1122	1710, ,, 2	1175	1761, ,, 2
1070	1659, ,, 18	1123	1711, Feb. 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, ,, 6	1124	1712, ,, 9	1177	1763, ,, 12
1072	1661, Aug. 27	1125		1178	
1073	1662, ,, 16	1126		1179	
1074	1663, ,, 5	1127		1180	1766, ,, 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec. 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, " 14	1129		1182	
1077	1666, ,, 4	1130		1183	1769, ,, 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131		1184	
1079	1668, " 11	1132		1185	1771, ,, 16
1080	1669, ,, 1	1133		1186	1772, ,, 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134		1187	1773, Mar. 25
1082	1671, ,, 10	1135	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1188	1774, ,, 14
$\begin{array}{c} 1083 \\ 1084 \end{array}$	1672, April 29	1136		1189	1775, ,, 4 1776, Feb. 21
1085	1673, ,, 18 1674, ,, 7	1137		1190 1191	1777, ,, 9
1086	/	1138 1139		1191	1778, Jan. 30
1087	1675, Mar. 28 1676, ,, 16	1139		1193	1779, ,, 19
1088		1141	1727, ,, 19 1728, ,, 7	1194	1780, ,, 8
1089	1677, ,, 6 1678, Feb. 23	1142		1195	1780, Dec. 28
1090	•	1142		1196	
1091	1679, ,, 12 1680, ,, 2	1144	1731, ,, 6	1197	
1091	1680, ,, 2 1681, Jan. 21	1144	1731, ,, 0 1732, June 24	1198	1783, Nov. 26
1093	1682, ,, 10	1146	1733, ,, 14	1199	1784, ,, 14
1094	1682, Dec. 31	1147	1734, ,, 3	1200	1785, ,, 4
1095	1683, ,, 20	1148	·	1201	1786, Oct. 24
1098	1684, ,, 8	1149	1736, ,, 12	1201	1787, ,, 13
1097	1685, Nov. 28	1150	1737, ,, 1	1203	1788, ,, 2
1098	1686, ,, 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept. 21
	" "J 77 ""'		, <u> </u>		,

r f

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	А. Н.	A. D.
1205	1790, Sept. 10	1229	1813, Dec. 24	1253	18 <b>37</b> , April 7
1206	1791, Aug. 31	1230	1814, " 14	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1207	1792, " 19	1231	1815, ,, 3	1255	1839, ,, 17
1208	1793, " 9	1232	1816, Nov. 21	<b>12</b> 56	1840, ,, 5
1209	1794, July 29	1233	1817, " 11	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1210	1795, " 18	1234	1818, Oct. 31	1258	1842, ,, 12
1211	1796, " 7	1235	1819, " 20	$\boldsymbol{1259}$	1843, ,, 1
1212	1797, June 26	1236	1820, " 9	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1213	1798, " 15	1237	1821, Sept. 28	1261	1845, ,, 10
1214	1799, " 5	1238	1822, " 18	1262	1845, Dec. 30
1215	1800, May 25	1239	1823, ,, 7	1263	1846, ,, 20
1216	1801, " 14	1240	1824, Aug. 26	1264	1847, ,, 9
1217	1802, ,, 4	1241	1825, ,, 16	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1218	1803, <b>A</b> pril <b>2</b> 3	124 <b>2</b>	<b>1826</b> , " 5	1266	1849, "17
1219	1804, " 12	1243	1827, July 25	$\boldsymbol{1267}$	1850, ,, 6
1220	1805, " 1	1244	1828, " 14	1268	1851, Oct. 27
1221	1806, Mar. 21	1245	1829, " 3	1269	18 <b>52</b> , , 15
<b>12</b> 22	1807, " 11	1246	1830, June 22	1270	1853, ,, 4
1223	1808, Feb. 28	1247	1831, ,, 12	1271	1854, Sept. 24
1224	1809, "16	1248	1832, May 31	1272	1855, ,, 13
1225	1810, " 6	1249	1833, ,, 21	1273	1856, ,, 1
1226	1811, Jan. 26	1250	1834, ,, 10	1274	1857, Aug. 22
1227	1812, ,, 16	1251	1835, April 29	1275	1858, ,, 11
1228	1813, "4	1252	1836, " 18		

Note.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Sultans of Dehli', for which it was compiled by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted.

### APPENDIX B

### ILĀHĪ SYNCHRONISMS OF HIJRĪ NEW YEAR'S DAYS

A. H.	A. H.	A. H.
964 = 30  Åban . 1	1000 = 4  Aban . 36	1036=7 Mihr 21
965=19 , . 2	1001=22 Mihr . 37	1037=27 Shahrewar 22
966 = 7 ,, . 3	1002=11 " . 38	1038=16 , . 1
967=27 Mihr . 4	1003=1 ,, . 39	1039=6 ,, . 2
968 = 16 , . 5	1004=20 Shahrewar 40	1040=25 Amardad. 3
969 = 5 , 6	1005=8 ,, . 41	1041=14 ,, . 4
970=24 Shahrewar 7	1006=27 Amardad . 42	1042=4 , . 5
971 = 13 ,, . 8	1007=17 , . 43	1043 = 23  Tir . 6
972=2 ,, . 9	1008=7 " . 44	1044 = 12 , 7
973=22 Amardad. 10	1009 = 26  Tir . 45	1045=2 , 8
974=11 ,, . 11	1010=15 ,, 46	1046=26 Khūrdād. 9
975=30 Tir 12	1011=5 ,, 47	1047 = 11 , . 10
976=19 ,, 13	1012=24 <u>Kh</u> ūrdād . 48	1048=30 Ardībihisht 11
977 = 9 , 14	1013 = 13 , 49	1049=19 ,, . 12
978=27 Khürdād. 15	1014=1 , 50	1050=9 , . 13
979 = 16 , . 16	1015=20 Ardībihisht 1	1051=28 Farwardin 14
980=6 , . 17	1016=10 ,, . 2	1052 = 17 , . 15
981=25 Ardībihisht 18	1017=28 Farwardin 3	1053=7 , . 16
982=15 , . 19	1018=18 ,, . 4	1054=1 Gāthā . 16
983=3 ,, . 20	1019 = 7 , . 5	1055 = 20 Isfandārmuz 17
984=22 Farwardīn 21	1020=1 Gāthā . 5	1056=10 " . 18
985=12 ,, . 22	1021=20 Isfandārmuz 6	1057=29 Bahman . 19
986=5 Gāthā . 22	1022=11 ,, 7	1058=19 , . 20
987=25 Isfandārmuz 23	1023=28 Bahman . 8	1059=8 , . 21
988=13 ,, 24	1024 = 19 , . 9	$1060=27 \mathrm{Di}$ 22
989=2 ,, $25$	1025=7 ,, . 10	1061 = 17 , 23
990=22 Bahman . 26	$1026 = 26 \text{ D}\bar{i}$ 11	1062=6 , 24
991=11 ,, . 27	1027 = 15 , 12	$1063 = 25  \bar{A}zar$ . 25
$992 = 30  \mathrm{Di}$ 28	1028 = 4 , 13	1064=15 ,, 26
993=19 ,, 29	1029 = 23  Azar . 14	1065=4 27
994=9 ,, 30	1030=11 , 15	1066 = 23  Aban . 28
995 = 27  Azar . 31	1031=30 Aban . 16	1067 = 13 ,, 29
996=16 ,, 32	1032=19 ,, 17	1068=2 , 30
997=5 " 33	1033=10 , 18	1069=22 Mihr . 31
998=25 Aban . 34	1034=29 Mihr . 19	1070=11 ,, 32
999=15 ,, . 35	1035=18 ,, 20	

Each year of the Persian era of Yezdigerd consisted of 365 days, or of 12 months each of 30 days followed at the end of the twelfth month by 5 days called Gathas. The names of the twelve months in their proper order are given in the Introduction.

The above Table was compiled by Dr. G. P. Taylor, of Aḥmadābād.

#### APPENDIX C

#### GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED ON THE COINS

suzerain king. . يادشاء An Indian form of the Persian

fighter of infidels. Cp. 'defender of the faith'.

سلطان الاعظم لخاقان المكرم the most great sultan, the illustrious emperor.

خلد الله تعالى ملكة و سلطنة may God most high perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty.

Commander of the Faithful.

.struck ضرب

blessed district.

auspicious coin.

town. (بلاد .pl) بلدة or قصبه

ناصر الدنيا و الدين defender of the world and of the Faith.

father of victory. ابو الفتح or ابو المظفر father of justice.

planetary conjunctions'.

The term قراني, qirān, indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Some of these, such as that of the two fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus, are considered auspicious, while others of which that of Mars and Saturn is an example, are deemed to exert a malignant power. Beneficent conjunctions are termed قران النعسين, and those of a sinister aspect are known as قران النعسين. indicates one who is master of the planetary conjunctions or aspects, and so may be regarded as an omnipotent emperor, a lord of the super-This title was apparently first borne by Tamerlane (Taimūr) from natural powers. whom Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in Hindustan, was sixth in lineal Shāh Jahān, son of Jahāngīr, was the first to revive the use of this old title on the coinage, though there is reason to believe that it had already been Shāh Jahān calls himself صاحب قران ثاني, the second assumed by Jahangir. Şāḥib i Qirān. The title Ṣāḥib i Qirān in its alternative forms Ṣāḥib i Qirān, Ṣāḥib

i Qirān Ṣānī, Ṣānī Ṣāhib i Qirān, and Ṣāhib i Qirānī, is found on coins of the following emperors and claimants: Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shujā', Murād Bakhsh, Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, Jahāndār Shāh, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh 'Ālam II, and Akbar II. On a rupee from Tatta mint of Farrukhsiyar, which is still unique, this emperor's usual 'alāmat of 'emperor of sea and land', is replaced by the remarkable title of the conjunctions'.

Readers requiring further information are referred to Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper 'On the Symbol "Ṣāḥib i Qirān" in the fourteenth Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1910, from which the above Note has been taken.

# درهم شرعی legal dirham (drachm).

According to the Muḥammadan Law, a property owner must possess assets of the value of 200 dirhams before he becomes liable to the tax of is; (alms). Taking the value of the dirham to be that fixed by the Khalīfa 'Umr (Omar), ten of these dirhams are equivalent to seven misqāls. Such a dirham is called a legal dirham, and it seems that Aurangzeb had specimen coins made of the original value so that his subjects might know what a dirham actually was, and might be assessed to alms strictly on the basis of the ancient law-books.

'The amount of income or property subject to the tax of  $zak\bar{a}t$  (alms) is called a نصاب. A  $nis\bar{a}b$  may consist of flocks, chattels, money, &c. A  $nis\bar{a}b$  of silver is equivalent to 200 dirhams. Every ten of these dirhams must weigh seven  $misq\bar{a}ls$ , i. e. 1 dirham =  $\frac{7}{10}$   $misq\bar{a}l$  (مثقال). Such a dirham is called a legal dirham (درهم شرع).'

The above Note was communicated to me by Mr. J. Allan. The passage was translated by Mr. A. S. Fulton of the British Museum from Kuhustānī's Jāmi'at Rumūz, and is quoted in Sprenger's Dictionary of Technical Terms.

According to the above data, the weight of a legal dirham is 44-6 grains.

Other words and phrases, the Persian coin couplets, and the denominational epithets, are translated and explained in the Introduction and in the Catalogue proper.

# TABLE

OF

# THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
$\frac{2}{3}$	.129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
	-194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4 5 6	.259	44	2.850	84	5.442	124	8.035
5	.324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
	⋅388	46	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	•453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	.518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	.583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	.648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8.488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	·842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	•907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	$\cdot 972$	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8.747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1.231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9.072
21	1.360	61	3.952	101	6.544	141	9.136
22	1.425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9.200
23	1.490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9.265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	$6.73\overline{9}$	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9.460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7.063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9.720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	$7.\overline{192}$	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	$7.\overline{257}$	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	$7.\overline{322}$	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7.387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7.452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	$7.\overline{516}$	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7.581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7.646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7.711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5.184	120	7.776	160	10.368

TABLE

OF

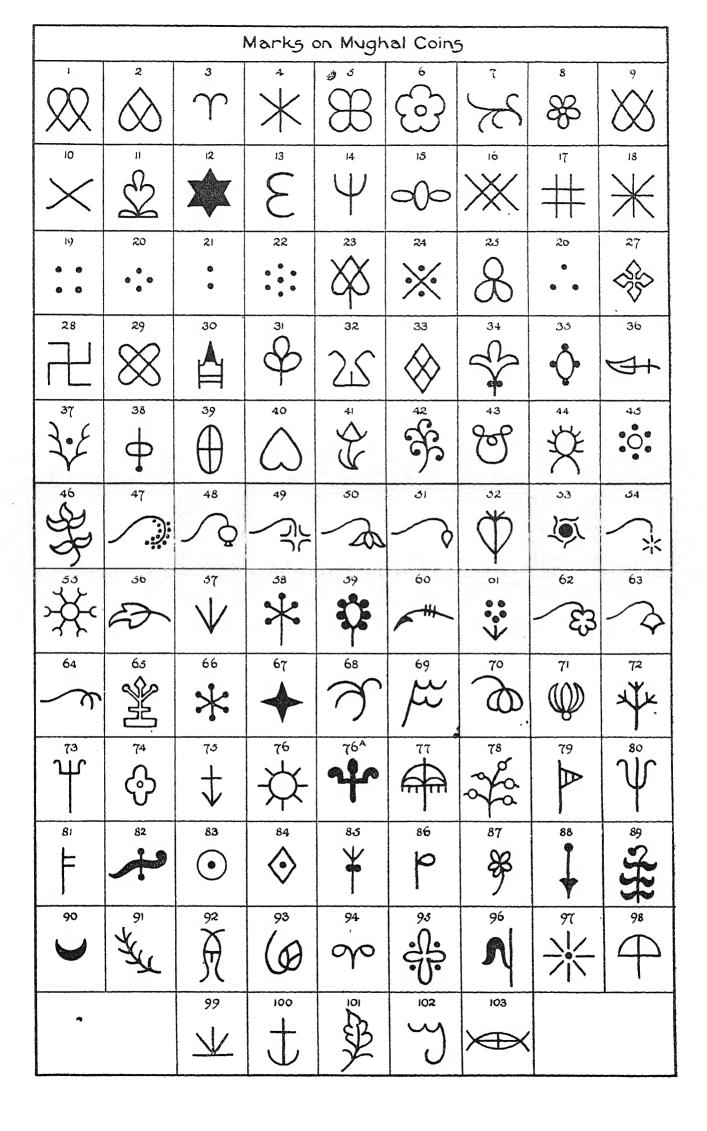
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	$  11 \cdot 209  $	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	<b>43</b> 0	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	<b>44</b> 0	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	<b>46</b> 0	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	<b>49</b> 0	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	$17 \cdot 106$	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	$17 \cdot 236$	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	$17 \cdot 366$	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	$17 \cdot 431$	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	$17 \cdot 496$	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	$259 \cdot 20$
200	12-960	240	15.552	280	18-144	5000	324.00

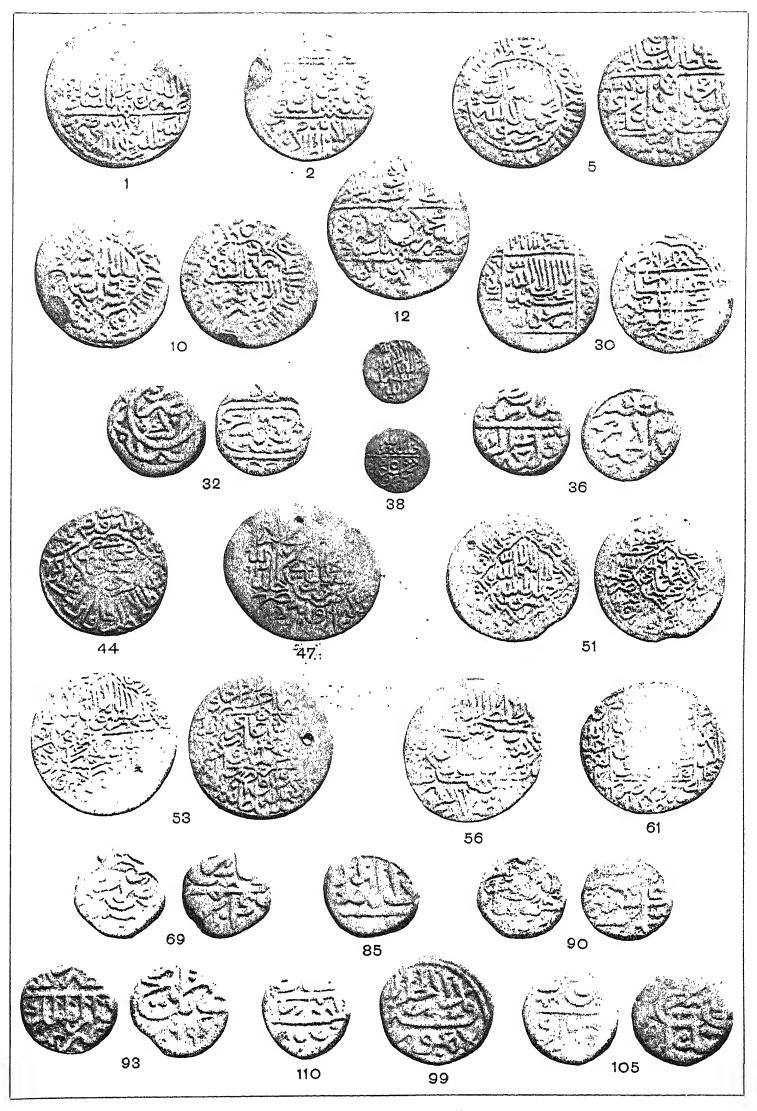
Note.—This Table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India.

### RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

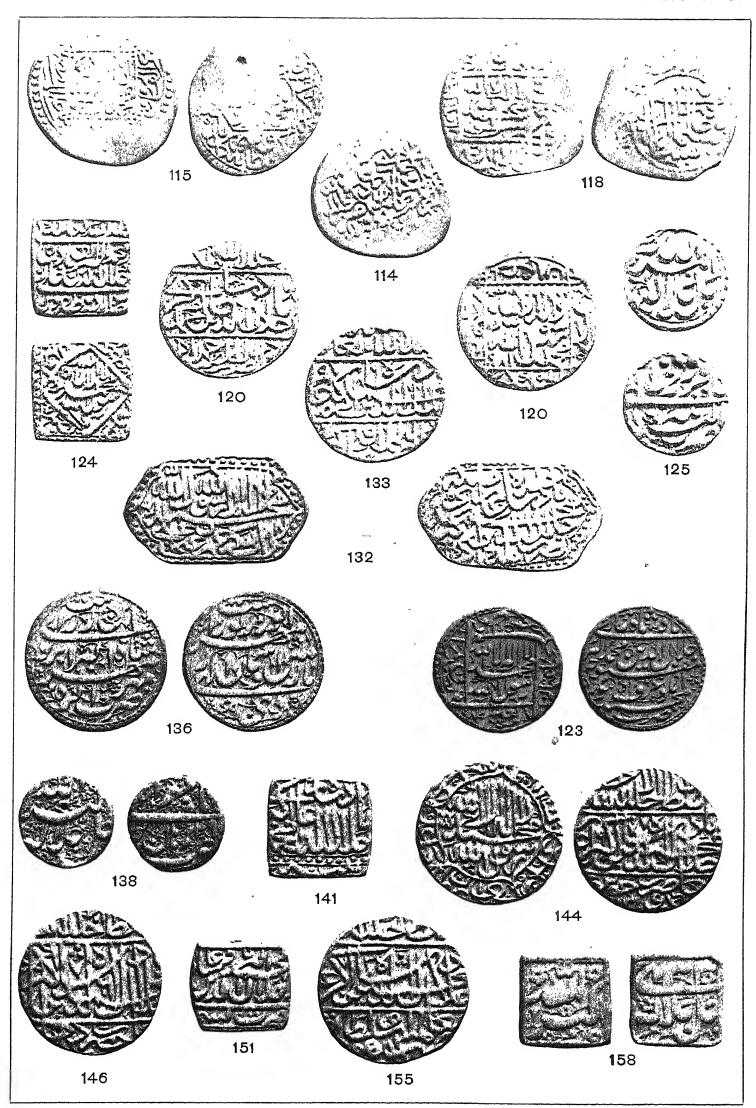
Inches.	Millimetres.	inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
.25	6.35	· •70	17.78	1.15	29-21
30	7.62	•75	19.05	1.20	30-18
35	8-89	-80	20.32	1.25	31.75
.40	10.16	. 85	21-59	1.30	33.0 <b>2</b>
.45	11.43	-90	22.86	1.35	34.29
-50	12.70	.95	24.13	1.40	35.56
-55	13.97	1.00	25.40	1.45	36-83
-60	15.24	1.05	26-67	1.50	38-10
-65	16.51	1.10	27-94		



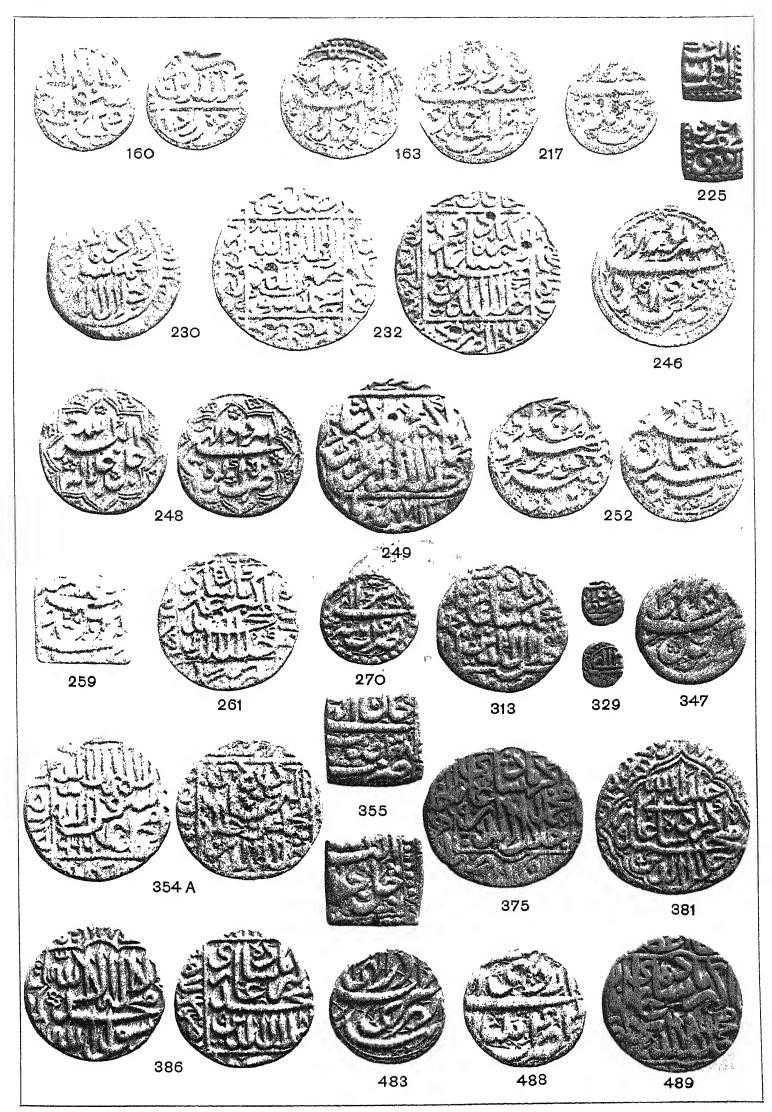
# PLATES



BĀBUR, HUMĀYŪN

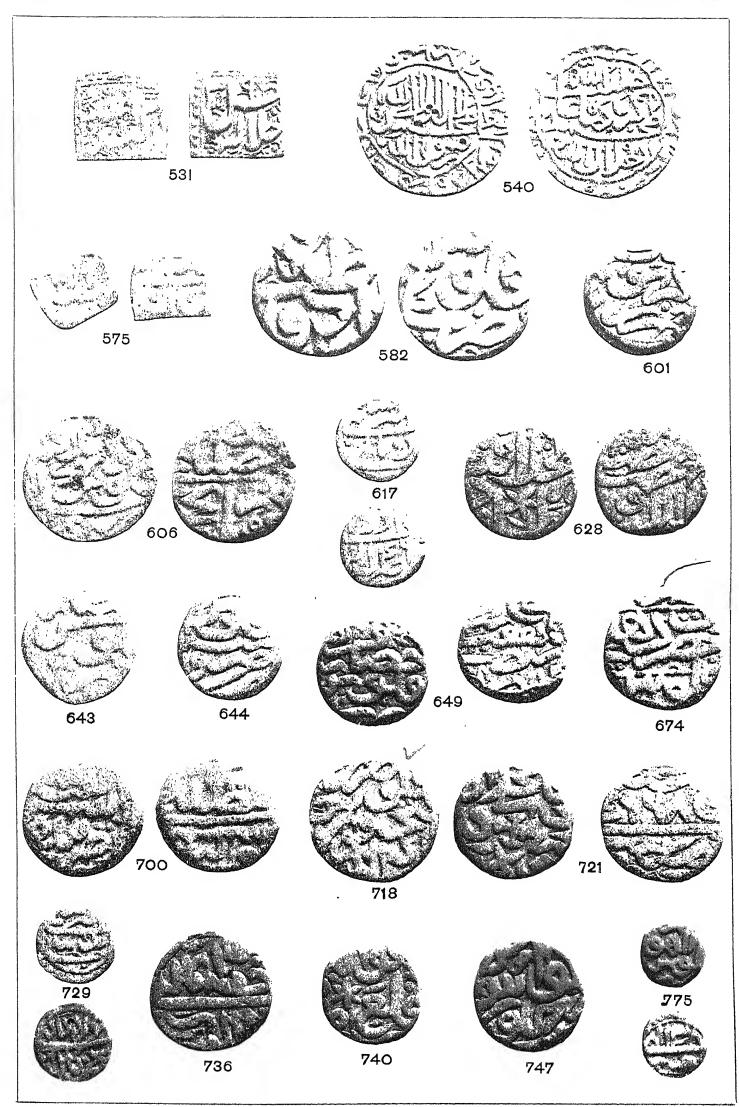


KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN, AKBAR

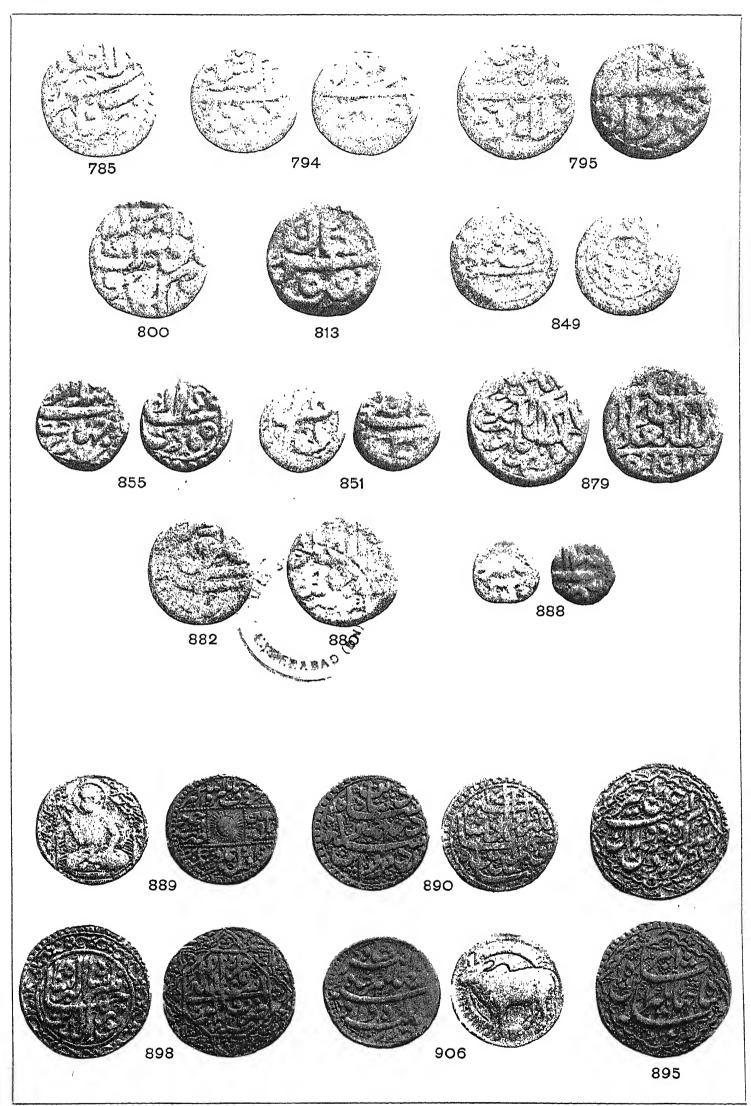


ÁKBAR

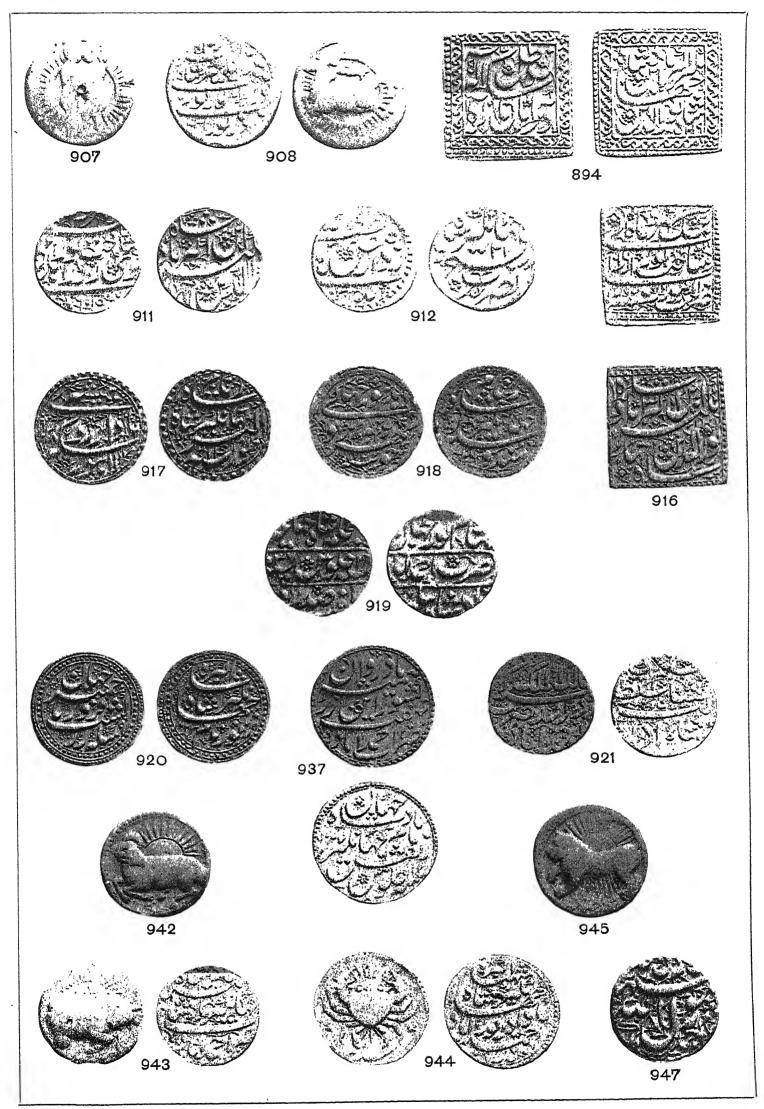
VOL. II PLATE IV



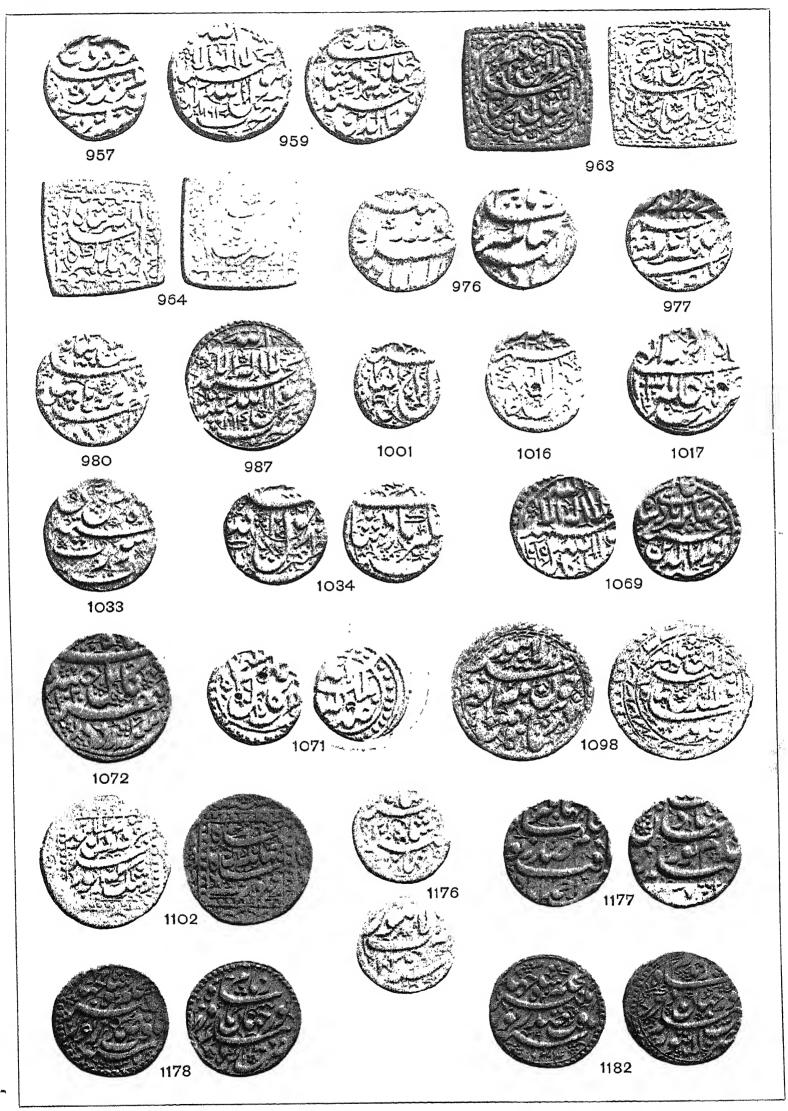
VOL. II PLATE V



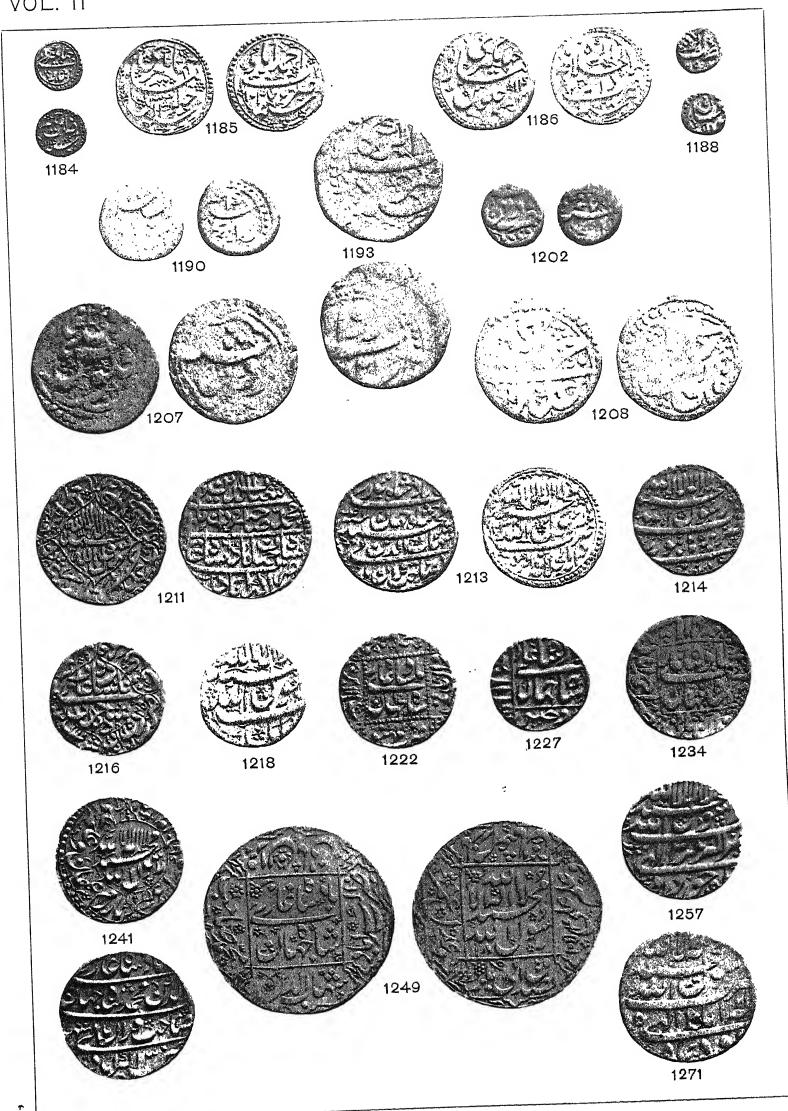
AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR

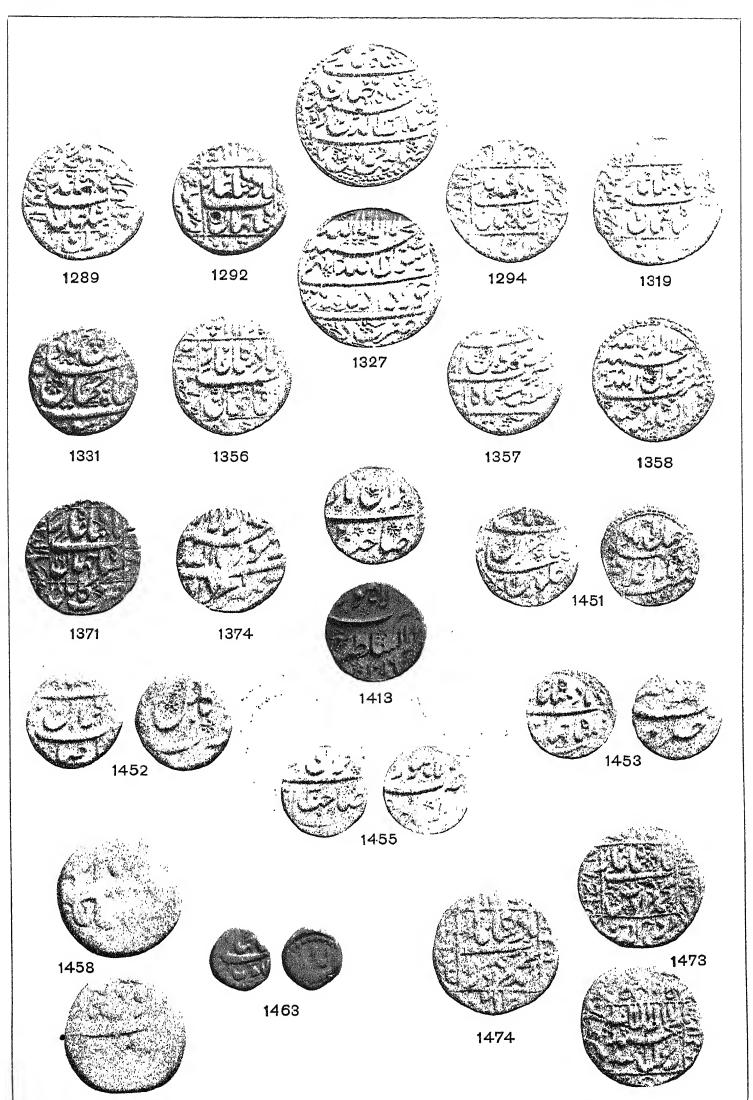


JAHĀNGĪR

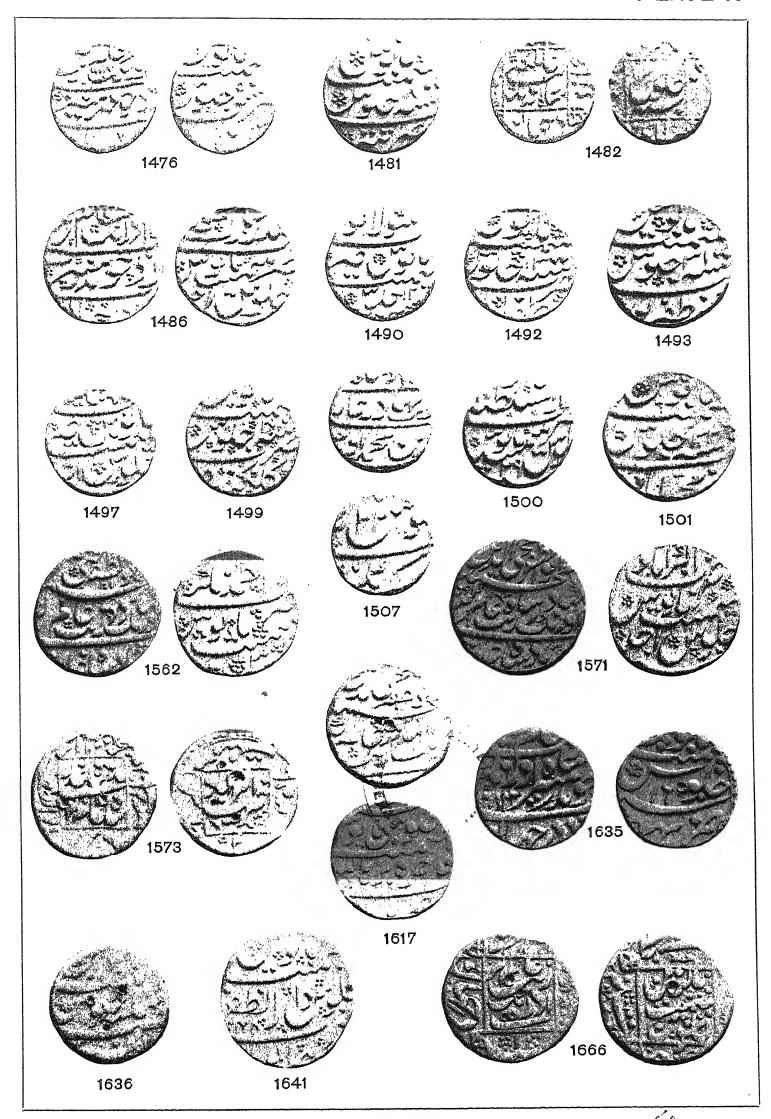


JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN



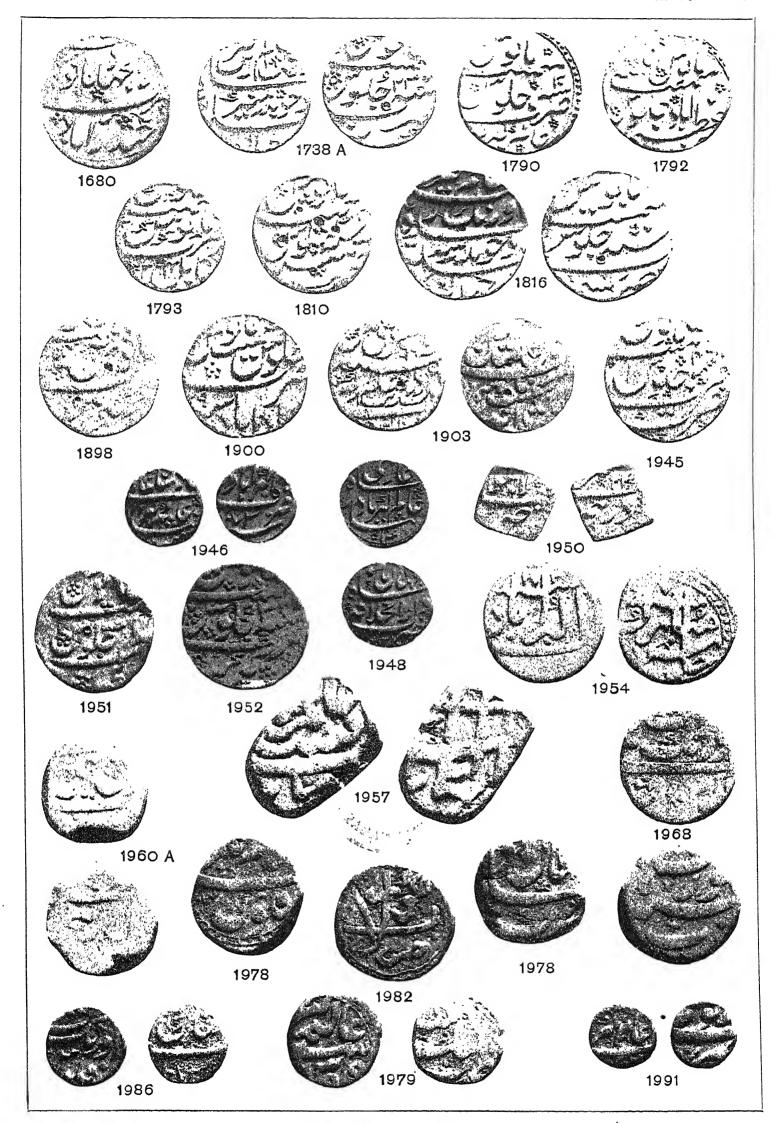


SHĀH JAHĀN, MÙRĀD BAKHSH

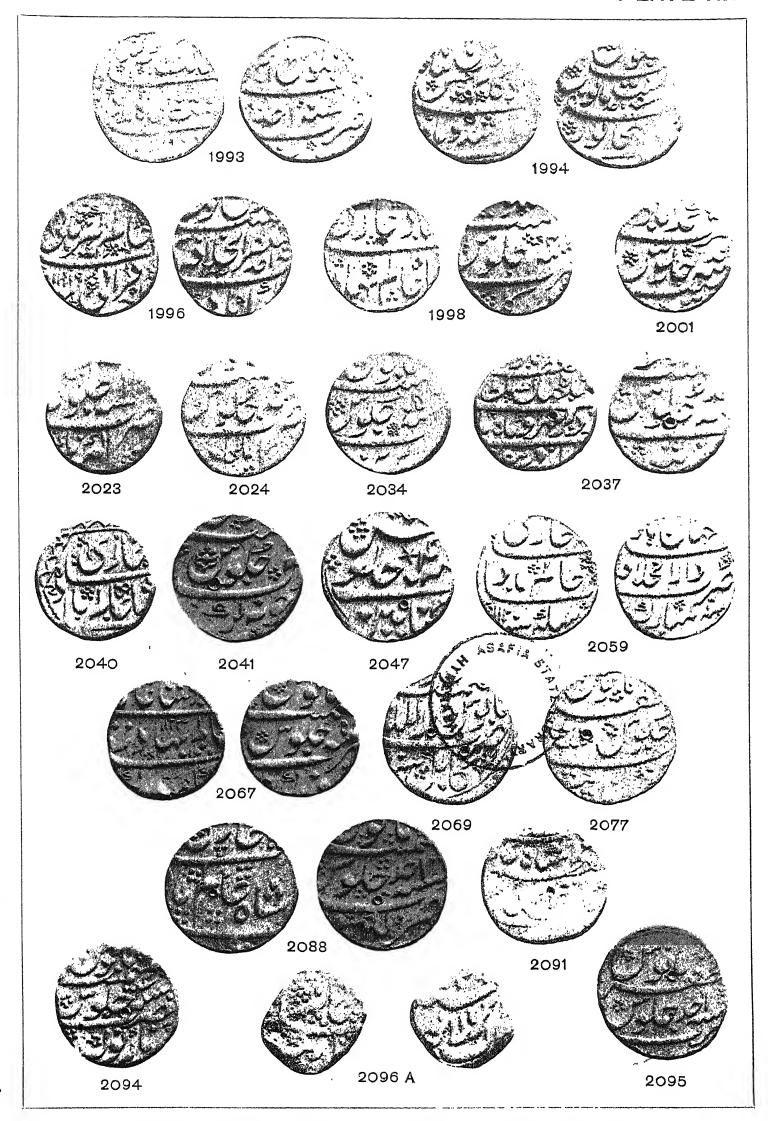


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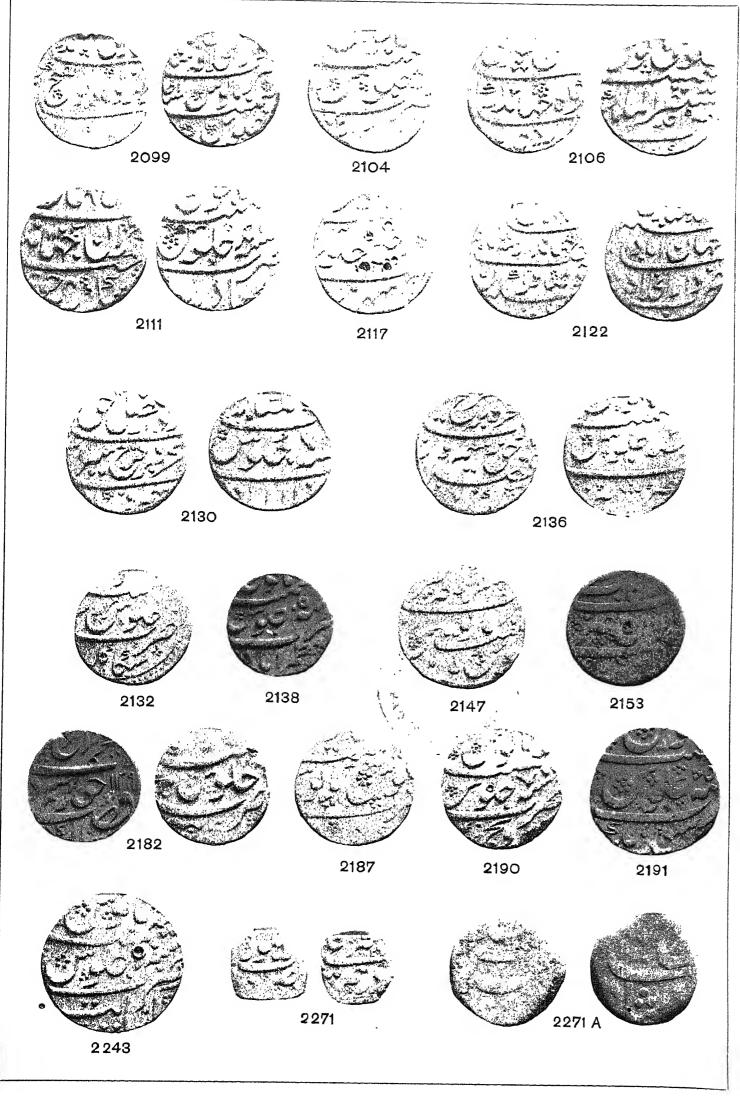
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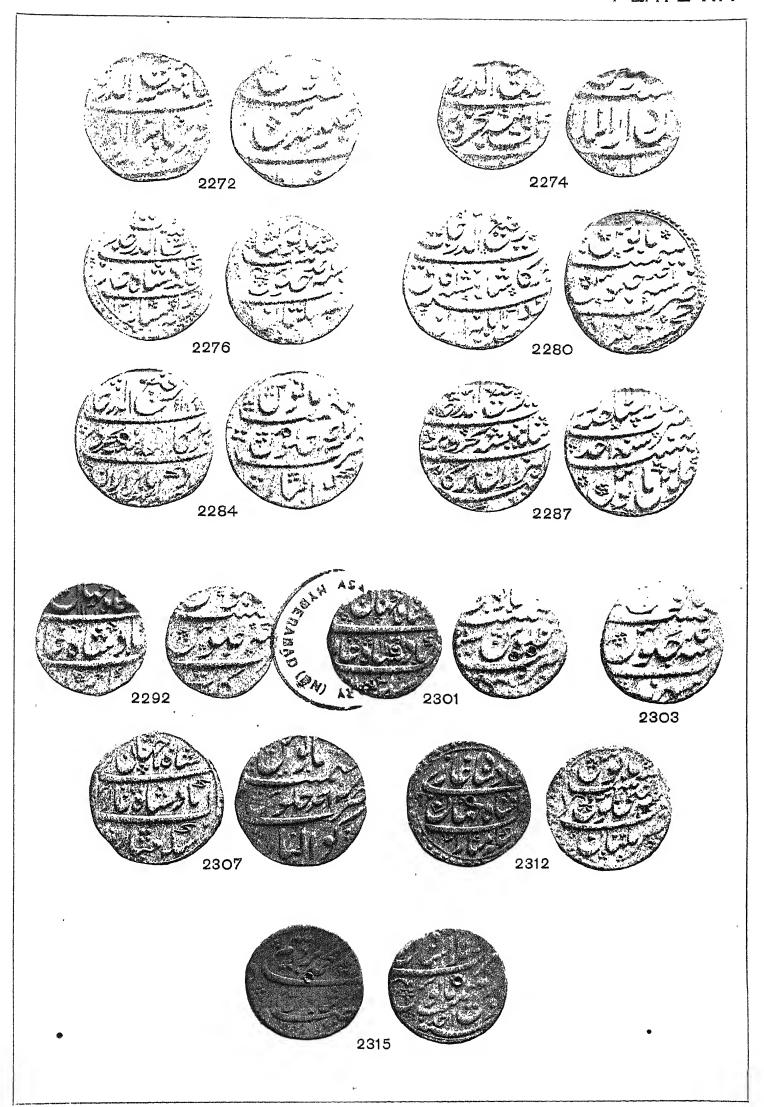


A'ZAM SHĀH, KĀM BAKHSH, SHĀH 'ĀLAM I

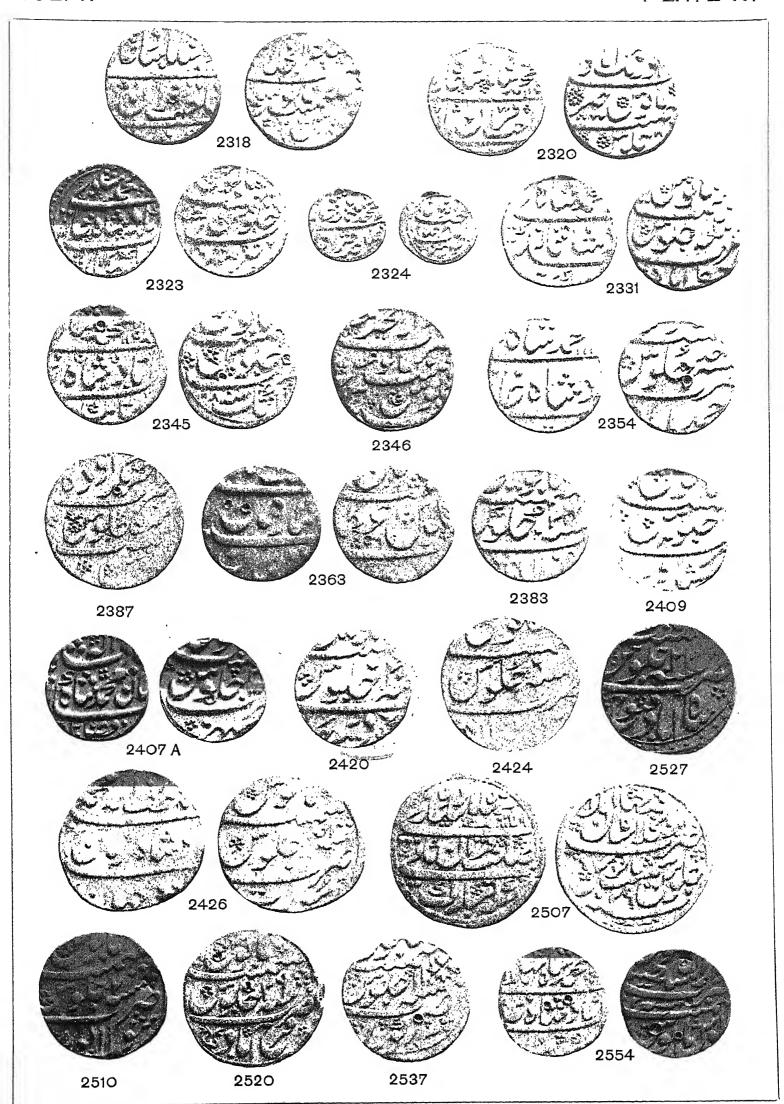


JAHĀNDĀR, FARRUKHSIYAR

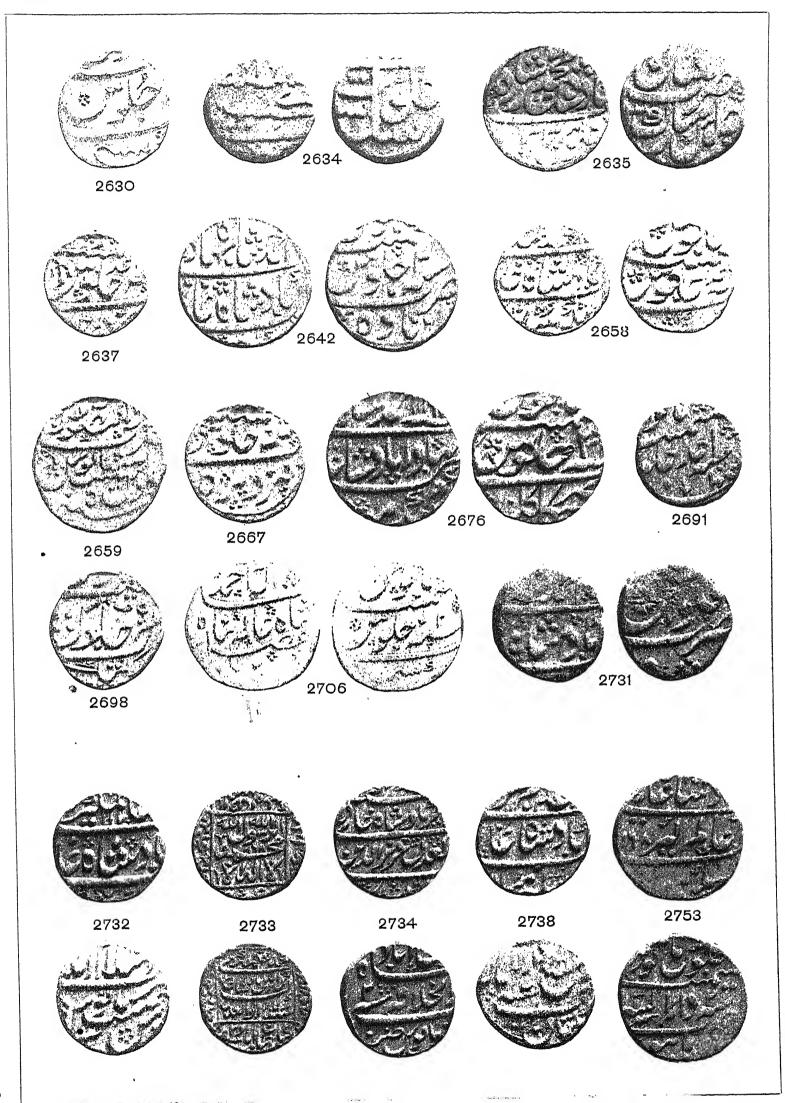
PLATE XIV



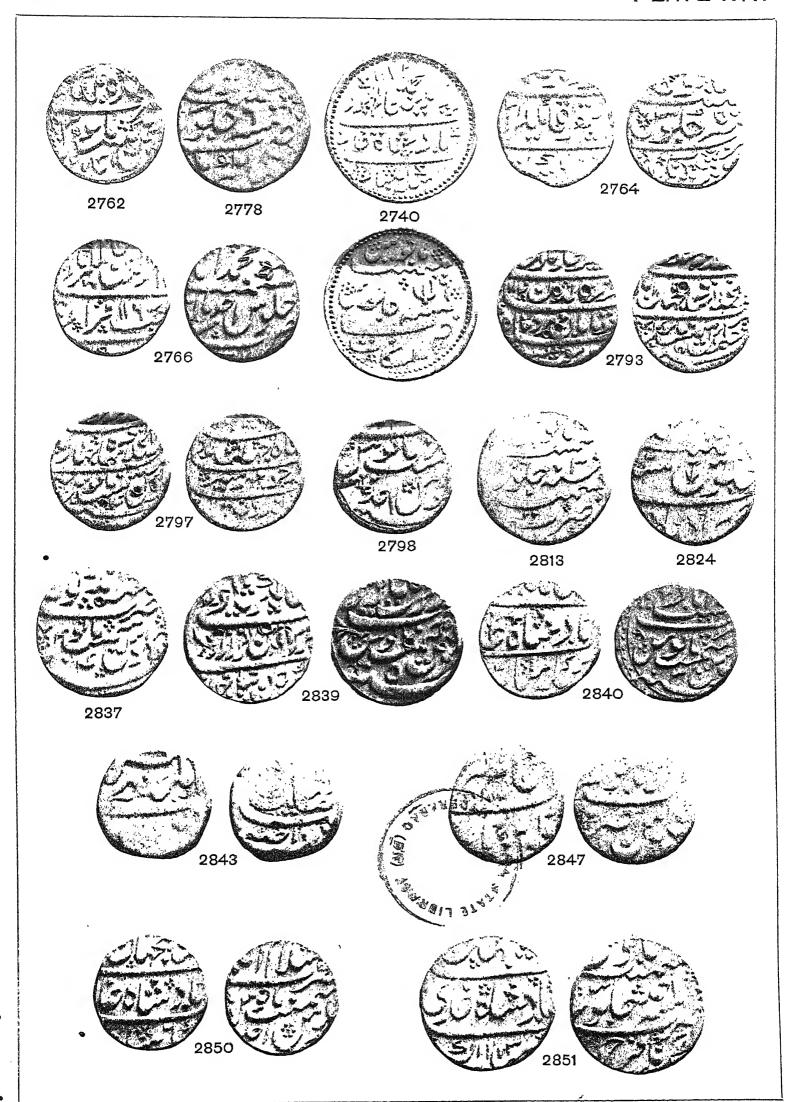
RAFĪ'U-D-DARJĀT, SHĀH JAḤĀN II, MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM



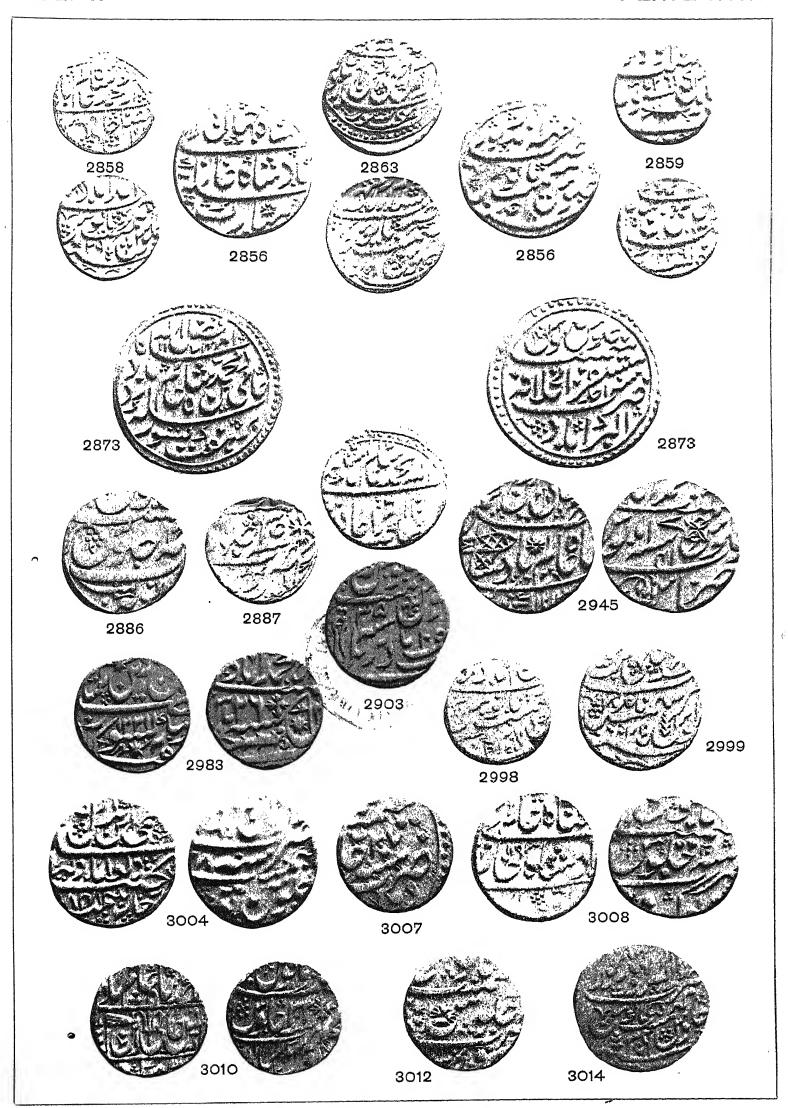
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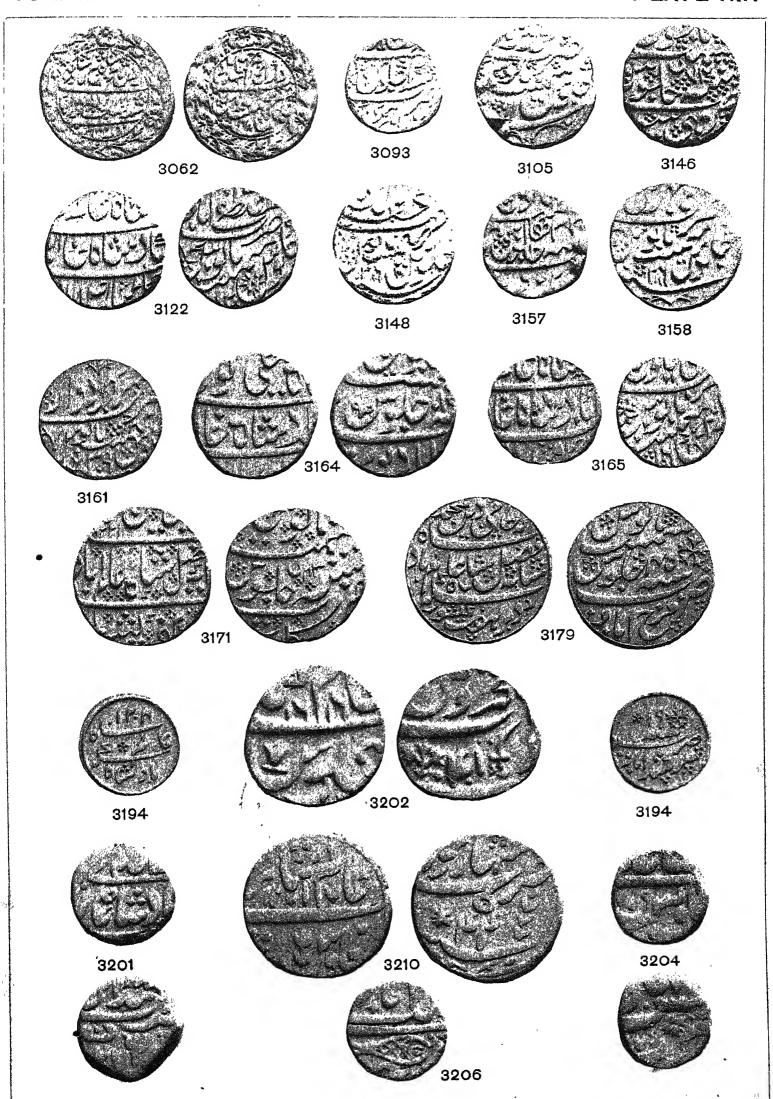
MUHAMMAD SHAH, AHMAD SHAH, ALAMGIR II



ĀLAMGĪR II; SHĀH JAHĀN III

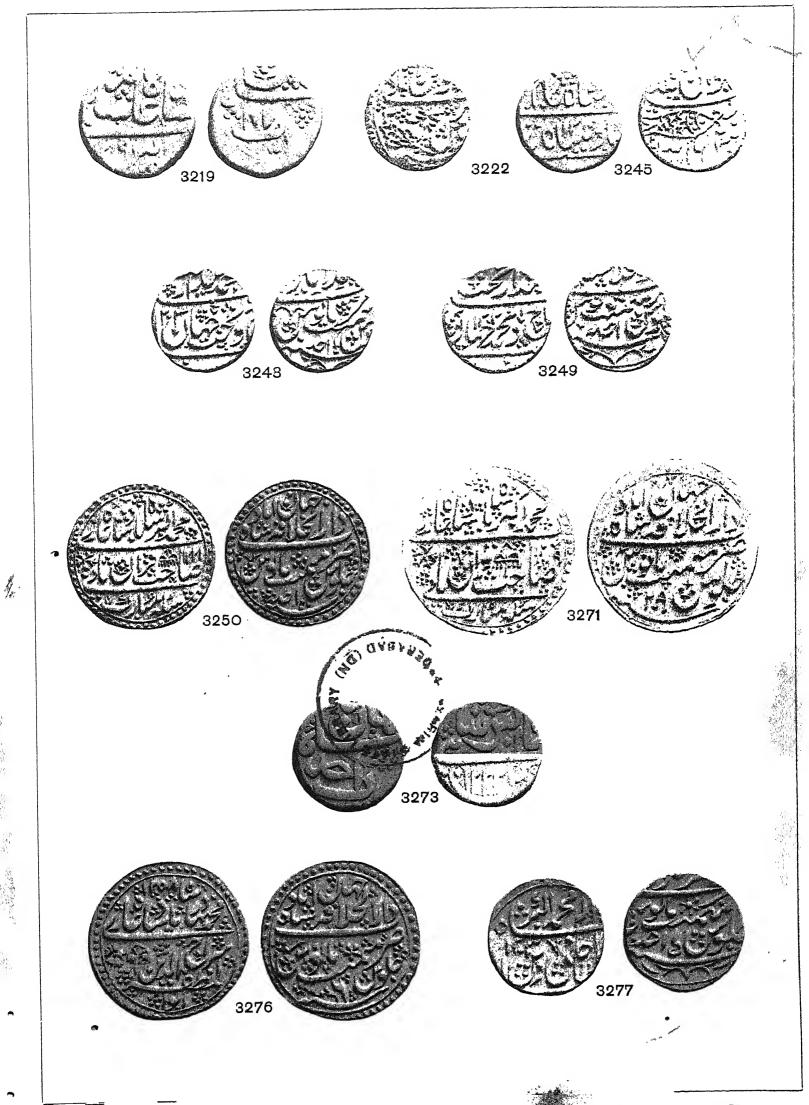


SHĀH JAHĀN III, SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

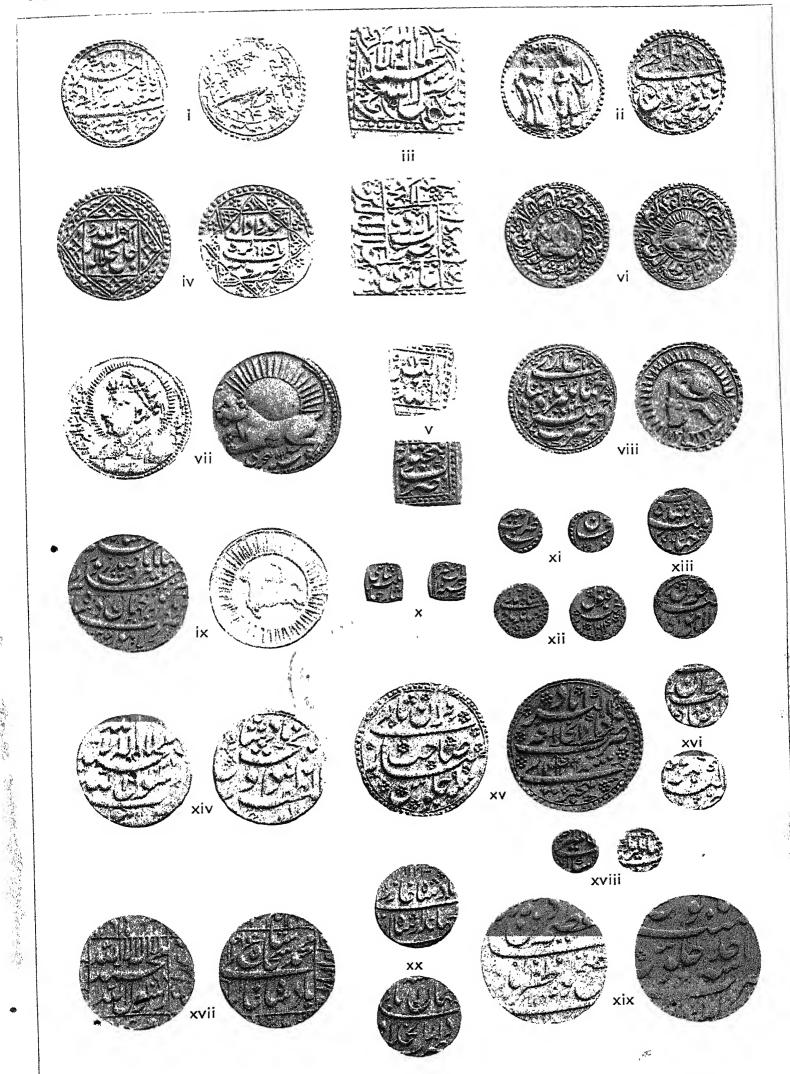


SHAH 'ALAM II

PLATE XX



SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBARI, BAHĀDUR SHĀH II



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